THE CARPENTER

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WORN CIRCULATION, 21,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication offers so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886,

P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

For advertising rates apply directly to

P. J. MCGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and search[illegible] for work. So we advise carpenters to stay away from the places below named.

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
[illegible]
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Au[illegible]ista, Ga.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

CARPENTER bosses of Charleston, S. C., have formed a union.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A few "cockroach" bosses are "kicking" against union men.

UNION 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., charges $15 initiation fee and 50 cents per month dues.

BRO. RUDOLPH LANG, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., fell from a scaffold recently and broke his leg.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Fully two-thirds of the carpenters of this city have left here for want of work.

UNION 211, Allegheny, Pa., charges $5 initiation fee and 40 cents monthly dues, and has a sick benefit.

No. 68, Des Moines, Iowa, is holding a series of very fruitful public meetings—the latest was on December 3.

A LARGE influx of floating carpenters to Baltimore, Md., lately, has been a great injury to the resident journeymen.

UNION 72, Rochester, N. Y. turned out in a body at the funeral of brother Daniel G. Kent, who died November 22.

BROTHER C. W. Murphy, Union 25, was a delegate to the Ohio State Trades Assembly, which met recently at Dayton, O.

UNION 143, Canton, Ohio, is the strongest and best equipped union in that city. It had its first annual ball on December 16.

THE new rituals are highly praised by nearly all the local unions, and they give the utmost general satisfaction to the members.

UNION 211, Allegheny, Pa., charges $5 initiation fee and 40 cents per month dues, and has a sick benefit of $4 per week for 13 weeks.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—We have organized a Central Labor Union composed of three delegates from each labor organization in the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—We are over run with tramp carpenters, who work for anything, and these drifters go from place to place pulling down wages.

RICHMOND, VA.—Union 132 has raised its monthly dues to 35 cents, and its initiation fee to $2, and also decided to establish [illegible]rs a day on and after March 1, 1887.

SINCE the short days of winter have come, some bosses give the men only half an hour for dinner. Indeed it is a wonder they don't require them to do without any dinner.

UNION 96, Springfield, Mass., is steadily moving along, retaining their best members and adding new ones. It now meets every Friday evening in new quarters in a finely furnished hall.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Two of our best firms will hire none but union carpenters. We propose to adopt the nine hours next spring. This town is getting to be a bad place for non-union men.

THE Carpenters' Unions of Oakland, Cal. and San Francisco are not boycotting the nails of the Pacific Nail Works, they have decided not to do so, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

HARTFORD, CONN.—At a special meeting of Union 43, it was resolved that on and after April 1, 1887, nine hours shall constitute a day's work, regardless of wages. We have notified the bosses of our action.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Union 19 is holding interesting meetings, and instructing its members to become better posted in their trade as mechanics, and not to continue in the old "pod-augur" system or jack leg style.

[illegible]ION 56, Los Angeles, Cal., sent $5.00 [illegible]donation to the W. H. Foster Memorial [illegible] Let others do likewise. Monies will [illegible]eived at this office and forwarded by t[illegible]S. to the Secretary of the Memorial A[illegible]ciation.

DON'T deposit any traveling cards in Union No. 1, Washington, D. C. Union 180, of Washington, D. C., is the only local [illegible] the Brotherhood in that city. Union No. 1 is suspended and nearly defunct.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.—Buildings here are invariably let to the lowest bidder without regard to class or qualifications; and the enterprising jack leg has a fair opportunity to get the work at the lowest figures and make his profits by getting workmen of his own kind.

HAMILTON, CANADA.—We have formed a United Trades Council, of delegates from the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood. Our object is to strictly enforce the Saturday half-holiday, to meet our employers and arrange wages and hours, and for mutual recognition of cards.

TRAVELING members should bring with them on the road their card of membership and also be sure to see that their traveling cards are dated, and the date of issue and expiration should be plainly written by the F. S., otherwise there will be trouble in the local unions visited.

IN Newark, N. J. the Building Trades' Council (including the Carpenters' Unions) has a walking delegate in the field. This is a great help to Unions 119 and 172. Men who had not been seen in the meetings for months, have been stirred up, and the union men are steadily employed.

UNION 8, of Philadelphia, 20, of Camden, N. J., and 122, Germantown, joined together in a reception to the General Secretary at the National Guards' Hall, this city, on December 7, last, but unfortunately the General Secretary was then on his way to the Columbus Convention.

IN a large number of cities our members are getting ten hours' pay, though working only nine hours per day, or even less, owing to the shortness of the winter days. Why should not this be so everywhere? And what is more, why should not nine hours a day be the rule the whole year round, as well as in winter?

BRO. ALEX AVERY, Union 33, Boston, Mass., came to that city a stranger, took sick and after a short illness died November 29, last. The members of the union buried the brother decently, and though he was not in benefit they appointed a committee to attend the funeral and paid the funeral bill for the friendless brother.

EAST END, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The master builders as they term themselves have not, as far as I can learn, said a word about nine hours as they have always done heretofore the first of November. We have come to the conclusion that they are afraid to say nine hours for fear when Spring comes they will not get back to ten hours, they are still paying for full time, when we are working only nine hours, and sometimes we work less than nine hours.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—This place is filled with strangers and transients, who are willing to work for anything to make a temporary "grub-stake" and then away to the mines. In a population of 4000, we have over 300 carpenters—thirty cents per hour is the highest wages, and some are working at twenty cents; while the contractors are trying to force down wages still lower. We have an immense surplus of rough hands.

CINCINNATI, O.—At a joint meeting of Unions 2 and 209, it was decided that we would notify all contractors on the first of January that we would establish the nine-hour system for five days in the week at 28 cents per hour, and eight hours on Saturday at 30 cents per hour. This is to go into effect April 1, 1887. Building Trades Council is boycotting two of the biggest breweries here for hiring "scab" labor. We also propose to build our own hall, and on December 15 we held a combined ball in the three largest halls in the city.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Quite a number of carpenters in this city joined the K. of L., thinking that on May 1st that Order would make a stand for eight hours, and all they would have to do is "talk big" in the assembly room and all would come right without any personal effort. It was simply an attempt to realize a result with the backing of others that they had not the manhood to try for themselves. Of course the K. of L. did nothing on May 1st, and these men are disappointed.

PLEASANT HOURS.

UNION 121, Danbury, Conn., feasted its members December 9 with a very enjoyable sociable.

BRANCH 2, Union No. 8, gave a public reception at Telephone Hall, December 15, to benefit the library.

UNION 157, St. Paul, Minn., danced at Turner Hall, December 4, and added $50 to their treasury by that means.

UNION 56, Los Angeles, Cal., made merry at its annual ball and had a large turnout; they cleared $166 over expenses.

UNION 115, Bridgeport, Conn., netted a handsome surplus from its second annual soiree at Lyceum Hall, November 22.

UNION 115, Bridgeport, Conn., held its second annual ball November 22 and netted a handsome surplus over expenses.

UNION 165, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., gave a very pleasing entertainment December 16—a burlesque performance and a concert.

UNION 118, Manchester, N. H., held its first anniversary on November 18. The programme was replete with musical and literary exercises.

UNION 119, Newark, N. J., held its first annual entertainment and sociable at Academy of Music, December 21, and it was a triumphant success. Our General Secretary was invited, but owing to pressure of official business he could not attend.

NATIONAL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Bakers' National Union meets in convention [illegible] Chicago, January 11th. The Boiler Makers' National Brotherhood, at Reading, Pa., December 21st. The Clothing Cutters', December 8th, at Cincinnati.

A LABOR VETERAN GONE.

On December 19, 1886, John B. Johnson, aged 79, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, of Cancer of the Stomach. The deceased was a weaver by trade, born in Manchester, England, where in 1832 he actively assisted in founding the Weavers' Union. He was an early convert to the social theories of Robert Owens, and was an enthusiastic advocate of the famous "Peoples Charter." After the disastrous failure of the movement in England, in 1848 he fled to America, where he continued his efforts in the cause of popular progress. He was buried from the residence of M Van der Nyden, 421 E. Fourteenth street, N. Y., on Christmas morning.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE National Bureau of Labor Statistics should employ detectives to find out to what extent blacklisting is carried on by employers.

THE 20th International Convention of the Bricklayers' Union will be held in Washington in January. Local unions are now selecting their delegates to represent them.

AMONG the floral tributes at the funeral of George Warren, of Salem, Mass., the workman who committed suicide from despondency from lack of work, was a "gates ajar," with the inscription "not locked out."

GEORGE W. CHILDS, says: "I do believe in combination. I think labor has the right and ought to combine for its own protection. Take the Typographical Union. It is my opinion that if there were no such unions, printers would not get over 15 cents per 1000 ems in Philadelphia."

BROS. Barry and Carlton, of the General Executive Board K. of L., passed through Detroit last Friday and dropped into this office for a few minutes. They said that it was a mistake to order the Chicago stockyards strikers back to work, as there was every probability of success in a few days more.—*Detroit Labor Leaf.*

THE popular vote of the members of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers on the proposition of Grand Master Workman Powderly to join the Knights of Labor, so far as heard from up to Saturday, December 11, shows that 99 per cent. are opposed to affiliation. A large number of influential lodges have voted almost to a man against any such move.

INDUSTRY WITHOUT REWARD.—The saddest aspect the decay of civic Society can exhibit has always appeared to me to be this, when honorable, honor-loving, conscientious diligence cannot, by the utmost efforts of toil, obtain the necessaries of life; or when the workingman cannot even find work, but must stand with folded arms, lamenting his forced idleness, through which himself and his family are verging to starvation, or, it may be, actually suffering the pains of hunger.—*Thos. Carlyle.*

EVERY government should provide for every subject the means of living both honestly and at ease. We should bring out of every man and every creature as much utility as we may. Now much utility will never be produced unless we render life easy and comfortable. If all men and women would labor six hours in the twenty-four, some mentally, some corporeally, setting apart one day in the seven, all work would be completed that is requisite for our innocent and rational desires.—*William Penn: Landor's 'Conversations.'*

IT is fresh in the minds of the workmen that several men were convicted and sentenced to the New York Penitentiary for the alleged crime of "boycotting" in New York city. Workingmen have often discussed the difference between "blacklisting" and "boycotting," and wondered what the courts would call the practice of "blacklisting." An Ohio brakeman, named William Hesey, has brought suit against the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for $5,000 damages sustained through being "blacklisted" by that road. This case will be watched with interest by organized Labor. If "boycotting" is a crime, what in God's name, is "blacklisting?"—*Messenger.*

THE FEDERATION.

The men who met at Columbus and effected the federation of national trades-unions have, most of them, long been familiar with the larger work of trades-unions and of the Knights of Labor. They have watched with the unflagging attention which is prompted by self-interest the development of labor forces in this country. Many of them have been Knights, having sought the benefits for themselves and their trades which was expected of that organization. It was for a year or two a moot point with many of them whether all the trades should not pass bodily into the Knight's organization. But time has worked out the effects which must arise from the form of construction and the character of the teachings of the Knights of Labor, and great unions of the skilled trades have now combined not only to carry out independently of the Knights the work of concerted action as wage-workers and the duty of uniting as citizens to influence legislation, but also, if necessary, to resist encroachments upon their own domain by the Knights.

The Knights of Labor, as an organization whose form and purpose permit the mobilization in its ranks of all classes of wage-workers, has accomplished for labor, unskilled or of a classification bordering closely on the unskilled, benefits the most marked in character. The resistance of the people to the increasing oppressions resulting upon competition and monopoly has found means of partial action through the order. The association of all workers in it has been made possible. The education of the working people in regard to the causes of their wrongs has been largely assisted by it. The revolt of the people against the few has been [illegible] influenced by it. The old trades-unions have been given material assistance by the [illegible] many of their members looked to the newer organization as a school in which more than the principles controlling wages and hours should be taught. The Knights of Labor have made an impress upon this age which is not to be wiped out.

This is all true. Yet a point in the evolution of labor organization has been reached at which sincere and courageous men have declined to act with the order, and have declared that its organization is faulty to a degree that defeats its own aims. The charges against it are, in brief, that its officers are beyond the reach of the wholesome restraint which ought to be exerted by its membership; that its secret workings permit deeper secrets than its ranks are aware of; that its great strikes have been unwisely managed, and consequently failures; that while professing to avoid strike and boycotts, the country has never witnessed so many hopeless strikes and such indiscriminate boycotting as since the organization has felt its growth; that in trating with employers its "mixed" boards have, from lack of technical knowledge failed to make agreements satisfactory to the workers, and that the time of its General Assembly's sessions have been frittered away over the apportioning of offices and salaries, the bickerings and personal ambitions of small men, and the clashings of Knights against Unionists, instead of the promotion of any one grand idea.

The making of these charges is not confined to the enemies of the Knights. Its own delegates, its own assemblies have made them publicly. Hence the well-wishers of the order may pause and inquire whether it contains within itself the necessary elements and channels of reformation. Can it eschew oligarchy and become a democracy? Can it simplify its constitution? Those are only primaary questions. Many others must follow.

The trades unions entering the new Federation have clearly put before them what they need do. They can even, if necessary, treat with the Knights, and the two bodies may thus extend mutual assistances. It is not beyond the range of possibilities that the future may thus witness an amalgamation of all classes of wage-workers of the country after a form best suited to each occupation and of most benefit to all occupations. It can be achieved if the Knights recognize the autonomy of the unions, and preserve their own organizations in anything like its present strength.—*Union Printer, N. Y.*

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HOLD YOUR GROUND.

AIR—"*Hold the Fort.*"

Ho! my brothers! see the danger,
Gath'ring fast and dread;
Mammon's legions are preparing,
Stealthily they tread.

CHORUS.

Hold your ground, for they are coming,
Up our breast-work throw;
Rally for NINE HOURS, O brothers,
Hurl we back the foe.

Rise! O people! chains are forging!
Pow'r and pride conspire;
Children slayers, home despoilers,
Crime promoters dire.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Who are plotters? Who are traitors,—
Foes of God and Man?
They who grind and plunder labor,
Grasping all they can.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Creep they onward, undermining
Freedom's proudest tow'r,
Stealing from the people ever,
Sapping hope and pow'r.

Chorus—Hold your ground, etc.

Bolder still grows Mammon's challenge,
Baser grows his arts;
For he sees the people rising,
Courage in their hearts.

Chorus—Hold your ground the battle's coming.

Freedom calls us! "O my children
Help me, or I fall!"
Shout we back the lofty answer:
All join—"March we at thy call!"

Chorus—Hold your ground, the battle's coming.

Shall the people live or perish?
We the answer give;
Ho, my brothers, lift your voices:
All join—"Live! the people—live!"

Chorus—Hold your ground, the battle's coming.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Fifteen years ago, or on the 7th day of March, 1871, Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Steinway Hall, in the city of New York, in which he said:

"The absorbing question of the next generation will be the labor question. This question is social here—not political, as in Europe. It is the protest of labor against oppressive capital. I am not going to enter in any breadth upon the complaint of labor against capital although I agree with it. At is a sound that I believe our children will listen to and wonder that their fathers could doubted it for a moment. Your [illegible] in these seats will listen to some one telling the story of a Vanderbilt with as much wonder as a modern audience hears Agassiz describe the habits of a mastodon [illegible]—or as we wonder now that we ever thought it right to keep a fellow-creature in bondage. So seventy years hence your descendants will listen to the story of a Vanderbilt or an Astor with incredulity.

"Here is a man of 60; he is worth forty millions; he has gathered it in forty years. There are 50,000 men who toil for him. At sixty most of them yet rise each morning to beg of him leave to toil. In the chain which connects the two there is a link which neither justice or christianity sanctions and you will find it out. These are the men that trade in money and swap stocks, and these are the men that trade in time. Out of that class come four-fifths of the rich men. Girad said the first $1,000 he got were gathered with more toil than all the rest he possessed. That is, it took him more labor to get up from the position of pennilessness to a standing on the first round of the ladder of capital, than it took to mount all the others.

We cannot afford to have a laboring class in this country narrow-minded and ignorant. When your Wall Street looks down into a cradle, it knows that that baby hand will in due time wield a ballot, and unless it hastens to put morality under the footsteps of that baby, your country is not safe. I thank God for Democracy. It is a glorious system; but it shows you that this labor question to us is not a question of mere sympathy. It is a question of absolute necessity. We cannot afford to have classes. If the time comes when you have got a class of capitalists standing apart permanently—a class of labor standing apart—that is the end of the Republic.

Your papers print, with epithets of indignation, astonishment and disapprobation, the position of the miners of Pennsylvania. Three million of men ready to submit to such laws would be enough to enslave the rest of labor, and I say to-day, thank God, the miners of Pennsylvania have resisted. [Applause.] Thank God that labor, from St. Louis to Portland, has organized for resistance, for it is only the twilight and struggling dawn of a better future."

WHAT makes all savage communities poor and feeble? The same cause which prevented the lions and tigers from long ago extirpating the race of men—incapacity of co-operation. All combination is compromise. It is the sacrifice of some portion of individual will for a common purpose.—*John Stuart Mill.*

HOME RULE.

One great weakness of the organization of the Knights of Labor is to be found in its own ranks. The troubles which exist in so many places culminate in a strike, the local leaders being unable to avoid it because the employers refuse to make any concession.

Left to themselves, many of these strikes would be successful, but in addition to the opposition of the employers and their allies of scabs, police, militia and the law, it has become the fashion for the employers to discredit the local leaders by calling on Mr. Powderly to settle the dispute. The result, as shown in the Southwestern strike and in the recent packers' strike in Chicago, is that a new set of circumstances is created, favorable to the employers, and by which the strikers are hampered in every way.

If men are competent to judge of what is necessary to protect their own interest, and which no one will claim a central authority can understand better, then it is only fair that they should be helped in their endeavors to obtain their demands so far as they are founded on justice. No mere opinions as to advisability or otherwise should be permitted to victimise the local leaders and jeopardise the interests of thousands of men.

The result of the special session at Cleveland, and its condemnation of strikes was seen in numbers of cases where employers forced their men to extremities, knowing the chances were against their being supported.

Each assembly or district should govern itself in this particular so far as it is able to sustain itself. If it requires general help, then the general board should be authorized to interfere.—*Detroit Labor Leaf.*

APT NAMES FOR BAD WORKMEN.

WHAT SKILLED TRADESMEN CALL INFERIOR HANDS.

Strikes bring out the technical slang of the trades, and particularly the opprobrious epithets with which the different classes of workmen distinguish the unskilled operatives who labor at the same trades. In most cases it will be found that these slang terms originate in some technicality of the trade. Thus the telegraphers call a poor operator a "plug," after the little metal implement which divides the switches on the keyboard, inasmuch as the plug or "key" is a comparatively unimportant part of the machinery. Printers designate an unskilled typesetter a "shoemaker" or a "blacksmith." The derivation of the former appellation is from the fact that a compositor who makes errors is obliged to correct them after the type is set up by taking out the misplaced letters and "pegging" the proper ones into their places. Tailors also use the word "shoemaker" to distinguish a poor hand, as an unskilled workman makes his stitches too far apart, and is therefore better adapted to sew leather, where he can punch the holes with an awl before putting his needle through. The appellation "blacksmith" is applied to a printer whose fingers are clumsy, and a jeweler also terms an unskilled worker at his trade a "blacksmith" for the same reason. A term of opprobrium which was used by old New York printers to designate an unskilled compositor was the word "boarder," from the fact that a poor hand was generally a drinking man and spent his time loafing or "boarding" in liquor saloons. All striking trades-workers in common use the generic word "scab" to distinguish workmen who take the place of strikers. The derivation is obviously from the fact that the scab is a morbid growth and lives only at the expense of the well-being of the rest of the body. Shakespeare uses the word scab as a word of opprobrium, and Webster defines scab as "a mean, dirty, paltry fellow," which may have suggested the original application of the word to its present use. The printers and telegraphers, two of the most intelligent classes of workmen, are the only tradesmen who have invented names to particularize the scabs of their respective professions. Thus compositors call a scab a "rat," in contemptuous allusion to the rodents who infest printing offices. The telegraphers have only recently invented a term for scab operators. They call them "contumists," though the application is not of technical derivation, but is probably an attempt to manufacture a word from the Latin *contumæ*, the root of contumacious, to describe a stubborn and obstinate person.

The various names actors give to the unskilled members of their profession are familiar to most of the reading world. A poor actor is termed variously a "stick," "fakir," "statue" or "dummy." A "stick" or "statue" is naturally enough, an actor who is awkward and stiff on the stage. The term "dummy" is derived from the fact that when a traveling company has not enough members in the company to fill up a large stage, men and women are employed to stand in the back with choruses or supernumeraries and take no other part. They are called "dummies." "Fakir" is a generic term and comprises those actors who lack talent and depend upon other resources. For instance, a comedian who makes faces is called a "mugger" and a tragedian who bellows is a "ranter," and both are "fakirs." The professors of the manly art are also apt in this style of nomenclature. They call a cowardly fighter a "duffer," and a weak, unskilled boxer a "sand bag" or "stuff," the latter terms being derived from the contrivance upon which the pugilist does his practice.

If cheap labor is the basis of prosperity why is not China at the head of civilization?—*George Gunton.*

WORKINGMEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"No one can have watched the leaders of workingmen for the last ten years without finding among them men capable of commanding the attention and respect of the House of Commons, not merely for their eloquence, surprising as that is, but for their good sense, good feeling and good breeding." Such was the words of Charles Kingsley twenty years ago.

The prophecy has been abundantly verified. Nearly ten years, however, elapsed after these words were uttered ere a workingman member was found in the House of Commons, though several determined attempts had been made. Mr. Burt, who has occupied a place in the Parliament of 1874 and 1880, the late Alexander McDonald, who was in the House from 1874 until his death in 1881, and Mr. Broadhurst, who was elected in 1880, were the first to wear the honor, and each has commanded the attention and respect of the House of Commons, so much so that Mr. Broadhurst was appointed a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. Now that several colleagues have been given to them by the recent elections, the influence of the workingman member may be expected to increase rather than diminish.

The advent of bonafide workingmen to seats in the British legislature only marks a phase in that vast, though as far as England is concerned, peaceable revolution which will ever be regarded as one of the distinguishing features of the nineteenth century. During the early decades of the century the laboring classes were politically, and in many respects socially, under the heavy heel of a tyrannical or indifferent aristocracy; their voice was unheard or unheeded, save when, as in 1832, the voice was mingled with the stern rumblings of revolution. Intellectually the working classes then were far behind the standard of today; socially they had no influence; politically they were regarded as outside of the pale and unfitted to exercise even the power contained in a vote. The time was a weary one for the laboring man, and justice was apparently to make its advent. But delay had its advantages. The workingmen of Great Britain received a much needed education in the management of their trades unions and in many other directions—a training that matured the judgment and self-control of those whose vote in future days will be so powerful for good or ill.

The social and political improvement in the industrial population has been most clearly discernible during the last twenty or thirty years. Fifty years ago a workingman would have been ostracised even if he had obtained election to Parliament; now he is received there as an equal. Before the reform bill of 1867 the voting power of workingmen was comparatively small, and few of the middle classes would have listened to a request for a workingmen's representative, had there been no property qualifications to stand in the way of such an elect' n. With the passage of that act the condition of things was changed in the great centers of population. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that there should be a wish on the part of those to whom political power has been committed to have a direct voice in the making of the laws in which as citizens they are so deeply interested. Ardently, however, as workingmen members might be wished for by their class, a greater difficulty still blocked the way—the want of money to sustain them in Parliamentary life. This difficulty has, however, been overcome by the nomination to Parliament of the men who are leaders in the unions, and who are being maintained by the funds of the societies. —*Harpers' Magazine.*

A MODERN DICTIONARY.

Speculation—The producer of all wealth.

Capital—A thing that the toilers must revere but not speak of.

Labor.—An occupation pursued by those who lack the brains to live without work.

Political Platform—A lot of planks covered with molasses to catch flies.

Wealth—A very desirable thing but only to be enjoyed by those who know enough to live off the labor of others.

Scab—A spaniel who lacks the brains to organize and is willing to work for nothing providing monopoly smiles on him.

Strikes—Periodical wars between labor and monopoly in which a man with less than thirty days provisions in his house tries to starve another out who has provisions ahead for one hundred years.

Arbitration—A mode of settling disputes that monopoly has no use for unless it represents both sides of the question.

Detective—A spy paid by monopoly to go about getting up labor troubles in order to give an excuse for his existence.

Co-operation—The means by which monopoly plunders productive industry but a thing that labor has no confidence in.

Organization—A means by which wise men live off of the labor of the toilers but which no workingman ought to think of.

Protection—A little tub thrown out by monopoly to the labor whale to amuse him while the blubber is being cut from his back.

Statesman—A man who might improve his time by studying the problem of human welfare, but who generally studies the interests of the men and rings who put him into office.

Party—An organization which gets up parades and uniforms, taps barrels, has torch light processions for the amusement of the poor voters and is run by wire pullers in the interest of office holders and monopolists.

Wages—That great portion of wealth which is graciously allowed to the poor creatures who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow;" but which, from present indications, will soon become too small to talk about.—*Labor Leaf.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Apprentice System.

Whereas, The lack of a proper apprentice system has proven very injurious to the best interests of our trade, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take this matter into serious consideration and recommend to the various unions the best means to lessen the evil under which we now labor in relation to this matter.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Correspondence of Delegates.

Inasmuch as the delegates here assembled have endeavored to conscientiously perform their several duties as expected by their respective unions, and in the performance of those duties have striven to act together in harmony for the welfare of the entire Brotherhood, be it

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inadvisable that the acquaintanceship thus formed be permitted to lapse, and strongly recommend that it be kept up by means of correspondence, that we may interchange views for the welfare of our Brotherhood.

District Organization.

Whereas, There are conflicting ideas on some particular matters affecting different localities, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take into serious consideration the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, and report to the unions by means of a circular or through the columns of the CARPENTER.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for our own common good.

Miscellaeeous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

Wendell Phillips, that whole souled philanthropist, in the year of 1728 gave utterance to the following, which is true and appropriate now as then: "Only organize and stand together. Claim something together, and at once; let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice, and then, when you have got that, go for another; but get something.

"If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have; the leisure in their lives they ought to have; the opportunities of life they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it: We never forget! If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at Labor we never forget: if there is a division in Congress and you throw your vote in the wrong scales, we never forget, You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven but not on this side of the grave—never! So that a man, in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol, and will say, I am true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.'"

LEAVE IT TO ME.

Manufacturer—Now, my man, I have your interests at heart and want to give you some good advice. Keep clear of all [illegible] Trades Unions. They disturb business, make discontent, interfere with the plans of employers, and are altogether bad in their effects. You all know that I am disposed to be fair and will pay you all I can afford—what I can afford—what I think you are worth.

Workingman (with meat in his hand)—All right, Mr. Manufacturer. By the way [illegible] I think of it, just send that walnut trimmed bed-room suit up to my house. Don't make any price on it; you know I am honest and will do the fair thing. I know about what the suit is worth. I will pay all I can afford to. Just leave it to me and it will be all right.

Manufacturer—Oh, no, couldn't think of doing that; I must fix the price on all the goods I sell—it would be ruinous to do otherwise.

Workman—But shouldn't I have the right to fix the price of the commodity—furniture—you sell me if you are to arrogate to yourself the right to set the price on the commodity—my labor—which I sell you.

Manufacturer—Ah, tr—ahem—but the cases are very different. I see you are not so well posted on the question of labor and wages as you should be. Here—reaching for his coat-tail pocket—is Mr. Hoar's great labor speech, a large number of extra copies of which were printed for the special benefit of you fellows. Just read that—he makes it perfectly clear that we employers ought to have the right to pay just what we have a mind to without any interference by Unions or other combination of workers.

Workman—Oh, Hoar be blessed! When I am allowed to fix the price of the things I won't kick against leaving it wholly to you as to what wages I shall get. But until then I shall insist on having a voice in settling what compensation I receive for my labor—the only commodity I have to sell.

Exit—Manufacturer soliloquizing, "The country is going to the dogs. I'm afraid the time is coming when we shall no longer be able to exercise our inalienable right to hire who we please and work them as long as we please."—*Ex.*

BUTLER ON THE BOYCOTT.

I saw the other day in the pages of the *Sun* an inquiry what Dr. Johnson would say if he could rise from his grave and hear some one say, "Boycott a scab."

The words are new, the thing is old. Good and patriotic men long ago believed in boycotting in Massachusetts, and, indeed, it was one of our institutions, and only differed from the boycott of the present day in that they did it officially, of which the following is evidence:

BOSTON, Jan., 1770.—Town meeting assembled in Faneuil H[illegible] Esq., moderator. [illegible] Theopolus Lillie, [illegible] Rogers, by refu[illegible] our reasonable [illegible] the lenity and [illegible] and have confirmed this body in the opinion that they are obstinate and inveterate enemies of the country, and we think it our indispensable duty to ourselves and posterity from hereafter to treat them as such, by withholding not only all commercial dealings, but every act and office of common civility, hoping that they may be forever frustrated in this and every other attempt to counterwork the generous intentions of the patriotic merchants of Boston and all America. And we do fervently wish that all who with us are exerting themselves to maintain and secure the invaluable rights of our country may refuse to sell to, buy of, or have any intercourse with the said William Jackson, Theopulus Little, John Taylor and Nathaniel Rogers, not only during our present struggle, but forever hereafter.

"BRAINTREE, Nov. 14, 1774.—At a town meeting by adjournment from the seventh of November instant, Deacon Palmer, modulator:

"Committee respecting non-consumption, agreement voted: The committee of observation, etc., be desired to inform themselves relating to the conduct of such persons within said town (if any there be) who do not strictly conform to the non-importation and non consumption agreement, and if there be any of the members of the town who continue the practice in violation of said agreement by selling or consuming teas or otherwise, and persist therein: that in such case they publish his, her or their names that they may be known and esteemed as practical enemies to our rights and privileges."

The right to boycott (of course without force or violence) has also been decided in our State after the fullest consideration by our Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth against Hunt, 4 Metcalf R, p. 111.

Isn't it time for society to reflect upon this truth? Every employer, in the absence of a contract, has a right to employ whom he pleases. Every man, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, has a right to work for whom he pleases; and so long as these rights are exercised without force and violence to carry them out, they are entirely protected by the law. The means are not unlawful, and the end is not unlawful if it is only to convince the object that it is best for him to conform to the wishes of the "boycotters."

Such has been from the beginning of the law and practice in this regard in this country where it has not been changed by statute, and I am not aware of any such change.

Were there not a good many men called "copperheads" boycotted by their loyal neighbors during the late war, precisely as were the merchants in Boston who would sell tea after the destruction of the cargo in Boston harbor or deal in British goods contrary to the general feeling of the community?

Very respectfully,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Boston, August 17.

A SCAB.

A creature more contemptible it would be hard to find,
A craven cur in human form, the meanest of its kind;
A servile, crawling, creeping thing, just fit to kiss the hand
That thrashed, and cowed, and conquered it, and bear its master's brand.
The scab or blacksheep is a club, which corporations use
To break the heads of honest men, who will not stand abuse;
They strive to bring all decent men to this degrading state,
That they may satiate their greed, and gold accumulate.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the Capitalist and the Laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions, if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It therefore behooves the Representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trades and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE H.

Objects.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trades and Labor Unions, and the closer Federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trades and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trades Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trades Unions, to aid and assist each other, and furthermore to secure National Legislation in the interests of the working people, and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of Organized Labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the Labor Press of America.

ARTICLE III.

Convention.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall be held annually, on the second Tuesday of December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from each Local or District Trades Union, not connected with or having a National or International head, affiliated with this Federation: one delegate.

SEC. 2. No organization which has seceded from any Local, National or International organization shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order and preside until his successor is elected.

SEC. 3. The following Committees consisting of three members each shall be appointed by the President: 1st, Credentials; 2d, Rules and Order of Business; 3d, Resolutions; 4th, Finance; 5th, Report of Executive Council.

SEC. 4. Should a vacancy in any office occur between the annual meetings of the Convention, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the Federation, by and with consent of the Executive Council. When a vacancy occurs in the office of President the Vice-Presidents shall succeed in their respective order.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive Council.

SECTION 1. The Officers shall be an Executive Council with power to watch legislative measures, directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trades Unions, and to organize local Trades Unions and connect them with the Federation, until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations so far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott, and with voluntary financial help in the event of a strike or lock-out, when duly approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 4. When a strike has been approved by the Executive Council the particulars of the difficulty, even if it be a lock-out, shall be explained in a circular issued by the President of the Federation to the unions affiliated therewith. It shall then be the duty of all affiliated societies to urge their Local Unions and members to make liberal financial donations in aid of the working people involved.

ARTICLE VII.

Revenue.

SEC. 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from International, National, District and Local organizations, which shall pay into the treasury of the Federation a per capita tax of one-half cent per month for each member in good standing, the same to be payable monthly to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax of their organization is paid in full.

SEC. 3. Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the President of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall be suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the Convention.

SEC. 4. Each society affiliated with this Federation shall make a monthly report of its standing and progress to the President of the Federation.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to attend to all correspondence, publish a monthly journal and travel with consent of the Executive Council, wherever required in the interest of the Federation. His salary shall be $1,000 per year, payable monthly, with mileage and expenses.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trades Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The funds of the Federation shall be banked monthly by three Trustees, who shall be selected by the Executive Council. The said Trustees shall be residents of the same city with the Treasurer. No money shall be paid out only in conformity with the rules laid down by the Executive Council.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend to such business as may be decided by the Executive Council.

SEC. 9. The accounts of the year shall be closed fourteen days prior to the assembling of the Convention, and a balance sheet duly certified shall be presented to the same.

SEC. 10. The remuneration for the loss of time by the Executive Council shall be at the rate of $3.00 per diem; traveling and incidental expenses to be also defrayed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. In all questions not covered by this Constitution, the Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern the same, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 2. Charters for the Federation shall be granted by the President of the Federation by, and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 3. Any seven wage workers of good character, and favorable to Trades Unions, and not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trades Union movement, and shall have the power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local charter by the President of this Federation, provided the request for a charter be endorsed by the nearest Local or National Trades Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 4. The charter fee for affiliated bodies shall be $5.00, payable to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city, belonging to a National or International Union, affiliated with this Federation, it shall be their duty to organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union or join such body, if already in existence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the delegates, and must be ratified within six weeks thereafter, by a majority vote of the members of the sccieties composing this Federation.

SEC. 2. This Constitution shall go into effect March 1st, 1887.

WHY ELEVATE YOUR NOSE?

People standing aloof from contact with workingmen cannot understand why the Trades Unionists have such a contempt for those who are false to their brothers.

Lawyers call those who sneak a practice by all kinds of underhand and questionable methods—shysters. A man who offends their professional code will find himself stigmatized with this suggestive epithet.

A doctor who does not follow the code of ethics laid down by the medical fraternity is called a—quack.

A priest or preacher who does not follow the strict doctrine laid down by their respective sects is called an apostate, a heretic, a false teacher.

A politician who does not adhere to the policy of his party but joins the opposing faction is called a renegade, a charlatan, a mountebank.

A soldier who leaves the ranks and not only deserts but gives information concerning his former campanions in arms to the enemy is called a traitor.

Thus each profession has some disgraceful sobriquet to hurl at such members who are unfaithful to their class.

The working class is no exception. Those of its members who prove unfaithful to their obligations, who try to hamstring unions when they are fighting a bread and butter question, who shirk dues to save money for drink and other vices, who take jobs when men are on a strike, such persons are called rats, scabs and blacksheep.

It is not more vulgar than for the so-called genteel professions to use the terms of shyster and quack.

The lawyers debar the shysters, the doctors denounce the quacks, the church excommunicates its apostates, the soldiers shoot or hang their spies, and Trades Unions ostracise their rats.—*Ohio Valley Budget.*

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

District 126, K. of L., (Carpet Workers) has adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to this District Assembly through its delegates, that the General Assembly passed certain legislation that was detrimental to certain labor organizations, and whereas such legislation is injurious to the interests of the working classes of all countries; therefore be it

Resolved, That this District Assembly do not approve of any such legislation, and will oppose any attempt to dictate to the members of this District Assembly what legitimate organization they shall belong to whether labor, political, religious or otherwise. Be it further resolved, That we consider such action as interfering with the personal liberty of our members, and with which we cannot comply. And be it further resolved, That we extend a fraternal hand to all trade and labor organizations, no matter by what name they may be known, as we are all working for the same end, namely, the emancipation of Labor; and that the above resolution be given to the public press.

"YOU CAN SPIT AND I'LL SMOKE."

The following is a good illustration of the corporate powers and beastly acts of the grinding monopolies:

Two newsboys were standing in front of a cigar store. The older asked the younger if he had three cents.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I've got two cents; give me your three cents and I'll buy a five cent Havana cigar."

The pool was made up, and the big boy bought and lit the cigar.

It was half consumed when the little fellow mildly protested that it was his turn to smoke, as he had contributed the most money.

"I know you did," says the smoker, "but I'm president and you're only a stockholder; you can spit and I'll smoke."

A TRADES UNION TALK.

At a recent banquet in New York city Mr. John R. O'Donnell, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6, expressed the following practical sentiments:

They tell us that trade unions will never solve the labor problem. We know that as well as the most "advanced" of our critical friends. But must we therefore abandon our organizations and become missionaries? No, a thousand times no. We will not push away our plank because we can never hope to cross the ocean with it. We can strive no less earnestly for better things, though we continue to guard carefully what we now possess.

A trade union decently managed, can always control (within reasonable limits), wages in its own particular branch so long as there is work enough, and keep the whole mass of men engaged at that branch alive. I am afraid England, the home of trade unions, has nearly reached that limit. The great labor organizations there have been for years pouring out their vast funds in out-of-work and sick benefits, until, I am informed, they are becoming crippled. If trade does not soon revive, those funds will melt away. The wail of the unemployed of London for work or food grows louder every day. If the union funds are swept away and there is not work enough, no matter how carefully divided, to keep the mass of the toilers alive, England must prepare to face revolution either peaceable or forcible.

Nor can we hope to escape similar conditions here. The day is not near at hand, but it will inevitably come and we would be foolish if we did not prepare to meet it. One word more as to the government of labor organizations. We live under a democratic government and would not change it for either an oligarchy or a monarchy. So likewise should we preserve the democratic form in our unions. On any question which affects the body as a whole every member should have an opportunity to vote. When a decision is reached, the fewer the number in whose hands the execution of the mandate is placed the better. But no man should ever be asked to strike without a chance to vote for or against the proposition. We are not an army to be directed. We are a collection of freemen united for a purpose. A monarchy is bad enough, but an oligarchy is worse. Men should not and will not for any lengthy period be ordered out in droves or ordered back like sheep.

I saw a speech of a leader of a great labor organization, the other day, in which he compared himself to a commission merchant charged with the duty of selling men's labor to the best advantage. That is not my idea of a labor organization. No one shall ever hawk my labor about. I want to meet with my fellow-craftsmen, agree on a scale and then, if necessary, send agents to announce our terms to the men who want to buy. If they do not accept, the agents must report back for further instructions.

Oligarchies are sometimes splendid and successful, but democracies live the longest.

UNIONISM AND NON-UNIONISM.

A union man is one who surrenders his rights as an individual to make an agreement as to wages and conditions with his employer and trusts that right to a combination of workers at his trade. A non-union man is one who seeks work at his trade separately from his fellow-tradesmen.

Look for one moment, at some of the far-reaching results of unionism and non-unionism. Could non-unionism have ever effected the formation of the many Bureaus of Labor Statistics throughout the country which are now performing work of such high value to the wage-workers? Could non-unionism have ever influenced the legislation in many States affecting child labor, the well-being of factory hands and the hours of labor, which has been forced from the law-makers by unionism? Could non-unionism have ever afforded the political machinery which enabled the Labor party vote to be cast at the late election? Could non-unionism move a step in the great labor reforms which now move the hearts of America?

Unionism fights manfully; non-unionism bows its head and surrenders to an opposing interest. Unionism teaches trust in its fellow-workmen and fraternity with them; non-unionism, in its principles, is piracy. Unionism is trade law, non-unionism is trade anarchy.

The influences of unionism on the framing of our country's laws, and hence upon society, are beneficial to all men, including non-unionists. The ultimate influence of non-unionism upon a trade and upon society—what are they? Are they not the low wages that ensue upon unrestricted competition in labor, and do they simply count as nought in benefitting any element in society? Are not non-unionists manifestly laboring for their own degradation?

Unionism is the life sap of spring-time non-unionism is dry-rot.

Young man, which will you choose—to be a union man or a non-union man?—*Union Printer.*

A MAN who has proved a traitor to his trade union will prove a traitor to the Knights of Labor if allowed to join them.

OFFICIAL ADDRESS FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MINERS.

To the Miners and Mine Laborers and all Wage Workers of the United States and Territories:

FELLOW WORKINGMEN:—At the Second Annual Convention of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers it was

Resolved, That the National Federation unanimously opposes the merging of the National Trades' Union into the Knights of Labor, and the Executive Board was authorized to issue a manifesto defining our position on the subject. As Miners and Mine Laborers, whose difficult and hazardous calling can only be understood by those that have had a practical experience in our mines, we believed it necessary to organize the members of our trade into a National Federation of Practical Miners and Mine Laborers. The peculiarities of our trade are such that when grievances arise between Operators and Miners, to deal with those questions intelligently, practical experience is necessary, and none are better qualified to discuss them than those that have learned the true nature of the difficulties that so frequently arise in the Coal Mines of our country. After years of experience, we are also convinced that there are thousands of our Miners and Mine Laborers that will not connect themselves with secret organizations, as the history of the past proves beyond the question of a doubt, for these reasons it became evident to us that there was a necessity for an organization that would open its doors for all alike and thereby promote the interests of all our Miners and Mine Laborers, whether favorable to open or secret organization. On the 12th day of September, 1885, the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers was organized as an open Trades' Union, for the better protection of the members of our craft. Since it has been established it has met with remarkable success. The good effect it has already produced has far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Through its influence, the Operators and Miners have been brought closer together. The bitter animosities of the past, that has caused so many strikes and lockouts and brought so much misery and distress into the homes of our miners, has been allayed. Confidence has been restored, and a joint understanding arrived at, between the Operators and Miners, that is acknowledged by all as being the grandest effort that was ever made by the Miners of this country towards establishing peace and harmony between the employer and employed, and at the same time secure better results to to every member of the craft. To our utmost surprise, however, just as our National Federation had began to show its influence, a rival steps in between us, emanating from the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, who form a similar organization, known as the Miners and Mine Laborers National District Assembly, following our footsteps in almost every particular, and as a firebrand thrown in among us is only calculated to create discord and disunite the Miners and Mine Laborers of this country, and bring ruinous and disastrous effects upon the members of our trade. On behalf of those we represent, we say, beware of the designing ones that are circulating rumors through the Associated Press that our Trades' Union is being turned over to the Knights of Labor. It is false, and only calculated to deceive you and work destruction to our National Federation. While anxious, as our Constitution says, to assist all similar organizations which have the same objects in view, to-wit: Mutual Protection, and the Protection of Labor against the encroachment of Capital; yet, we will not tolerate or assist in building up any organization that seeks to destroy our Trades' Unions, and in unmistakable language inform one and all that the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers intend to transact their own business as a Trades' Union, and free themselves from the manipulations of selfish individuals that are bent upon the destruction of our National Trades' Union.

Yours truly,

CHRIS. EVANS,
DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN,
N. R. HYSELL,
PATRICK MCADAMS,
THOS. J. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN T. JOHNSON,
Members Executive Board.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The following is a summary of the principles of the organized working men of Europe:

The economical dependence of the Workers on the holders of Land and Capital is the source of servitude, misery, material and moral degradation, and political oppression.

The economical emancipation of the Workers is, therefore, the great end to which every political movement ought to be subordinated as a means.

Such emancipation is neither a local nor a national problem, but one in which the Workers of the whole world are interested, and which depends for its solution on their theoretical and practical co-operation.

The conduct of the struggle for emancipation must not tend to constitute fresh privileges, but to realize equal rights and duties for all, and by those means true freedom.

The emancipation of the Workers must be achieved by the Workers themselves.

THE American molder dies before he reaches the age of forty, while his British prototype lives to be fifty years and eleven months. Persons begin working at molding in America at sixteen years, and in Great Britian at about the same age. If this ratio holds good, the American molder has twenty-four years to work before death is sure to come, while the British molder has thirty-five.—*Iron Molders' Journal.*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and monies to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1887.

TAKE NOTICE.

The office of THE CARPENTER and the headquarters of the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is now located at 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All Exchanges, Correspondence, Monies, etc., must be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
P. O. Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE CARPENTER" ENLARGED.

The issue of this month's JOURNAL was delayed owing to the removal of office, which of course necessitated the re-setting of all standing matter and new arrangements. We now appear in a new typographical suit. From this month, henceforth, THE CARPENTER will appear in its present enlarged form, as ordered by the Buffalo Convention. One whole page will be devoted to our German readers, who are rapidly increasing in numbers.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Constitution, the Local Unions within a radius of ten miles of this city, by general vote have elected the new General Executive Board of the Brotherhood. The members are: Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon street; C. G. Stockhausen, 1623 Vine street, and J. F. Gillespie, 509 Franklin street (these three are members of Union No. 8, and resident in Philadelphia); W. J. Philips, of Union No. 122, Germantown, Pa., and Thomas Fleming, of Union No. 20, Camden, N. J.

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

During the past month the Brotherhood has granted charters to eighteen unions, viz.: 227, Philadelphia, Pa.; 228, Milwaukee, Wis.; 229, Glen Falls, N. Y.; 230, Pittsburg, Pa. (south side); 231, Birmingham, Ala.; 232, Key West, Fla.; 233, Waverly, N. Y.; 234, Cleveland, O. (German); 235, Riverside, Cal.; 236, Pottstown, Pa.; 237, Allegheny City, Pa. (German); 238, Philadelphia, Pa. (German); 70, Council Bluffs, Iowa (reorganized), and five charters to German Unions, 239, 240, 241, 242 and 243 of Chicago, Ill. Forty-three new unions in four months.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY.

P. J. McGUIRE has been elected at Columbus, Ohio, to the position of Secretary of the newly formed American Federation of Labor. The duties of the position are merely nominal, and the position an advisory one, the work of correspondence, etc., devolves upon Samuel Gompers, the President of the Federation, who is the only paid officer of the organization.

In view of the many duties now devolving upon him, Brother McGuire declined to serve as Secretary of the Federation, and resigned when elected, but the delegates joined in an unanimous request and insisted he should act. Brother G. Edmonston, of Washington, D. C., was also elected Treasurer of the Federation.

FROM all our reports everything indicates that for this season of the year, in many cities, carpenter work is very fair, and next spring promises to be very busy. Were the weather more favorable many more jobs would be underway than are to be found at present. In some cities trade is at a standstill.

PROCLAMATION.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Dec. 1, 1886.

To all officers and members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

BROTHERS:—By the virtue of my office, as General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I do hereby proclaim and announce, that inasmuch as the Revised Constitution, adopted by the Fourth General Convention of the Brotherhood, at Buflalo, N. Y., August 3-7, 1886, has been ratified and accepted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote of the members of the Local Unions voting. I therefore declare said Constitution, and on and after this date is in full force and effect, and binding upon all the members and officers of all Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of December, 1886.

Signed,

W. J. SHIELDS,
General President.

H. J. BAILEY,
H. N. FISHER,
EDWARD TAYLOR,
W. B. KETTERINGHAM,
C. E. HARRISON,
Executive Board.

Attest

P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary.

FOREIGN LABOR ITEMS.

IN ENGLAND.—The carpenters of Birmingham, Newcastle and Gateshead recently have been resisting a reduction in wages. The coal miners' national conference at Manchester, has decided to recomemnd the general adoption of the seven hour system to offset the productive increase of the mines.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—From official statistics, it appears that out of 1400 carpenters in that city, 620 are out of work, and out of 1550 masons, 600 are idle.

LEIPZIG, Germany.—At a mass meeting here of 3000 carpenters and masons, it was decided that wages for the coming season shall be forty pennies per hour, ten hours to be a day's work, with one hour for dinner. Overtime and Sunday work, also piece work to be abolished.

BARCELONA, Spain—Fifty-eight labor delegates met in convention, and decided to agitate for the adoption of the eight-hour system, universally throughout Spain. The carpenters on strike in the town of San Martiu de Provensals have won their demand for nine hours as a day's work instead of ten.

THE Compliments of the Season to all our readers and to all members of the Brotherhood, may the new year of 1887 be one of happiness and promise to us all.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 12, 1886.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FELLOW-WORKMEN:—As your delegates to the sixth annual session of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, it becomes our duty to report the business transacted there, and what action has been taken by that body to advance the cause of the labor movement and to solidify the Trades Unions of the country to a large extent.

It is necessary to explain to you, in the first instance, that the session was to be held at St. Louis, Mo., but inasmuch as during the past year events transpired to which we shall refer later on in this report, a convention of representatives of the great Trades Unions was to be held at Columbus, Ohio.

The Legislative Committee of the Federation changed the place of meeting to that city with the view of bringing those two bodies, having the same objects to serve, and the same interests in view, together. In accordance with the change your delegates proceeded to Columbus and participated in the proceedings.

Brother J. E. Fallis, Union 4, of St. Louis, Mo., sent a telegram and letter explaining his inability to attend the Convention, owing to his employment; Brother J. McHenry Ryland, Union 61, Columbus, Ohio was suvstituted in place of Brother Fallis.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Legislative Committee was quite voluminous, covering the history of the organization, and what advances had been made during the past year. Among the important features and recommendations of that committee, which may be mentioned briefly, are the following: That the eight-hour movement inaugurated by the Federation last May, while not an entire success in enforcing the eight-hour rule, still secured that advantage to a large number of workmen, and a reduction of the hours of toil of nearly all those who had been working ten, twelve and even more hours every day. Not only this, but it gave life and a great impetus to the working people to join Trades Unions, and bring the ideas and wants underlying the labor movement before the notice of the general public.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The committee reported that among the labor legislation secured, was the incorporation of Trades Unions. That a law was framed to authorize our government to be represented in an International Congress to secure uniformity among the civilized nations of the world in the matter of laws governing factory inspection, child and female labor, and hours of labor. That the Chinese immigration law is being violated, and demanding an amendment to enforce the execution of its intention, as well as an act to forbid the giving of the government work by contract by which the eight-hour law is evaded. Demanding the passage of a law to forbid armed bodies of men, such as the Pinkerton and Coal and Iron police, going from State to State in violation of the laws of the country. That great advances have been made in securing labor legislation in various States of the Union.

LABOR DAY.

The committee report that Labor's Holiday, *i. e.*, the first Monday in September, while it is being well observed, ought to be even more generally kept, so that it shall be as uncommon for a man to work on that as upon Independence Day.

TRADES UNIONS INCREASE.

The report shows that the Trades Unions have increased in large numbers, many having formed national organizations, while the membership in those long in exsitence has more than doubled.

STRIKES.

The committee speak with some force in view of some of the recent experiences. After showing the necessity of knowing when to strike and when not to strike, and the proper management of strikes when gone into, they say: "That when a strike is practicable, the people most interested should be consulted and have the deciding voice. To "order," with nonchalance, a strike of large numbers of men, and "order" them back again under more degrading conditions than before they went on strikes, with the bombast of a *Don Quixote*, is not, we submit, the best means of improving the condition of labor." The committee report the pleasure they feel on account of the recent political upheaval of the workingmen of the country, and urge them to continue in the same direction.

AMALGAMATION.

Early in the session a conference with a committee of the Trades Union Convention was held and a plan agreed upon by which the Federation and the convention formed a new organization upon a firm and permanent basis for efficiency to be known as

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The new organization, while embracing many of the features of the old Federation has added thereto many new ones, which will tend to solidify and strengthen the Trades Unions of the country. For our belief that the new Federation will be a success, we desire to point out a few of the new features. The source of the success of any organization depends perhaps more on the means than the desire to accomplish any beneficial results, as the history of our old Federation plainly shows. Therefore, the means to success were provided by a revenue derived from a per capita tax of one-half cent per member of any organization affiliated with the Federation and the issuing of an official journal at least once a month; the organization in places where small numbers of working people live and work, of mixed leagues of unionists, to be under the jurisdiction of the Federation; and the granting of charters to such bodies. The engagement of one officer to be continually employed in the interest of the Trades Unions and the Federation. That officer is the President, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

THE KNIGHTS' COMMITTEE.

As you will, no doubt, already have been informed unofficially, a committee was appointed by Mr. Powderly to confer with the Trades Union Committee. A committee was appointed and an answer to the treaty submitted seven months ago was requested. Our committee were informed that the Knights had rejected it. When the Knights' Committee were asked to modify the condition of the treaty or make any other proposition, they answered that they had no power to act in the matter, but would have to report to either Mr. Powderly or the next Assembly of the Knights. Hence no results were accomplished in this direction.

OFFICERS.

The following officers of the new Federation were elected: President, Samuel Gompers, of New York; First Vice-President, George Harris, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Second Vice-President, J. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, P. J. McGuire. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Gabriel Edmonston, of Washington, D. C.

The next session will be held at Baltimore, Md.

We take pleasure in stating that there were forty-three delegates at the session representing the greatest unions of the country, the most diversified trades and a constituency of nearly 300,000 members.

It is perhaps needless to state that your delegates, together with those representing the other unions left no honorable means untried to bring this new organization into being, and we feel gratified at the results accomplished.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that the matter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor be at once submitted to our members for decision, and urge them not only to vote in favor of the proposition, but to do all they can to give the new organization a cordial and hearty support.

Thanking the members of the Brotherhood for the honor conferred, and confidence reposed in us. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

JOHN KANE,
G. EDMONSTON,
J. McH. RYLAND.
P. J. McGUIRE,
Delegates.

MONIES SENT TO PROSECUTE THE TEXAS CAPITOL SYNDICATE.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Dec. 1, 1886.

Mr. P. J. McGuire, General Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: As Chairman of Committee on Prosecution of Capitol Syndicate, I have to report receiving the following contributions to the fund from your locals:

Union No. 158, Topeka, Kansas . .	$5 00
" " 206, Bentonville, Ark. .	3 75
" " 180, Braddock, Pa. . . .	4 00
" " 176, Newport, R. I. . . .	25 50
" " 11, Cleveland, O. . . .	15 00
" " 123, Wichita, Kansas . .	10 00
Previously reported	72 50
Received up to Dec. 1, 1886	$135 75

Thanking your locals for the money sent, I remain

Yours fraternally,
J. GEGGIE,
Secretary of Committee.

P. S.—The trial to test the violation of the law on imported labor has been postponed for this term of court.

AID FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Union 139, Gloversville, N. Y. . .	$5 00
" 162, Hyde Park, Ill.	10 00
Previously reported	137 50
Total	$152 50

The above amount was sent per bank draft by the General Secretary to J. F. Drayton, Secretary of Union 52, Charleston, S. C. In addition to that fifty dollars were sent direct to Charleston by Union 36, Oakland, Cal. Union 27, Toronto, Canada, also sent twenty dollars in the same way, making a total of $222.50 donated by our unions to help the earthquake sufferers. Union 52 tenders in return its heartfelt thanks to all donators.

"THERE is a poor blind Samson in the land,
Shorn of his strength, and bound in chains of steel,
Who may in some grim revel raise his hand
And shake the pillars of our commonweal."

JUDGE MILLER recently decided a case in the New York Court of Appeals, in which he held that if the owner of a building employs a mechanic to make repairs upon the same with no specific arrangement as to terms and conditions, such employment is in the nature of an independent contract, which imposes upon the employe the responsibility incurred by the negligence of himself or those who are aiding him.

THE census of 1880 shows that the average wages paid throughout the land were $364 for 225 days' work. Deducting $72 for house rent and $28 for fuel, there is left the sum of $264 to provide the actual necessities of life during the 365 days that the laborer has to provide for himself. This leaves the munificent sum of 71 cents. Supposing the workingman has a wife and two children dependent on him for support, divide 71 by 4 and you have 18 cents a day, which is 1 cent less per head than is allowed for the support of convicts in state prison.

A BOOM IN NAILS.—The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writes: "There is a 'boom' in nails. This manufacture has followed rather sluggishly the progressive upward movement in iron and has been kept in the drag by over-production, but it is now beginning to respond in earnest, a fact which is worth recording as another sign of the widening business improvement. Strong people have taken hold of the market and prices are up 15 cents a keg, equal to $2.25 per car load and $2.24 from store. The activity and advance in nails imply the maintenance of activity also in the building trades."

BEWARE.

There is a giant in the land,
Beware his slumber seeming,
Beware he rise not in his might
While little ye are dreaming!
For though in seeming trance he lies,
He vigil keeps with sleepless eyes;
Quick is his ear, his memory long,
His arm inert is deathful strong,
A million's might is in his brand,
Whene'er it lists him lift his hand,
A million weapons, wielded all
In his one blade, resistless fall;
A million hearts leap in his cause,
When from its sheath that brand he draws,
Beware! though yet he stir no jot,
That inert Giant slumbers not;
But vigil keeps with sleepless eyes
And bides but his own time to rise.

—*J. H. Dell.*

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, in an article in the *Century Magazine*, has, with very commendable plainness, hit the nail on the head in an article on wealth:

We brought less into this world; that is very certain. What, then, any man possesses he has either produced by his industry or has taken from some one else who has produced it by industry. His fortune is either, first the product of industry, second a gift, or third a robbery. These are the only three ways by which any man can ever acquire property—by industry, by gift, and by stealing. There will always be inequalities in condition, because there will be always inequalities in character. The industrious man has a right to the fruits of his industry, the sagacious man has a right to the fruits of sagacity; but no man has a right to take the fruits of his neighbor's industry or his neighbor's sagacity without giving an equivalent therefor. No man has a right to take out of the joint stock more than he put in. And society is organized in the interest of robbery whenever it is so organized as to enable men by their sagacity to take out of this stock wealth whose equivalent they have never put into it. This is the complaint and the just complaint of the laboring classes—not that some men get better pay than other men, but that some men get a wealth which does not belong to them, which does belong to their neighbors; that some forms of robbery are legalized, that some forms of robbery are encouraged and stimulated. Grant that a certain capitalist has added every year of his life a million dollars to the wealth of the nation by his industry, his sagacity, his forecast, the other seventy-three million which he has won in life's lottery are unearned, and unearned wealth is stolen wealth. Certain people in the United States are seventy-three million dollars poorer because he has seventy-three million dollars for which he has given society no equivalent. An inequality of wealth is not wrong; but an inequality of industry is wrong. Tom, Dick and Harry have gone into partnership with two "railway kings" to develop the mines and open the railroads of a great district of country. Tom, Dick and Harry do not complain that the railway kings are better paid than they; they do complain that the railway kings have taken more than their share of their profits of the enterprise. And bitterness is added to their complaint because they see more or less clearly that society is responsible; that the terms of partnership are unfair, that legislation gives to capital every advantage and leaves labor to shift for itself. They see, more or less clearly, that the money has been made not by individual industry, but by gambling; and that this gambling has been made possible by means of great corporations, these gambling operations on Wall street in one year alone being estimated to aggregate $800,000,000.

EVERY government should grant its laborers the broadest opportunities to earn a livelihood, and no lavorer should be asked to make more than a reasonable effort in order to earn the necessaries and comforts of life.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

A NEW kind of nail for attaching moldings and other light lumber has been invented, which leaves no nail holes. It is made with a point at each end and with an outwardly projecting head or shoulder midway between the points. The nail is first driven into the wood by means of a punch which straddles the protruding point and bears on the head. When enough have been driven in, the molding is placed over the nails and driven down.

THE enquiry by the National Bureau of Labor into the subject of strikes at New York shows what organized strikes have done for the benefit of the workers. One item, for instance, shows that some 18,000 street railway men in New York and Brookly have, at less than a total cost in loss of wages of $100,000 added $2,000,000 to their pay roll, lessened their hours of labor 23 per week, and caused the additional employment of 2,000 men.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bright; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Getting slack; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75.
BRIDGEPORT.—Improving; $2 to $2.75.
DANBURY.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.75.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Very good; $2 to $2.75.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.50.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Brisk; $1.75 to $3.00. 58½ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $1.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADVMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

[illegible]LTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men $2.50. 9 hrs.
[illegible]SHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TTOY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day.
COHOES.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very good; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
BINGHAMPTON.—Fair; $1.75.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
[illegible]APSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Brisk; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59 hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Good; $4.25 to $4.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $4.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $4.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $4.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Fair; $2.40 to $3.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good[illegible]$2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM.[illegible]—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—[illegible]; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $2.00 to $2.50.
O[illegible] NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.75.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Very fair; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CHRSTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.75. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.75. Repairing.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3; 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead: $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Busy; $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
FOSTORIA.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Charleston, S. C., is crowded; 10 men for one job. Don't go there!

WHEELING, W. VA.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Fair; $1 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY;—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Excellent; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; $2 to $3; 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Fair; $12.5 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quite brisk; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

NOVEMBER 22d.—Charters Granted: Milwaukee, Wis.; Glen Falls, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Claims approved: Louis Sundberg, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Annie McCandlash, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Maggie W. Farish, Richmond, Va.

Claims laid over for further information: Mrs. Mary Pugh, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Catherine Smith, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. T. J. King, Boston, Mass.; J. N. P. Sole, Eau Claire, Wis., and Mrs. Mary A. Pittsinger, Northampton, Mass.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Sarah B. Green, Haverhill, Mass.; (husband a member 11 months and wife sick with Consumption for 18 months), William G. Lord, New Haven, Conn.; (deceased, was over 60 years of age when admitted, and was just 6 months a member at time of death), Hermann Grawart, Union 157, St. Paul, Minn., disability claim, (claimant not permanently disabled within the meaning of the Constitution.)

Report of General President Shields as to his visit to Union 93, Worcester, Mass., and his investigation of the Hicks claim. The General President supports action of E. B. in disapproving claim. Report received and filed and bill of expenses ordered paid.

Letters from Union 22, San Francisco as to the Schiedon Claim: Resolved, by E. B. that a warrant for $85 be drawn, which with the $165 already drawn for funeral expenses will make the full claim of $250, and the claim in full be sent to Thos. Schiedon, Taunton, Mass., the father of the deceased.

G. S. reported receipt of $83.84 from attorney in the J. L. Baker claim Decatur, Ill., the claim being compromised at two-thirds. Ordered the money be placed in the General Fund.

Warrants drawn for Claims: 152, 153, 154, $152,50 for Charleston, S. C., (money donated for earthquake sufferers), and $300 as ordered by Convention for fitting up office in Philadelphia.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 152.—LOUIS SUNDBURG, age 28, initiated Jan. 30, 1884, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., died Oct. 14, 1886, of typho-malaria. Papers received Nov. 17. Laid over for completion. Approved Nov. 20; paid Nov. 24.

No. 153.—MRS. ANNA MCCANDLISH, age 45, wife of Brother H. McCandlish, initiated March 14, 1880, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died Nov. 11, 1886, of cancer of breast. Papers received Nov. 20; approved Nov. 23; paid Nov. 24.

No. 154.—MRS. MAGGIE W. FARISH, age 38, wife of Brother H. N. Farish, initiated January 22, 1886, Union 132, Richmond, Va., died of hemorrhage Oct. 30, 1886. Papers received Nov. 20; approved Nov. 23, paid Nov. 24.

EXPULSIONS.

F. S. CROSBY, from Union 33, of Boston, Mass., for misappropriating funds of the local union. He is a dishonest man.

RICHARD NIGHTINGALE, from Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., for defrauding his workmen of their wages.

JAMES T. ROTHROCK, from Union 81, Philipsburg, Pa., for breeding discord, and injuring the Union by malicious charges.

J. S. CROW, from Union 17, Bellaire, O., for working non-union men and failing to appear for trial.

MILTON FETTERLY, from Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., for defrauding the Union.

F. C. WABB, from Union 188, Findlay, O., for working against the interests of the union.

A LETTER FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

It is time that the carpenters were trying to do something to save their trade. We are imposed on more than any other trade. In the first place I think it requires more skill to be a *good* carpenter than most any other trade in the building line, and yet we are imposed on by "jack leg and jack knife scabs" (as we call them). What are we to do? Are we to work by the side of them and have our wages cut down to suit them? I say No! When we can establish an apprentice system and do away with these "jack leg cubs;" then the carpenters will have better times. Why there are men here in St. Joseph getting $2.00 to $2.25 per day that cannot make a mitre box. They have a few old rusty tools, and some of their saws are rusty and very toothless too. If a good workman goes to a contractor here for a job and wants $2.50 per day, the boss will say he can get all the men he wants for $1.75 to $2.00. They take work so low that they hire cheap men, and can't afford to pay more—so they say. We have one large contractor here that runs a planing mill. His way is to advertise in papers in other places for a lot of hands at good wages. They come here from Chicago and other cities, and when they come he offers them $1.75 or $2.00 per day. Local Union No. 91 has passed resolutions to watch his advertising, and nip it in the bud. If we find any more of it we will expose his doings all over the country. We have a few contractors here who pay good wages and want to see men treated like human beings, and not like slaves. Work is very slack here now at present and will be until Spring. Most all union men at work.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

Men are flooding here from all parts of the North offering to work for nothing and get money to get away on ruins our business. We are compelled to live here and in winter men come here and rob us of what little work there is to do. All carpenters will please stay away from Memphis; 50 men to one day's work. They must stay away or starve. We intend to do what there is to do or quit dealing with anybody in the grocery and dry goods line. Hard times drives us to this as we must live, and we have been charitable to too many transients for our own good. Trades unions are all that ever done mechanics any good. However, I shall not say anything against other organizations. But we, as carpenters and joiners, surely know our wants and needs better than those that have no idea of our business. And when it must come right down to business the mechanics of the land are the life and power of all organizations.

E. S. M.

THE first indispensable step toward any serious amendment of the laborer's lot is that he should be, in one way or the other, lifted out of the groove in which he at present works, and placed in a position compatible with his becoming a sharer, in equal proportion with others, in the general advantages arising from industrial progress.—*Prof. Cairns.*

"PAPA," asked a little boy, "a man who steals a loaf of bread is a thief, isn't he?" "Yes, a dastardly thief." "Is a man who steals $10,000 a thief, too?" "Well, no, my boy, scarcely. Defaulter, I think, is the more appropriate word." "And what is he called when he steals $1,000,000?" "There is no such thing as stealing $1,000,000 my son. It is termed 'diverting.' When a gentleman diverts $1,000,000 he is spoken of as a financier."

OBITUARY.

Obituary resolutions inserted at 10 cents a line.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 49, Meridan, Conn., at the regular meeting, October 25, adopted the following:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, John McCormack, who was killed in Wallingford, on September 25, by falling off a building, and of the still heavier loss sustained by his family, who were nearer and dearer to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for a brother who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to our deceased brother's family, also be published in the CARPENTER and the *Republican*, and be recorded on the minutes of our meeting.

JOHN LAWTON,
JOHN M. FARRELL,
JOHN NASH,
Committee.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, new York.
BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.
BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.
BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).
BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.
BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 311 W. Twenty;ninth street, New York.
CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTERS (U. O.)—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, 34 Gibbon street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.
ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.
ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.
ENGINEERS (Stationery).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.
FEDERATION OF TRADES.—Samuel Gompers, President, 307 East Hundred and Fourth street, New York.
FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.
FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.
GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, Genepal Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.
HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.
HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.
IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
MUSICIANS.—[National League]. — Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NAILERS, [Heaters and Rollers].—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Boz 64 Wheeling, W. Va.
PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.
R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.
R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.
SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.
STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.
TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 135 West Twenty-fifth street New York.
TELEGRAPHERS. — Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.
TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America].—Frank Schlichting, General Secretary, 512 Main street, Holyoke, Mass.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 728 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—F. Milke, General Secretary, 184 William street, New York City.
TYPOGRAPHIA.—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.
WEAVERS, [Silk].—
WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

THERE are now 32 stores in Baltimore where furniture with the Union label of the International Furniture Workers' Union are sold.

CAPITALISTS would give $10,000,000 to put the Trades Unions and Knights of Laber in open antagonism. Beware therefore, of those who try to array the great Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor against each other.

"POOR fellow, he died in poverty," said a man of a person lately deceased. "That isn't anything" exclaimed a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship. It's living in poverty that puts the thumbscrew on a fellow.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

J. H. B., *Richmond, Va.*—Can a member of the Carpenters' Brotherhood join the Law and Order League and be a consistent Union man?

Answer. — No! The Law and Order League is antagonistic to all forms of Organized Labor. It originated among the capitalists during the Southwest railroad troubles, and is fostered by Jay Gould to sustain the interests of the corporation plunderers of America.

George W. M., *Newark, N. J.*—Can we arrange to elect our local officers for six months?

Answer.—No. The new Constitution requires they shall be elected annually. First give the new law a trial before desiring to amend it.

W. S. W., *Chicago, Ill.*—Is it in the power of a Financial Secretary to declare a member suspended, who has been notified and is in arrears over four months, either for dues or assessments, without first bringing it before the Union for Approval?

Answer.—Yes. It is within the power of the Financial Secretary to do so. See page 9, Article 10, Section 2, New Constitution adopted at Buffalo, viz.: "A vote of the L. U. shall not be necessary to suspend a member in arrears." Also, see Section 1 of the same article, viz.: "Any member indebted three months for dues, shall be in arrears and not in good standing, nor entitled to any benefits. He shall be notified of the fact by the F. S., and if at the end of one month's notice he does not settle his account, he shall be suspended."

H. N. F., *Richmond, Va.*—Under the new Constitution is it the rule to pay the 10 cts. per capita tax monthly, or, is it to be paid only when the G. S. calls for it?

Answer.—The 10 cents capita tax is to be paid regularly every month, and must be sent to the G. S. without waiting for him to call for it or send a bill.

N. W., *San Francisco, Cal.*—If a brother takes a traveling card and pays 3 months in advance and then goes off and we do not hear from him again, will we have to suspend him at the end of the 4th month?

Answer.—Certainly suspend him when he is four months in arrears.

W. J. L.—How is it our Union is marked in arrears in the monthly report, when we have paid our tax?

Answer.—Your union is not marked in arrears in the monthly report. If you will read the heading at top of monthly report you will find it says distinctly that "no arrears are published." The monies reported are not arrears but are the tax you sent.

S. O. R., *Newark, N. J.*—Does the new Constitution go into effect December 1st, 1886? When do the new local officers assume their duties?

Answer.—1. Yes; it goes into effect December 1, 1886. 2. They assume their duties on the first meeting night in January. They should be installed on the last meeting night in December.

J. J. J., *Dallas, Tex.*—Can we admit persons over 60 years of age?

Answer.—No, not as members entitled to benefit. You can, however, admit them as honorary members.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One charter and outfit		$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred		5 00
Membership cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Transfer "	"	1 00
Official note paper,	"	50
Application blanks,	"	50
Notices of arrears,	"	50
Appeals,	"	25
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion.)		
Extra rituals, each copy		50
Blank bonds, "		5
Rec. Sec. Warrant book, each copy		50
Treasurer's Receipt, " "		50
Fin. Sec. " " "		50
Badges for mem[illegible]	each	25
Watch charm[illegible]	emblem), each	1 25
One set [illegible], consisting of 100-page ledger, day-book and Treasurer's account book		2 25
One 200-paged ledger, cloth bound		1 25
One 300-paged ledger, "		1 80
One 200-paged day-book, "		1 25
One Treasurer's account book		60
Blanks for officers' reports, and for benefit claims		Free

Constitutions and rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid or express charges paid in advance.

Address,
P. J. MCGUIRE, Gen. Sec.
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Boston Central Labor Union "Persuading" Committe is the name given to the Committee which has to manage the work of the boycott.

WORKMEN engaged in roofing cannot be too careful with reference to the supports used in their scaffolds. A number of serious accidents are on record growing out of this particular.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of General Secretary, 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scovill Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 6 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. McGuire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 5 Jennings Ave.; C. E. Harrison, 128 Scovill Ave. (All residents in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—*J. A. Swinehart, 727 Exchange St.—A. Woodring.
ALAMEDA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—C. L. Mohney, 49 Darragh St.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, Box 221.—Chas. C. Gale, Box 2365.
AUGUSTA, GA.—(Col.) Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Glenn R. Mills, 1533 Rollersville.
ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box 801.—*T. W. Ennis, Box 569.
ARMOURDALE, KAN.—W. E. Powell, Box 99.
AURORA, ILL.—J. J. Flanders, 420 S. Lasalle St.
BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 113 N. Fulton Ave.
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BELLAIRE, O.—*J. W. Jones, Rose Hill.
BELLEVILLE, CAN.—W. B. McFarlane, Box 547.—*Geo. Morden.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.
BEVERLY, MASS.—Leslie W. White, Box 843.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—*H. De Lester, State St., over W. U. office.—A. W. Walker, 54 Walnut St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—T. W. Smith.
BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 6 Fruit St.—J. G. Clinkard, 134 Eliot St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 183.—W. H. Stone 74 Dover St.
BOSTON, MASS.—Union 184 (Stair Builders), Jas. Earle, Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain.
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BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.
BRUNSWICK, GA. (Colored) Union 42.—Archie Fenley.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 134.—Chas. L. Steiner.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.
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CAMDEN, N. J.—*Jas. H. Reeve, 577 Clinton St.
CANTON, O. | C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*O. J. Fitz, cor. 16th Ave. & 1st, West.—William H. Bayliss, Revere House.
CHANUTE, KAN.—J. K. Whiteside, Box 96.—Geo. A. Harp.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—*J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutland Ave.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—T. V. Warren, 114 E 9th Street.
CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 39 Middlesex St.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287.
CHICAGO, ILL.—M. P. Cross, 3519½ Cottage Grove Ave., Sec'y of Ex. Council.
CHICAGO, ILL., Union 181 (Scandinavian).—Andrew Hansen, 285 W. Ohio St.
CINCINNATI, O.*—C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave. M. Clemens, 134 Clark St.
CINCINNATI, O., Union 209, [German].—Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty Street.—*Rud. Rottmayer, 83 McMicken ave.
CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.
COHOES, N. Y.—Wm. Van Alstyne, Box 99.
COLUMBUS, O.—*C. M. Smithers, 21 E. Chestnut St.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Platner Street.
COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 328 Greenup St. W. S. Oder, 40 Pike St.
CRESTON, IOWA.—J. J. Mumford—I. B. Jordan.
DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 622 Cottage Lane.
DANBURY, CONN.—Wm. B. Wright, 16 Boughton Street.
DAVENPORT, IA.—*F. S. Keller, 1202½ W. 2d St. H. J. Dose, 1715 Washington St.
DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry.
DENVER, COL.—Otto E. Stevenson, 403 Downing avenue.
DESMOINES, IA.—J. J. Bueche, 758 9th St.
DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 133 Catherine Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.
DETROIT, MICH.—Union 220 (German), Herman Bouke, 163 Charlewoix St.
E. BOSTON, MASS.—Geo. Lesner, 48 Bremen St.—J. S. Pennie, 456 Bremen St.
E. SAGINAW, MICH.—J. J Murphy, 622 Fairwell, *John Holihan, 443 South 13th St.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—James Boswell—*J. J. Powell, Box 555.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 720 1st Ave.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St.—T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—*J. J. Schoettlin 927 Franklin.
FINDLAY, O.—C. L. Routson. A. B. Jacobs.
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer.—*C. Sauer.
FORT WAYNE, IND.—Fred. Walda, 329 E. Washington St.—*C. H. Schaper, 345 E. Lewis.
FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.
GALVESTON, TEX.—*Geo. J. Garthar, O½ St. near 22, J. L. Dollor, 10 West Church St.
GARDEN CITY, KAN.—H. N. Swartwood, Box 571.
GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Jas Houlin.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard.
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.
HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank Murray, 86 Albany Ave. *Frank Brydon, 63 Dean St.
HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.
HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.
HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell.
HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.
JACKSON, MICH.—A. L. Goldsmith, 316 Greenwood.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223—H. E. Neil, 128 West State St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 224.—(Col) Gilbert Jones.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Jos. Stiffler.—*J. D. Rose.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—L. D. Putnam, 216 E. Main St.—*O. P. Smith.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—J. R. Galyon, 37 Broad St. *C. Baumgartner, 87 Reservoir St.
LANCASTER, PA.—W. S. Michael, 310 E. Fulton. *Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—J. H. Reynolds, 53 Warren St. Chas. Cowx, 292 Water St.
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.
LEWISTON, ME.—A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.
LINCOLN, NEB.—*W. W. Raub, 829 N. 11th St. C. H. Miller, Box 749.
LONDON, CAN.—Thos. Wilkey, 916 Lorne Ave., London East.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A. Vinette, Box 482.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.
LOUISVILLE, KY., (Ger.)—A. Pecklenck, 2203 Grayson St.
LYNN, MASS.—W. E. Carritt, 6 Highland Ave.—*R. H. Robertson, 19 Mt. Pleasant.
MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett.—Frank Decker, Box 656.
MALDEN, MASS.—L. S. Gurdy, 8 Clinton St.—*C. E. Woods, Box 788.
MANCHESTER, N.H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.
MARINETTE, WIS.—
MARLBORO, MASS.—G. W. White, Box 785.
MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.
MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—J. P. Altizer, 36 Poplar St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Col.)—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave. *James Graham, 311 Cot Extension.
MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Box 565, Marinette, Wis.
MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—*J. H. Calhoun, Deyton Place.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. —*A. B. Miller.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. L. Hoos, 1007 Walnut St.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 North Pierce St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Union 228.—Joseph Immler, 645 2d avenue.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—*Thomas H. Rutherford, W. S. Marine, 3d, N. of Augusta.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92, (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—*Theo. Stevens, 24 S. Court. W. J. Murphy, 415 S. McDonough St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—(Colored)—Union 197, Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.
MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.—Jos. A. Dufresne, Box 1675.
NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson—F. H. Whelpley, Box 491.
NEWARK, N. J.—*Geo. Winnett, 130 Hunterdon St.—S. O. Runyon, 121 Union St.
NEWARK, N. J., (German).—*Otto Rust, 169 Prince St.—Frank Seitler, 60 Morton St.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKainey.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—*Michael O'Neil, Box 373. B. H. Hibbard, Box 799—J. W. Allen, Box 41.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. J. Healy, 279 Hamilton St.—G. V. Veeley, 46 Sylvan Ave.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37 (Upper District—J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.
NEWPORT, R. I.—James Nicholson, 39 Connection. W. R. Rogers, 13 Brewer St.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 661.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—C. L. Barrus, Box 105.—Oliver Brodeur, Box 85.
NORWICH, CONN.—*C. W. Wakefield, 154 E. Broad St.—R. H. Arnold, 112 E. Broad St.
OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—J. Edwall, 1728 Seward St.
OMAHA, NEB.—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.
OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—J. J. Van Houten, 97 High St.—*P. Austin, 29 Sterling St.
OTTAWA, CAN.—R. Kerr, 343 Willbrook St.
OWOSSO, MICH.—Webb H. Barnes, Box 179.—Geo. H. Morgan.
PADUCAH, KY.—O. G. Kitzing, Box 76.
PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.
PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stephen A. Peck, care of Geo. O. Cook, Cor. Broad & Clay St.—Central Falls.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White)—R. H. Massey, Box 25.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 127 (Colored).—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—S. Brown South West.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—H. C. Dennis, 3641 Filbert St., Station B, W. Phila.—*Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—*J. Lee Wood, Hatfield St. and Cedar Alley.—Fred. Placo, 110 Rush St., Allegheny.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Union 164 (German).—F. Wolensack, Brownville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Union 165 (E. End).—*W. F. Youngk, Box 6, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*J. S. Milliken, Box 33. Dunnellen.—W. H. Brokaw.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Jas. McLernon, 238 Mansion St.—A. J. Dauchy, 10 Height St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. Popple, 58 Steuben St.
QUINCY, ILL.—*Philip P. Haxel, rear 537 Adam St.—Frank Winkelman, 15th and Adam Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall. Geo. W. Ellis, 2005 E. Broad St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 N. Street.—E. J. Thompson, Box 288.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook.
SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—G. W. Pitman, 8 Messervy St.
SALEM, OHIO.—Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.
SANDUSKY, OHIO.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Chas. Jones, Box 322.—A. M. Thornburg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.—T. C. Rowe, 2 Elizabeth St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. I. Jacobs.
ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. Cudney, Welland Av.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 2015 Edmonds St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4,—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5, (German), *Max Angemeier, 1928 S. Broadway.—Chas. Moser, 2217 South 7th St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 12, (German), Chas. Kopf, 1512 St. Louis Ave.—*Henry Dinkelkamp, 1445 Benton St.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
ST. PAUL, MINN., (German),—Henry Blissebnach, 184 Wyoming St.
ST. PAUL—(Scan.) Union 212, L. H. Lawson, 374 N. Fort St.
ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*Horatio A. Osgood, Box 222.
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—James Moore.
SAVANNAH, GA.—*B. R. Young, Stewart St., P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—*John Leonard, Box 1395.—J. H. Britton, Box 560.
SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, 901 East 3d St.
SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 508 Main St. *M. W. Gardner, 115 Perry St.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass.
SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—B. S. Stevens, 521 Wilson.—*James A. Brown, Box 139, W. Bay City.
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—*G. H. Fuller.—Walter Wilkins.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Thos. R. Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Jos. E. Luther, 45 Adams. *W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 321 W. Liberty, *Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.
STEUBENVILLE, O.—*David Hall.—Chas Caldwell, Box 346.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Saulpaugh, 54 Chestnut. *F. M. Fowler, Room 20, Chace Hall.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—C. C. Atkinson. *Isaiah Dekle.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 116 (Colored).—R. W. Paine.
TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.
TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.
TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.
TRENTON, N. J.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.
TROY, N. Y.—*A. J. McKenna, Mohawk & 5th Ave.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. V. Flume, 9½ Plant St.—Geo. Lefeldt, 7 Francis St.
VINCENNES, IND.—Robert L. Mackey.
WALTHAM, MASS.—W. H. Townsend.—W. W. Fraser, Box 603.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. R. Welsh, 52 C St., N. W. G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., S. W.
WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer Ave.
WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—*Edward Mossburg, 35 9th St.
WICHITA, KAN.—Geo. Holcomb, 1027 N. 4th Ave.
WORCESTER, MASS.—E. Parker, 19 Congress St.—J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.
YORK, PA.—Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—H. George, 414 W. Col. Ave.
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.
WESTFIELD, MASS.—Albert Gaudette, Box 890.—M. Moore, Cherry St.

REPORT

OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11, 1886.

To the Delegates of The Trades Union Convention:

Your Committee on Conference with the Knights of Labor beg leave to report that we met that Committee at the United States Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on December 10, 1886, at 1:30 P. M. Our Chairman, Mr. P. F. Fitzpatrick, presented the credentials and instructions of our Committee to the Committee of the Knights of Labor. A scries of questions were then presented by Mr. Fitzpatrick on behalf of our Committee. Mr. John Howes, Chairman of the Knights of Labor Committee, acted as spokesman for them and Mr. Fitzpatrick as spokesman for us.

We now beg leave to report our questions and the answers of the K. of L. Committee. Mr. Fitzpatrick inquired:

What have you done in Cleveland with the treaty presented by the Trades Unions?

Mr. Howes: It was presented to the General Assembly, referred to a committee and reported on unfavorably; it was then defeated. A substitute was proposed, discussed and rejected by the General Assembly, and finally a Committee of Conference to act with the Trades Union Committee and consider past grievances was ordered appointed. The Committee did not meet; nothing was done and no report was made at Richmond. I do not remember whether our present Committee was revived at Richmond or not. The Committee of which I am now Chairman has been recently specially appointed to meet your Committee here.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: We desire to again present that treaty, offered at Cleveland, and renew it for consideration by your Committee?

Mr. Howes: We have no power to take that treaty into consideration. The General Assembly at Cleveland has passed upon it, and we cannot act upon business disposed of by them.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: If you will not consider our treaty, are you ready to consider the substitute offered by some of your delegates in the Cleveland General Assembly?

Mr. Howes: We cannot do so. That substitute was defeated in the Cleveland General Assembly, and that disposes of the substitute.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: What powers have your Committee or what instructions in regard to Trades Union matters?

Mr. Howes: We have no instructions, nor are we clothed with full power in dealing with this matter.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Are you now willing to enter into some arrangements for the future?

Mr. Howes: Our Committee has no proposition to make, but will consider any proposition coming from your Committee. We have no grievances against the Trades Union. It is our desire to report to the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, inasmuch as we consider our Committee as auxiliary to them.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Our Committee have been instructed to present the treaty offered at Cleveland as the best basis of settlement.

Mr. Howes: We cannot consider that treaty. It has been rejected by our General Assembly.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: If we enter into negotiations will your Committee have power to make recommendations to the Executive Board of your order?

Mr. Howes: Our General Executive Board is the only body that can make recommendations. For it is the General Assembly, when that body is not in session.

Mr. Denny (member of the K. of L. committee): Mr. Powderly is anxious, I assure you for a settlement, and so is the order at large, but we have no definite instructions.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: We wish to state that we have an abundance of testimony to show many grievances of where suspended and expelled members of Trades Unions, "rats and scabs," embezzlers of Union funds and unfair men generally have been admitted to membership in the K. of L. We did not know that your Committee was coming here or we would bring some thirty pounds of documents to prove our case. Fortunately we have a few with us and if you desire to consider them, we will present them.

Mr. Howes: We will grant that your statement be true. If such be the case, will it be sufficient if this Committee will assure you that they will use their utmost influence to prevent such trouble for the future and recommend the Executive Board the adoption of such measures as to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Are you willing to do so?

Mr. Howes: We cannot guarantee anything definite. My opinion is that in our organization we should be the judges as to who shall constitute our membership.

Considerable discussion then ensued as to what constituted a "scab"—"scab" in labor matters. Mr. Denny admitted that any man who takes an obligation to live up to certain rules in any Trade organization and then violates them is certainly a "scab."

Mr. Howes: We cannot always regulate such matters, and there is likely to be conflict while there is a double jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor and Trades Union in any occupation.

Mr. Denny said the only remedy is in consolidation with the Knights of Labor.

Your Committee reported many instances of infringement upon Trades Unions by incompetent or over zealous organizers in the Knights of Labor. Whereupon Mr. Howes remarked that it was very difficult to get at these organizers, but it might be remedied through general instructions from the headquarters of the K. of L.

Mr. Fitzpatrick asked him if he would promise to recommend that such steps be taken. Mr. Howes said that he was not instructed to promise anything and could not make any guarantee. After much desultory discussion your Committee concluded that no settlement could be arrived at unless the K. of L. Committee were clothed with power to settle and give us proper guarantees for the future. The conference terminated without any result, and your Committee recommend that the Executive Council of the newly organized Federation shall issue an address to the public upon the subject, and that the same be done at an early date. We might have terminated the conference the first half hour of the meeting, for it was evident the K. of L. Committee had no power to act. In the interest of harmony, we deemed it wiser to spend the three hours we did in a friendly discussion with the hope of coming to an understanding. We rest the matter entirely in your hands.

Yours fraternally,

P. F. FITZPATRICK,
A. STRASSER,
CHRIS. EVANS,
EDWARD L. DALEY,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Committee.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM!

He was walking up town, it was on Saturday night
That the Union met, and he said twas not right
To compel a poor man, who is working his best,
To pay so much dues so he stopped for a rest.
He walked in a saloon and ordered the beer.
Which was placed on a table, and he drew up a chair
And commenced to reason, about in this way,
A man can't stand it, on three dollars a day.
He drank up his beer and ordered another,
And just at that time in came a brother,
He asked him to take one, and was glad that they met,
Besides it's too early for the meeting just yet.
I want to ask you a question about paying our dues,
Don't you think them too heavy? Don't you think we are abused?
Well, I'll tell you my brother, the reason and why,
First let's have two beers for I'm getting quite dry.
And the brother continued in about this way:
When a man's got groceries and house-rent to pay,
And has to buy clothing, school-books and shoes,
There isn't much left for the payment of dues.

So they sat and they talked till 'twas much after ten,
And too late to go to the meeting just then,
Two more beers and a deck of cards to play
Was called for to pass the time away.

So they played and drank till 'twas twelve or more,
And the landlord said he must close the door,
Said one dollar and fifty cents must be paid,
Which was quietly done and not a word said.

And they staggered home their wives to berate,
Complained that the Union kept them out late,
And for taxes and dues had paid quite an amount,
And said that the Union was not much account.

—*Iron Molders' Journal.*

ORIGIN OF SLANTING ROOFS.

The find the source from which the European nations have derived the art of building in stone, we must look to the land of the Pharoahs. From Egypt the craft passed to Greece, and from the Greeks it was taken up by the Romans, to be by them diseminated through the north and west of Europe in the process of colonization. The similarity in regard to the constructive parts of the ancient Greek buildings to some of those found in Egypt of older date, affords strong confirmation of the tradition that the Greeks borrowed the art from the Egyptians. The Greeks, however, in the adopting it, added a new feature, the pediment, and the reason for this addition is easy to find. Egypt is practically rainless. All the protection from the climate required in a palace or temple in such a country is shelter from the sun by day, and from the cold by night, and for this a flat roof, supported by walls or pillows, with archives, is quite sufficient; but when, as in all European countries, rain has to be taken into account, a slanting roof becomes a necessity. The Greeks, with their eye for symmetry, provided for this by forming the roof with a central ridge, at an obtuse angle, from which it sloped down equally on either side. The triangular space that formed at the end of the building above the architrave was occupied by the pediment, and this part of the facade, which owed its birth to the exigencies of the climate, was thenceforth regarded as so essential to the completeness of the work, that it was said that if a temple were to be erected in the celestial regions, where rain would not be possible, the pediment could not be omitted. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2 It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Januar 1887.

Die Organisationen der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

In der Besprechung der charakteristischsten und thätigsten Gewerkvereine der Ver. Staaten verdienen die Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner in erster Linie mit genannt zu werden. Die Baugewerke haben von jeher mit an der Spitze der organisirten Arbeiter gestanden und vor Allem galten sie stets als die Pioniere des verkürzten Arbeitstages. So ging auch der Antrag, am 1. Mai d. J. den achtstündigen Arbeitstag allgemein einzuführen, von den Delegaten der „Brotherhood of Carpenters nnd Joiners" aus, und die Urabstimmung in genannter Organisation ergab 2197 Mitglieder für und 310 gegen acht Stunden. Es ist dies um so anerkennenswerther, wenn man bedenkt, daß die Bauhandwerker gewöhnlich nur sieben bis acht Monate im Jahr Beschäftigung haben, mithin schon so bedeutend weniger arbeiten, als Leute in regelmäßig fortgehenden Gewerkszweigen.

Leider herrscht jedoch in dieser Gewerksbranche eine sehr große Zersplitterung. Neben der genannten „Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners", die wir später noch eingehender besprechen wollen, existirt nämlich: zweitens die „American Carpenters und Joiners", die in sechzehn Lokalvereinen sämmtliche Bauschreiner von New York, Brooklyn und Jersey City umfassen und für sich ein geschlossenes Ganze mit Exekutiv-Behörde und Kassenausgleich bilden. Drittens haben wir in New York und Brooklyn, die fast ausschließlich aus Deutschen bestehenden „Gewerkvereine der Zimmerleute (Framers) — gleichfalls unabhängige Organisationen, die vor einigen Jahren kurze Zeit der Brüderschaft angehörten, sich aber bald wieder von derselben trennten. Viertens besitzt die mächtige „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners", welche ihren Sitz in London hat, aber auch über Australien, Amerika etc. sich ausdehnt, nach ihrem letzten Bericht hier 24 Zweigvereine, und fünftens finden wir unter den „Knights of Labor" Lokal-Assemblies, welche ausschließlich aus Carpenters bestehen, und eine der letzten Nummern von „Swinton's Paper" enthielt einen Aufruf an alle solche Assemblies behufs Gründung einer eigenen „Trade-Assembly". Ein Glück nur, daß sich diese vielen verschiedenen Organisationen nicht auch noch gegenseitig bekämpfen, sondern, einige Scharmützel mit den „Rittern" abgerechnet, friedlich neben einander arbeiten.

Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner, unstreitig die bedeutendste dieser Organisationen, hat in den letzten Jahren unter der energischen Leitung ihres in der Arbeiterbewegung so wohlbekannten Nationalsekretärs P. J. McGuire ganz gewaltige Fortschritte gemacht. 1883 zählte sie 64 Unions mit 6700 Mitgliedern und Ende Juli 1886 finden wir 177 Lokalvereine mit 20,474 gutstehenden Mitglieder vor.

Die Organisation zahlt Krankenunterstützung nach den Bestimmungen der Lokalvereine, $5 S[illegible]ng für verheirathete und $4 für le[illegible], ferner bei dauender Arbeitsunfähigkeit eines Mitgliedes $100 bei einjähriger, $200 bei zweijähriger und $300 bei dreijähriger Mitgliedschaft, sowie beim Todesfalle eines Mitglides $100 nach sechsmonatlicher und $200 nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft. Außerdem wird beim Todesfall der Frau eines Mitglied[illegible], welches dem Verein sechs Monate angehört, $25 und nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft $50 ausbezahlt. Im verflossenen Jahre verausgabte die Organisation an Strikeunterstützung $2650, an Krankenunterstützung $4000 und für Invalide und Sterbefälle $1420.

In der Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit war die Gewerkschaft im Ganzen nicht erfolgreich, da ja die Maurer und anderen Baugewerke sich für den neunstündigen Arbeitstag erklärten und auch die übrigen Carpenter-Organisationen sich nicht an der Bewegung betheiligten. Trotzdem wurde in acht Lokalvereinen, darunter Chicago und St. Louis, der Achtstundentag durchgesetzt und fast überall wenigstens eine Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit erzielt.

Die Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner gehört gleichfalls der Föderation der nationalen Gewerkvereine an und gibt ein eigenes Organ, „The Carpenter", heraus, welches monatlich acht Seiten stark erscheint, auch einige Spalten deutschen Lesestoffes enthält und den Mitgliedern unentgeldlich zugestellt wird. Der Sitz der Exekutive befand sich seither in Cleveland, doch beschloß die diesjährige Convention, welche Anfang August in Buffalo tagte, die Exekutive nach Philadelphia zu verlegen.

— Die Regierung von Canada hat beschlossen, das Fabriks Gesetz vom 1sten December 1886, an durchzuführen. Dies ist ein Resultat von energischer und unermüdlicher Agitation der organisirten Arbeiter.

— Mitglieder der Typographical Unions haben Vorbereitungen getroffen zur Errichtung eines Monuments auf dem Grabe des verstorbenen Wm. H. Forster, Sekretär der Föderation der Gewerkschaften.

— John Swinton's Zeitung bringt bereits das folgende „Ticket" für die Präsidentenwahl im Jahre 1888: Für Präsident, Henry George von New York. Für Vice-Präsident, Terence V. Powderly von Pennsylvannie.

Der Gewerkschafts-Congreß.

Der jährliche Congreß der Federation of Trades and Labor Unions wurde am 7. Dec. in Columbus, Ohio, von Präsident Samuel Gompers von New York eröffnet. G. Pierce von Columbus hieß die Delegaten in einer trefflichen Rede, in welcher er die Phasen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung beleuchtete, willkommen.

Das Legislativ-Comité berichtete, daß der Ver. Staaten Congreß ein, die Gesetzlichkeit der Gewerkschaften anerkennendes Gesetz passirt habe. Der Bericht weist mit Befriedigung auf die durch die Achtstunden-Bewegung errungene Verkürzung des Werktages für mindestens 200,000 Lohnarbeiter hin, erwähnt jedoch, daß viele der erreichten Resultate durch Einmischung der Knights of Labor wieder vereitelt wurden.

In einer Resolution wurde der Ver. Staaten Congreß aufgefordert, das Lehrlingsgesetz zu amendiren, und zu bestimmen, daß Lehrlinge nur während der Arbeitsstunden den Arbeitgebern untergeben sein sollen.

Die Federation erwählte ein Conferenz-Comité, um an der von dem Sekretär der Gewerkschafts-Beamten, Herrn P. J. McGuire für den 8. Dec. einberufenen Convention der Trades-Union Delegaten theilzunehmen.

General-Werkmeister Powderly sandte ein Comité von fünf, um bestehende Differenzen mit Gewerkschaften zu besprechen.

Am 8. Dec. wurde die Convention der Vertreter der Gewerkschaften von dem Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners, Herrn P. J. McGuire, eröffnet. Die Delegaten der Federation nahmen an der Convention Theil.

Die Delegationen folgender Gewerkschaften bildeten die Convention:

Eisengießer National Union.
Internationale Typographical Union.
Bricklayers Union No. 1 von Cincinnati.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Typographia.
Granite Cutters National Union.
American United Order der Carpenters und Joiners.
Möbelarbeiter National Union.
National Federation der Minen-Arbeiter.
Operative Painters, New York.
Journeymen-Schneiders National Union.
Kellner Union 1, New York.
Schuh-Leisters Protective Union von Neu-England.
Stereotypers Association von New York.
Journeymen Bäckers National Union.
Journeymen Barbiers Protective Union von New York.
Internationale Boatsmanns Union.
Vereinigte Deutsche Gewerkschaften, New York.
Metall-Arbeiter Union.
Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners.
Cigarrenmacher Internationale Union.
Central Labor Union von Philadelphia.
Gewerkschafts-Federation von Baltimore.
Gewerkschafts-Assembly von Essex County, N. J.
Gewerkschafts-Assembly von St. Louis, Mo.

Auf einstimmigen Beschluß zurückgewiesen wurde die Delegation der Fensterglas-Bläser Distrikt-Assembly von Pittsburg.

Folgende Organisationen sandten Gratulations- und Sympathie-Schreiben:

Amerikanische Glasschleifer.
Internationaler Verband der Plumbers und Gas-Fitters.
Amalgamated Eisen- und Stahl-Arbeiter.
Cubanische Federation der Cigarrenmacher.
Gewerkschafts-Federation der Pacific Küste.
Bricklayers National Verband.
New Havener Gewerkschafts- und Arbeiter-Assembly.
Schneider Progressive Union.
Vereinigte Schuh-Verkäufers Protective Union.

Die Convention ernannte ein Comité, um mit dem Conferenz-Comité der Federation zu conferiren, und eine Vereinigung beider Körperschaften zu erzielen. Dieser Zweck wurde vollständig erreicht und alle in der einen oder andern Körperschaft vertreten gewesenen Organisationen sind nunmehr unter dem Namen American Federation of Labor in einer Central-Organisation vereireten. Fast jede der einzelnen Organisationen hatte Beschwerden gegen die K. of L. über unberechtigte Einmischung in die resp. Branchen vorzubringen. Von nun an ist den einzelnen Gewerkschaften gegen alle Eingriffe von außerhalb, die nachdrückliche entschiedene und finanzielle Unterstützung aller andern Gewerkschaften sicher. Die neue Constitution bestimmt die Zahlung einer monatlichen Kopfsteuer, und die den Beamten der Federation verliehenen Befugnisse ermöglichen es, eine umfangreiche, erfolgverheißende agitatorische Thätigkeit zu entfalten.

Die Veröffentlichung einer monatlichen Gewerkschaftszeitung ist angeordnet, und es sind praktische Vorkehrungen getroffen, um ungebührlichen Angriffen erfolgreich zu begegnen und sie eneschieden niederzuschlagen.

Folgende Labels wurden indossirt:

Cigarrenmacher International Union.
Bäcker National Union.
Hutmachers National Union.

Das 8 Stunden-System wurde befürwortet und empfohlen, in solchen Branchen, wo länger als 8 Stunden gearbeitet wird, vorerst 9 Stunden oder eine Verkürzung der bestehenden Arbeitszeit anzustreben. In einem zu veröffentlichen Manifest wird die Federation die Differenzen mit den Knights of Labor, sowie die Gründe des Scheiterns der Verhandlungen

Von weittragender Bedeutung ist der Beschluß, daß keine Lokal-Organisation einen Strike unterstützen soll, der nicht von der zustehenden Gewerkschaft gutgeheißen wurde.

Es wurde berichtet, daß während des Strikes im Hockingthal von den Organisationen des Landes $96,000 aufgebracht wurden, zu welcher Summe die K. of L. $860 beisteuerten.

Die nächste Convention soll am zweiten Dienstag des Monats December in Baltimore stattfinden.

Folgende Beamte wurden eswählt:

Präsident: Samuel Gompers, New York.
Sekretär: P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa.
Erster Vice-Präsident: G. Harris, Harrisburg, Pa.
Zweiter Vice-Präsident: J. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.
Schatzmeister: C. Edmondston, Washington, D. C.

Die Convention war ein entschiedener Erfolg.

Der beschränkte Raum erlaubt uns leider nicht, einen ausführlicheren Bericht zu veröffentlichen.

Arbeit.

Arbeit macht die Wälder urbar!
Arbeit erbaute Städte und Ortschaften!
Arbeit eröffnete die Bergwerke!
Arbeit erbaute die Eisenbahnen!
Arbeit errichtete die Schulhäuser!
Arbeit baute alle Schiffe, alle Docks, alle Dampfmaschinen, alle Spinnräder, alle Webstühle!

Arbeit hat allen Reichthum geschaffen, der existirt; allen, der jemals existirt hat; und wird allen Reichthum schaffen, der je existiren wird! und

„Der Arbeiter ist seines Lohnes werth."

Wucher hat niemals eine Eisenbahn erbaut!

Wucher hat niemals ein Bergwerk eröffnet!

Wucher hat niemals einen Acker Land urbar gemacht, niemals ein Korn des goldenen Getreides gepflanzt, niemals eine Werkstätte errichtet;

Oder eine Fabrik,
Oder eine Kirche erbaut,
Oder ein Schulhaus,
Oder eine Telegraphenstange errichtet,
Oder eine Maschine erfunden,
Oder eine erbaut.

Wucher produzirte niemals auch nur ein Atom des Reichthums, aber er hat alle Schöpfungen der Arbeit verschluckt, bis

Die Wucherer und Ausbeuter
Alle Eisenbahnen besitzen,
Alle Telegraphen,
Alle Bergwerke,
Alle Werkstätten,
Alle Fabriken,
Alle Kirchen,

Und sie haben Hypotheken auf die Hälfte aller Heimstätten des Volkes in Stadt, Dorf und Land, und

Die Arbeiter betteln

Um eine Gelegenheit, ihr Brod zu verdienen, in den Werkstätten und den Fabriken, auf den Eisenbahnen, auf denselben Verkehrsstraßen, welche sie mit eigenen Händen erbaut, auf dem Lande, welches sie urbar gemacht, in den Bergwerken, welche sie eröffneten, und

Die Wucherer und Ausbeuter antworten:

Wenn ihr zufrieden seid mit Brod allein, dann ist es recht, aber nehmt euch in Acht, mehr zu verlangen,

Denn wenn ihr Fleisch verlangt zu eurem Brod,

Oder eigene Heimstätten,
Oder gleichen Schutz unter dem Gesetze,

Oder wenn ihr euch weigert, zu stimmen, wie wir wollen,

Dann soll unser Zorn erwachen,

Und wir werden euch die Erlaubniß verweigern, in unseren Fabriken, unseren Werkstätten, unseren Minen zu arbeiten; die Hypotheken auf eure Heimstätten sollen für verfallen erklärt werden, und ihr werdet zu Tramps gemacht werden, alsdann verhaftet,

In's Gefängniß geworfen,
In's Arbeitshaus geschickt,
Als Verbrecher gebrandmarkt,

Zur Verzweiflung getrieben werden, auf daß wir eine Entschuldigung haben, die Milizen herauszurufen, um euch in den Straßen der Städte, die ihr erbaut, mit Bajonetten niederstechen zu lassen.

— Der Mann, der das Buch „Die Kunst, 100 Jahre zu leben" schrieb, ist im Alter von 38 Jahren gestorben.

— Die in den Schlachthäusern von Chicago beschäftigten Arbeiter errangen im Mai die 8 Stunden Regel. Im Oktober brachen die Arbeitgeber ihr Versprechen und bestanden auf der Wiedereinführung des 10 Stunden-Systems; ein Strike folgte, der mit Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit unter dem 10 Stunden-System endete. Diese Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit war jedoch augenscheinlich eine erzwungene; nicht erzwungen durch Noth, sondern vielmehr durch autocratische Befehlhaberschaft. Ein Wiederausbruch des Strikes war daher vorauszusehen und erfolgte Anfang November, und abermals auf Befehl der Exekutiv-Behörde der Knights of Labor wird auch dieser zweite Strike diktatorisch, gegen den Willen der Striker als beendet erklärt und den Strikern abermals befohlen, unter dem 10 Stunden-System zur Arbeit zurückzukehren. Welcher Eindruck müssen die betreffenden Arbeiter empfangen, welche von ihrem Distrikts-Führer an den Strike beordert, und nach wenigen Tagen von einem andern Führer zu ungünstigen Bedingungen wieder an die Arbeit beordert werden? Muß der Eindruck nicht ein derartiger sein, daß alles Zutrauen in den Orden der Knights of Labor verschwindet?

Ein Protest der Nationalen Miners Union.

Das Exekutiv-Comité dieser Organisation hat ein Manifest erlassen, worin emphatisch dem Gerücht entgegengetreten wird, daß diese Organisation zu dem Order der Knights of Labor übergetreten sei. Die letzte Convention dieser Organisation hat dies einstimmig abgelehnt und das Exekutiv-Comité beauftragt, die Gründe hierfür anzugeben.

Als erster dieser Gründe wird angegeben, daß dieses Gewerbe so eigenthümlicher Natur sei, daß praktische Erfahrung unerläßlich sei für Denjenigen, der sich in verständiger Weise mit den Fragen und Schwierigkeiten befassen wollte, die so häufig in den Kohlenbergwerken dieses Landes auftauchen. Zweitens lehre die Vergangenheit, daß Tausende von Arbeitern in den Bergwerken sich nie einer geheimen Organisation anschließen würden.

Es wird angeführt, daß im September 1885 die National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers gegründet worden sei. Seit der Zeit seien bessere Erfolge erzielt worden, als selbst die Hoffnungsvollsten erwartet hatten. Viele Vortheile seien errungen und dabei doch Strikes verhütet worden, die in der Vergangenheit so viel Elend über die Familien der Arbeiter in dieser Branch gebracht haben. Das Manifest sagt dann wörtlich:

„Zu unserem größten Erstaunen jedoch trat, gerade zur Zeit als unsere Organisation ihren Einfluß zu zeigen begann, ein Rivale zwischen uns, von dem edlen Orden der Knights of Labor kommend, welche eine ähnliche Organisation bilden, bekannt unter dem Namen: Miners' and Mine Laborers' National District Assembly. Diese Organisation, welche unseren Schritten fast in allen Einzelheiten folgte, wurde als ein Feuerbrand zwischen uns geworfen, darauf rechnend, Zwietracht und Uneinigkeit unter den Arbeitern unseres Gewerbes zu erzeugen und Ruin und Elend über die Mitglieder uuserer Organisation zu bringen. Im Namen Derjenigen, die wir repräsentiren, rufen wir Euch zu, nehmt Euch in Acht vor den Hinterlistigen, welche das Gerücht verbreiten, daß unsere Organisation zu den Knights of Labor übergetreten sei. Es ist falsch und nur darauf berechnet, Euch zu täuschen und zersetzend auf unsere National Federation zu wirken. Während wir eifrig bemüht sind, im Einklang mit unserer Constitution, Organisationen zu unterstützen, die ähnliche Ziele verfolgen, nämlich gegenseitigen Schutz und Schutz der Arbeit gegen die Unterdrückungen des Kapitals, werden wir doch den Aufbau einer Organisation nicht gutheißen oder unterstützen, welche Trades Unions zu zerstören sucht und in nicht mißzuverstehender Weise geben wir zu wissen, daß die Nationale Federation der Miners and Mine Laborers beabsichtigt, ihre eigene Angelegenheit als Trades Union zu führen und sich den Manipulationen selbstsüchtiger Personen zu entziehen, welche unsere Nationale Gewerkschaft zu zerstören suchen."

In fünf Jahren.

Herr Oberly, der Civil-Dienst-Commissär, hat sich ausgelassen: „Von jetzt in fünf Jahren, wenn wir noch leben, werden wir die meisten Forderungen der Arbeiter in der Gesetzgebung des Landes eingeschrieben sehen. Sie werden nicht Alles bekommen, aber ein gut Theil, weil sie im Recht sind. Viele der Forderungen, die man dem Socialismus zuschreibt, sind gerecht und der Zweck der Gesetzgebung ist es, sie zu genehmigen. Es wird nicht mehr lange dauern, bis die Contrakt-Arbeit in den Gefängnissen abgethan ist und bis die Kinder mehr unter dem Alter arbeiten werden. Viele Staaten haben bereits Bestimmungen in diesen Punkten. Die Tenementhäuser und Gruben wird man sorgfältig beaufsichtigen. Eventuell kommen Eisenbahnen und auch Telegraphen ebenso unter die Controlle der Regierung, wie ähnliche Monopole. Der Telegraph wird der erste Schritt sein. Es existirt kein Grund, daß die Regierung meine Botschaft nicht ebenso gut durch Elektricität befördern kann, als durch Dampf. Der Anfang der Controlle der Eisenbahnen durch die Regierung ist bereits darin zu sehen, daß mehrere Staaten Eisenbahn-Commissionen eingesetzt haben, ferner in der Bewegung der nationalen Regierung, den zwischenstaatlichen Handel zu regeln. Der Uebergang von der Controlle des Handels bis zur wirklichen Controlle der Eisenbahnen ist nur ein kleiner Schritt. Städte werden ihre Gas- und Wasserwerke eignen und das Volk zum Kostenpreise versorgen. Der Einwand, daß alle diese Forderungen socialistische sind, ist kaum der Beachtung werth. Sie sind am Platze, ob socialistisch oder nicht."

Da hat man ja eine förmliche Prophezeihung vor sich. Aber wie soll und wird sie sich erfüllen? Da liegt der Haase im Pfeffer. Bei aller Anerkennung, die wir im Großen und Ganzen für die Aeußerungen des Commissärs haben, glauben wir ihm doch zu viel zuzutrauen, anzunehmen, daß er es als selbstverständlich betrachtet, daß nur die Arbeiter-Partei, wenn sich alle Arbeiter ihr anschließen, von jetzt in fünf Jahren diese Erfolge erzielen wird. Daß es anders werden wird, soll und muß, weiß bereits jeder Schuljunge. Dagegen herrschen über die Wege allerhand üble Verhältnisse, als da sind Unwissenheit, Corruptheit u. s. w. Der Gedanke aber bricht sich immer mehr Bahn, daß einzig und allein die Arbeiter-Partei Erfolge erzielen kann. Thut jeder Arbeiter von jetzt an auf Stimmkasten seine Pflicht, so kann die Prophezeihung schon eher als in fünf Jahren in Erfüllung gehen.

Vermischte Notizen.

— Das Hauptquartier der Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners, das sich seither in Cleveland befand, ist nach Philadelphia verlegt. Adresse: P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

— Herr Powderly hat an alle Assemblies des Ordens die Order ertheilt, ihre etwaige Delegaten-Verbindung mit Trades Assemblies zu lösen, die Delegaten aus den Gewerkschafts-Verbänden zurückzuziehen.

— Die Knights of Labor in Amsterdam, N. Y., sind, wie eine Depesche mittheilt, in großer Aufregung darüber, daß der „Daily Democrat" alle Geheimnisse des Ordens und die Art und Weise der Aufnahme veröffentlichte.

— Von der National-Exekutive des National-Verbandes der Brauer-Arbeiter der Ver. Staaten ergeht ein Appell, in Städten, wo die Brauerei-Angestellten noch nicht organisirt sind, dies zu thun. Die Aufforderung verdient die weiteste Unterstützung.

— Die in Pittsburg erscheinende „Labor Tribune" sagt, daß 99 Prozent der zu der Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers gehörenden Vereine sich gegen den Vorschlag des Herrn Powderly, dem Orden der Arbeitsritter beizutreten, erklärt haben.

— Für Unterdrückung der im letzten Mai stattgehabten Unruhen sind $16,640.84 ausgegeben worden und zwar nur im Staate Wisconsin. Fürwahr, es ist eine unsere Zeit kennzeichnende Thatsache, daß die Arbeiter auch noch die Milizler bezahlen müssen, welche gegen sie geschickt werden.

—Die Amalgamated Association der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter erklärt in ihrem offiziellen Organ, ein Beschluß ihrer Generalversammlung im letzten Juni habe ihr die Betheiligung an dem Columbus Convent unmöglich gemacht, doch seien die Beschlüsse desselben derart, daß dem Anschluß der Gewerkschaften an die Föderation wahrscheinlich nichts entgegenstehe.

— Die Zimmerleute in Thüringen sind nun auch in die Lohnbewegung eingetreten. In Meiningen erhalten dieselben zwanzig Pfennige Stundenlohn; sie sind nun sehr bescheiden und fordern 27 Pf. und für besonders gefährliche und außergewöhnliche Arbeit 35 Pf. die Stunde. Auch wird eine Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit, die im Sommer eine ungewöhnlich lange war, verlangt.

— Baltimorer Cigarrenmacher. — Die hiesige Lokal-Assembly No. 1514 Knights of Labor, aus Cigarrenmachern bestehend, wurde kürzlich offiziell benachrichtigt, laut Beschluß der General-Assembly hätten die Mitglieder darüber zu entscheiden, ob sie den Knights oder der Internationalen Cigarrenmacher Union angehören, da sie beiden Organisationen nicht mehr angehören dürften. Die Assembly hat nun beschlossen, sich von den Knights loszusagen und ganz der Internationalen Union anzugehören. Der Beschluß wurde mit nahezu Zweidrittel-Mehrheit der Stimmen aufgenommen; es verlautet jedoch gerüchtsweise, die Minorität gedenke, eine neue Assembly zu gründen und sich von den Internationalen loszusagen.

— Gewerkschaften und Knights. — Der Zwist zwischen der Distrikts-Assembly No. 49 und der Central Labor Union in New York spitzt sich immer mehr zu. Die Distrikts-Assembly hat ihre Absicht offen ausgesprochen, gemäß Powderly's Order ihre Delegaten von der Central Labor Union zurückzuziehen. Viele der tonangebenden Mitglieder der Lokal Assemblies opponiren aber dieser Maßregel und haben sich bereits dahin geäußert, daß sie gegen dieselbe Protest erheben würden. Als Grund dafür wird angegeben, daß der „organisirten Arbeit" durch den Anschluß an die Central Labor Union allerlei Vortheile erwachsen sind, die man nicht so leicht aufgeben dürfe. Die in der letzten Sitzung der Exekutive der Knights of Labor über diese Frage stattgehabte Abstimmung resultirte darin, daß 85 Delegaten zu Gunsten der Separirung von der Central Labor Union und 45 dagegen stimmten, während 30 Stimmen unentschieden blieben.

— Nachrichten aus Deutschland. — In Leipzig fand vor einigen Tagen eine Versammlung der Maurer und Zimmerer statt, die von circa 3000 Personen besucht war. In derselben wurde zuuächst über den Strikeunterstützungsfond berichtet. Die Einnahmen betrugen 18,941,43 M., die Ausgaben 9547,43 M. Unter letzteren erscheinen z. B. Geschenke von 600 M. an die Maurer in Halle, an die Maurer in Magdeburg 1200 M., in Berlin 6600 M. Der Kassenbestand beziffert sich auf 9129 M. In dem Bericht des Gesellenausschusses wird das Solidaritätsgefühl der Maurer und Zimmerer hervorgehoben und bemerkt, daß durch die mehrfachen Strikes zwar nicht materielle, aber moralische Erfolge erzielt worden seien und aufgefordert, sich nicht etwa Herbstlohnherabsetzungen gefallen zu lassen. Unter den Reformen in dem Maurergewerke wurde die Forderung der Beschaffung der Kalkkästen und der Wassereimer, sowie deren Transport von einer Baustelle zur anderen durch die Meister gestellt. Die Baubuden sollen luftdicht, heizbar und verschließbar werden. Die Zeit, in welcher die Maurer beim Wechsel der Arbeit ihre Geräthe selbst transportiren müssen, soll auch bezahlt werden. Die Sonntagsarbeit, namentlich zu Meßzeiten, soll verschwinden, ebenso sollen die Ueberstunden aufgehoben werden. Auch Accordarbeit soll abgeschafft und die einstündige Mittagspause eingeführt werden. Als Mindestlohn wurden sodann für die Saison 1887 40 Pfg. für die Stunde aufgestellt, jetzt beträgt er bereits 38 Pfg.

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OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

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BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the ac-simile below.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, - - - MASS.

HARDWARE!

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

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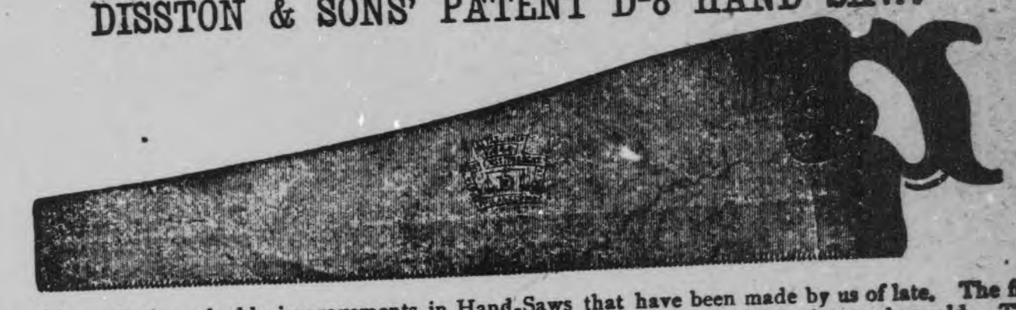
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"If you want a Saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW.

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Close up of Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.

Ask your Dealer to get them for you.

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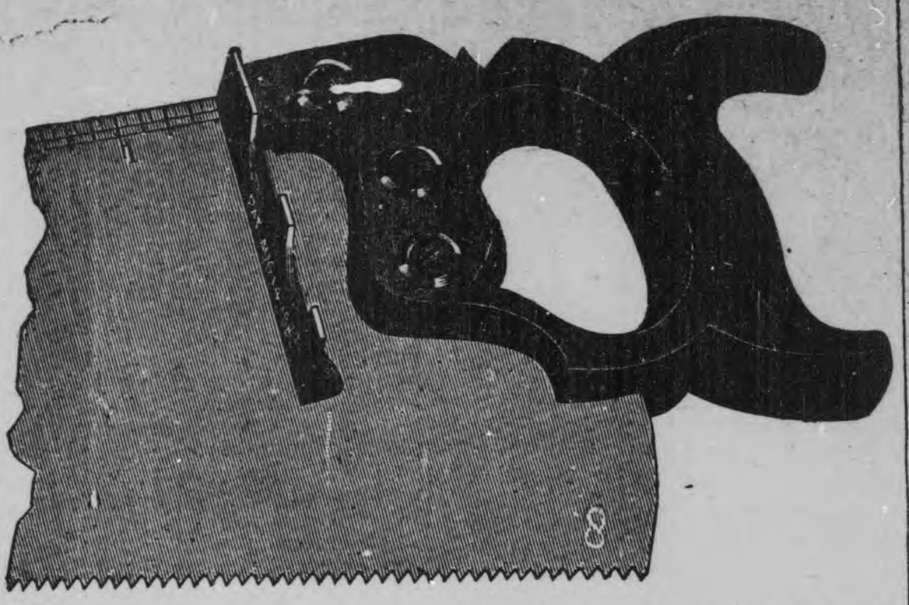

In calling your attention to the above improved square, would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

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Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for $1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
Williamsport, Pa.

FOX'S COMBINATION SQUARE AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

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And the firm name appears on the inside lining of each box.

To guard against imitations, notice their factory number.

No. 11, THIRD DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW YORK.

Patent Adjustable Countersink.

Sent to all parts of the world by mail on receipt of 35c. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Try a sample. OTIS SMITH,
ROCKFALL, CONN.

AVOID MISTAKES.

Save time and Make Money by using THE EASY ESTIMATE BLANKS for Carpenters & Builders. Samples free. Address: J. P. HICKS Atlantic, Iowa.

J. H. FLEHARTY & CO.,
SEALS, BADGES,
Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Steel Stamps, Burning Brands, Alphabets, etc.
92 Seneca St., CLEVELAND, O.

J. H. SAYWARD,

DEALER IN

Carpenters' Tools

AND HARDWARE,

No. 35 Washington Street,
HAVERHILL, MASS.

Good Bargains. First-class Goods.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

John Farrel. Jordan Mathews,
Geo. B. Remington.

FARREL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Herring's Pat. Champion

«SAFES»

627 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.☜

D. J. GALLAGHER,

Steam Power Printer,

14 & 16 S. Seventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION, 21,000 Monthly.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication offers so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

A TESTIMONIAL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—We want to continue our advertisement in THE CARPENTER, as it has brought us good results; every place we have sent saws has brought orders for more.

E. ANDREWS & SONS,
Saw Manufacturers.

We have no middle men to act as agents for us. We prefer to deal directly with our advertising patrons.

For advertising rates apply directly to

P. J. MCGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.
Pensacola, Fla.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

A TRADES Council has been formed at Youngstown, Ohio.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union 146 now charges $5.00 initiation fee.

QUINCY, ILL.—The building trades here have formed a Building Trades' Council.

UNION 209, Cincinnati, is arranging to procure a union flag to use in street parades.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Union 158 has $2.50 initiation fee and 50 cents per month dues.

UNION 10, Detroit, Mich., has fixed its initiation fee at $10, to take effect May 1st.

BOSTON, MASS.—Carpenter work is very quiet, and speculators are holding back the work.

S. CHICAGO, ILL.—Union 199 charges $5 initiation fee, and is urging a fixed scale of wages.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Union 43 has hired a room and furnished it as a headquarters for the members.

BROTHER P. Nelligan, our First Vice President has, we regret to say, been "laid up" the past two months.

THE complete list of all the newly elected Secretaries of Local Unions, will appear in next month's CARPENTER.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Men pouring in here faster than needed. Men who "scabbed" back East, are being spotted.

JAMES TROY, of Philadelphia Union No. 8, has duly qualified as General Treasurer, and his bond has been filed with the E. B.

PADUCAH, KY.—Trouble in railroad shops settled by power of our Union. None but union men now allowed to work in the shops.

TRADE in Galveston, Texas, is very dull. Keep away from there, as the contractors are trying to force the men back to the ten hours.

BROTHER R. L. Mackey, Financial Secretary of Union 187, Vincennes, Ind., has been elected to the State Legislature, by a majority of 2400.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—One of our members, Brother Berry, died here recently, and though not in benefit, we buried him by a local assessment on Union 206.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Union 44 now charges 50 cents per month dues, and has a sick benefit of $4 per week for thirteen weeks, for all six months in good standing.

TROY, N. Y.—John McBride, one of our largest contractors, made an assignment recently. Liabilities $35,000, assets $8000. A victim of cheap work and low contracts.

YORK, PA.—There never were any labor organizations here until within the last eighteen months, and now this city is booming, and Union 191 is pushing on the good work.

DURING the month of December, an immense amount of printed matter left this office. 15,000 new constitutions alone were shipped, and innumerable other supplies to Local Unions.

ON JANUARY 24 and 25 the General Secretary addressed two very encouraging mass meetings of the trade at Cleveland, O. Nine hours as a day's work is to be the system in that city during the next season.

THE CARPENTERS in Pittsburg, Allegheny, and surrounding towns, were never better organized than at present, and when the spring trade opens, a movement is expected to be made for shorter hours.

BROTHER S. M. Judd, President of Union 44, Waterbury, Conn., has been elected assessor of that town by an overwhelming vote. All branches of labor in the building line are well organized in Waterbury.

UNIFORM Ledgers, Day Books, and Treasurers' Account Books are now all ready to supply to Local Unions. They are nicely bound in black cloth and leather, and can be had from the G. S., at moderate prices.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—All the unions of the building trades in this city are united in procuring a hall for a central headquarters, to fit it up and to hold their regular meetings, and have a club-room and reading-room.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—At this time the building business is at a stand; many men are idle. We have a constant influx of carpenters from the North, which keeps this place overstocked. I advise them to stay away for two or three month anyhow.

THE ONLY recognized Local Union of our Brotherhood in Washington, D. C., is Union No. 190. Union No. 1 is suspended for non-payment of its legal dues, and any member who deposits his card in Union No. 1, at Washington, places himself out of benefit, and outside the pale of our Order.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Union 56 is doing remarkably well. She has paid out an average of $125 per month the past year, for sickness and accident, and still has over $1500 banked. She had a public installation of officers in Odd Fellows' Hall, Dec. 28, with a choice programme of music, singing, essays, etc.

UNION 30, Milwaukee, Wis., proposes to charge $5.00 initiation fee, and desires Union 228, of Milwaukee, to do the same. Union 142, of Pittsburgh, Pa., charges $5.00 for initiation, and protests that Union 230 does not do the same. These matters should most decidedly be arranged with a view to harmonious co-operation, and we hope they will be.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Wages $2.00 to $3.00. Carpenter work on the State Capitol job is starting up, and a company from Grand Rapids, Mich., has the contract. They propose to bring 40 to 60 carpenters here from the North, as the resident carpenters refuse to work on the job with convict stonecutters and imported scabs. We trust union carpenters will shun this job.

UNION No. 20, of Camden, N. J., has issued a manifesto, calling attention to their resolutions, passed December 10, to the effect that throughout the season of 1887, $2.50 per day would constitute the wages, for nine hours' work, as in 1886, and that after April 1, 1887, no union men would be allowed to work with non-union men, whether the latter work nine or ten hours. No answer has yet been received from the master builders and contractors. It is thought, that the system of 1886 will be adopted without much delay.

HELP THE PAINTERS.

To the Secretariee of the Local Unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

BROTHERS: We have mailed you circulars in regard to our proposed organization, and do earnestly beg that you will lend us a helping hand. Do all you can to aid us in starting a branch Union of Painters, in your locality. Read our circular at your next session, and urge your members to agitate the question of organization among the painters of your place. There should be a brotherhood of all the building trades, and by helping us, you will at the same time be doing good for yourselves. Feeling and believing that our appeal to you will not be in vain, and looking forward to good results from your interests in our behalf, we remain

Respetfully and Fraternally yours,

COMMITTEE on ORGANIZATION.

N. B.—Address, J. T. Elliott, No. 1314 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN NAGEL MISSING!

On Christmas Eve, Bro. John Nagel, of Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., went out to buy some Christmas presents for his family; since then nothing has been heard from him. His sudden disappearance is very mysterious, and cannot be accounted for in any way. His family are in great distress over his absence, and any news of his whereabouts can be sent to this office.

HAPPY HOURS.

UNION 87, St. Paul, Minn., first annual ball, December 31, 1886, at Market Hall; music by First Regiment Band; an unprecedented success.—UNION 121, Danbury, Conn.; first annual sociable, at City Hall, January 20; well attended and financially successful.—UNION 25, Toledo, O.; third annual ball, at Druid Hall, January 20; had a crowded house and an enjoyable time.—UNION 93, Worcester, Mass.; first anniversary, at Mystic Brothers' Hall, January 7; had a huge time and a fine programme.—UNION 43, Hartford, Conn., will hold its fourth grand sociable at Allyn Hall, February 17. The successes of all past affairs are sufficient proof that on February 17, Union 43 willhave a jolly crowd, and net a handsome surplus.

A WELL-DESERVED gift was bestowed on John Ehmann by the Ohio Valley Trades' Assembly, when they donated to him their stock interest in the Ohio Valley *Budget*. John has been a self-sacrificing, ardent worker in the cause for many years.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., has delegated Bro. Fred. Swayne to go to the State Capitol, at Jefferson City, Mo., in the interest of labor measures, and to oppose certain bills intended to injure the workingmen's welfare. The said Union is also taking aggressive measures for the more general adoption of the eight hour rule in that city.

IN WHEELING, W. VA., the Trades and Labor Unions of the Ohio Valley will hold a grand Fair and Industrial Exhibition, from February 14 to 19, 1887, for the purpose of establishing a Labor Hall in that city. Bro. W. W. Wood, 51 E. Eleventh street, Wheeling, W. Va., is secretary of the Fair Committee. He is an active member of Union 3. The working people of that vicinity intend to prepare specimens of their handicraft for exhibition and sale, and believing other workers will appreciate their effort, they therefore invite handicraftsmen, and especially organized bodies of workingmen and women, and co-operative enterprises everywhere, to send them specimens of their work as donations, so that they may be sold at public auction, at the close of the Fair, for the benefit of the fund for fitting up a hall.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Master" builders of this city formed a "Protective" Association recently, and voted not to adopt the nine hours system after April 1, 1887.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' Assembly of Boston, numbering 2000 members, will leave the Knights of Labor and join the American Federation of Labor. During their strike, the K. of L. failed to support them.

ORGANIZED LABOR in British Columbia has inaugurated a general boycott against Chinese labor. There are now 20,000 Chinamen in that part of the country, who have practically driven white labor out of the market.

"MAINE ship carpenters to take the place of strikers," read O'Toole, picking up a paper. "Right you are," said O'Rafferty, "they must be mane ship carpenters to go to work where men are on a strike."—*Boston Labor Leader.*

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor is not an organization antagonistic to the Knights of Labor, unless the Knights of Labor are antagonistic to the autonomy of the unions, which they are not, even if some of their leaders are.

THE NATIONAL convention of journeymen bakers, in session in Chicago last week, resolved that hereafter, eleven hours, including meal time, should be considered a day's work. They unanimously agreed to unite with the Federation of Trades.

THE ERECTION of the monument to the memory of the first President of the Iron Molders' Union, Wm. H. Sylvis, will take place on the anniversary of that organization, July 5, 1887, the ceremonies to be held in the cemetery near Philadelphia, Pa., where his remains lie.

THE WAGE WORKERS everywhere are slaves, because the essence of slavery, is to live by the sufferance of some one else. Those who own and control the natural elements from which all wealth is produced, are the virtual masters and owners of those who do not own any.—*Joe Labadie.*

SAN FRANCISCO.—At last meeting of the Representative Council of the Federated Trades, the Secretary made a report on the proposed International Federation of the labor unions of Australia and this coast. It was shown that both parties had ratified a treaty, and that the Federation would soon be consummated.

THE INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS' Union has issued an appeal to the trades unionists in general to stand by that organization, by aiding in increasing the demand for cigars upon the boxes of which can be found the international label. The Central Labor Union, Bricklayers' Union, the various Iron Moulders' Unions, as well as other organizations, have strongly indorsed the blue label.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT says: "Labor troubles proceed from two general causes—ignorance and intelligence; ignorance on the part of the wage worker, of the true conditions necessary to the successful production of goods; and intelligence on his part, gained through contact with men, through the common schools, and through reading, of what constitutes a happy environment in the present civilization."

A GREAT STRIKE of the coal handlers at the coal depots along the New Jersey coast, from Perth Amboy to Weehawken, is in progress as we go to press. When the clerks and "transferrers" were called upon at one of the yards to take the place of the strikers, for which they were promised "big money," they took their dinner pails and left the yard, amid the shouts of approval of the strikers, who did not expect assistance from this quarter.

JOHN SINEY, of Pennsylvania, was for years the president of the Coal Miners' National Union, and in the work of organizing the coal miners, he was repeatedly arrested in various States for conspiracy. His arduous labors of public speaking finally brought him to an early grave, after he had lingered many months, suffering from consumption. The miners of America are now arranging to build a monument over his grave.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ON THE TYNSIDE and throughout the North of England, a general agitation for eight hours as a day's work is making great progress.

IN GLASGOW, Scotland, the house-joiners are holding largely attended meetings in favor of inaugurating the eight hours workday.

THE CLERKS and salesmen of England have formed a National Union to be known as the "United Society of Shop Assistants," and, among other objects, the eight hours system is prominent.

A SAW MANUFACTURER has made overtures to the Brotherhood, with a view to securing the exclusive patronage of the members of the Local Unions in favor of his saws. He proposes a plan of co-operation whereby the members are to be saved 33⅓ per cent. in the purchase of their saws.

AT LAST, the office of the General Secretary is in running order! It was no easy task to get settled! On his arrival here, the G. S. was deluged with letters, and constant calls for supplies. The printers and bookbinders were crowded with our work, and every possible haste was made. Though there was considerable delay at first, everything is now in better shape.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The newly-elected president of the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, is Wm. Kliver, who for several terms was the honest and faithful treasurer of Carpenters' Union No. 21, and whose zeal and energetic enthusiasm has been for years devoted to the advancement of his fellow-toilers. In his hands the Chicago Trades Assembly is safe from political intrigue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Central Labor Union recently held a ten days' Fair, to raise funds for the erection of a Labor Hall. A handsome gavel was voted the most popular presiding officer of all the Rochester labor organizations. Bro. Adam C. Harrold, the genial president of Carpenters Union, 72, of this city, secured the prize, receiving 972 votes, the next in the race receiving only 281 votes.

THOSE labor leaders whom some of the business fraternity are so ready to denounce, have prevented far more trouble than they are supposed to have caused, and aided more in the perpetuation of this republic than those who decry them can comprehend. It ought to be understood, if it isn't, that a republic cannot exists with its labor debased, and it is to prevent that debasement that the earnest efforts of labor leaders have been and are now being directed.—*Ex.*

THE effect of the great improvement in the arts of the last century is to produce a social and economic order, which is controlled by tremendous forces, and which comprehends the whole human race; which is automatic in the mode of its activity; and is delicate in its susceptibility to interferences. It is too vast in its scope for us to comprehend it, and too delicate in its operation for us to master its details.—*W. G. Sumner.*

WHEN the band saw has been dressed for the silver solder, take a clean piece of borax, wet it, and rub it on the parts of the saw to be joined. Then pulverize a little of the borax, and sprinkle on the solder, first wetting the same; place this between the ends of the saw, and sprinkle a little borax on top of the saw. Now heat the tongs to cherry red, and clap them on the saw for one minute; then pour on a little water and take the tongs off.—*Saw Mill Gazette.*

SEASONING TIMBER.—Timber, which has to be air-seasoned, should be stacked up over a dry place, with ample air spaces, and should be protected from the sun and rain by a shelter. When stacked this way, they shou'd have as many months as they are inches in thickness. All the winter months, that is the time during which it is frozen up, should be considered as one month, while the three hottest summer months may be considered as equal to four ordinary months.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.
Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1887.

NINE HOURS.

Of wasting toil for man or woman,
Less hours! less hours! less hours!
For this we hold—the species human,
Excels in value webs of cotton,
Or all the wealth of trade begotten,—
Swell high the song: *For man's best powers,*
More hours! more hours! more hours!

In factory-jails and shops confining,
Less hours! less hours! less hours!
In all the walks where men are pining,
Where women pale their shrouds are stitching,
Or where the lab'rer sweats in ditching;
Where ign'rance glooms or penury lowers,
Less hours! less hours! less hours!

What though they cry, 'Twill swamp the nation,
Less hours to sweat, less hours?
Believe it never! The salvation
Which elevates our nobler nature,
May even purge the legislature.
Oh, this shall save all precious dowers!
More hours to *think*, more hours.

Of blasting vice the grand reformer,
Less hours for toil, less hours.
Of castled wrong, resistless stormer;
Temp'rance erelong shall own, caressing,
The winner of the long-sought blessing,
Adorner of all beauteous bowers,—
For thought or rest—more hours.

Wake! sons of toil; Up! power-crushed daughter;
Your own are all the hours.
Rescue from Mammon's cruel slaughter
Heav'n's gift of gifts,—arouse to action!
Be Truth your sword, not murd'rous faction.
Onward in column! mass your powers!
For justice and NINE HOURS!

EDWARD R. PLACE.

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

In speaking of the condition of the various building trades in Washington, D. C., the *Craftsman* remarks:

"The carpenters seem to be in a worse condition than any other trade. They did not even save their cards from the wreck of the last fight, and so are compelled to work with "scabs." One weakness among them, for which they are not to blame, is the influx of "saw and hatchet" men on an increase of business or during trouble. Another weakness, for which they are to blame, *is the continual wrangling among themselves.* With two unions and an assembly in this city, the town is full of non-union men, and all are at the mercy of the bosses. If they cannot bury their petty quarrels for the common good, they do not deserve to succeed."

And all this weakness is due solely to the fact that a certain clique or ring in Carpenters Union No. 1 were never content unless they displayed their "weakness" for "kicking" against the Brotherhood, and opposing our benefit system, until they finally "kicked" themselves out of the Brotherhood.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ARCH IN ARCHITECTURE.

Both the Egyptians and the Greeks were satisfied with bridging over the openings of doors and windows, and the spaces between columns by means of the architrave, a mode of construction which involved the necessity of using large long blocks of stone. But the Romans, whose enterprise took a wider range, were not content to labor under such restrictions. In their engineering works they were familiar with the principle whereby blocks of comparatively small size, arranged in a semi-circular form can be made to hold together without support from beneath, except at the two ends of the series, by being arranged in the form of a semicircle; and, applying this principle to architecture, they not only gave to art a freedom it never before enjoyed, but conferred on it a new element of beauty. The arch, unknown to Greeks—or if known, not made use of in their temples—and employed by the Romans in the first instance from utilitarian motives, has ever since been an important, often the most important, feature in architectural works.

The Roman architect was thus in possession of all the constructive elements of pillar, architrave, pediment, and arch—which distinguish an architectural edifice from a building merely made up of walls and a roof. Without speculating as to the origin of pillar and architrave, with their subsidiary elements of plinth, capital, cornice, etc., it is clear that the last two—the pediment and the arch resulted from a pressure, of new and external circumstances. Into the history of the orders we need not enter. Their function is that of ornament, and the choice of their forms was probably governed by considerations of taste rather than the requirements of situation. The classic architecture in the best examples presents all the characteristics of a finished and matured art; and if the old civilization had been maintained, in the old places, though an additional order or two might perhaps have been invented for the sake of variety, there is no indication that there would have been any important change in the style of building. The disintegration of the Roman empire, however, and the triumph of the barbarians, brought into play an entirely new set of forces, and prepared the way for that wonderful series of beautiful and ever-varying creations which we know by the name of Gothic architecture.—*From Popular Science Monthly.*

BIBLICAL LABOR AGITATORS.

The apostles of Christ preached the rights of labor nineteen hundred years ago. This was their fate:

Peter was crucified at Rome, and, at his own request, with his head downward.

Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords on which he hung two days, exhorting the people, until he expired.

James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod of Jerusalem.

James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.

Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.

Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a king.

Matthew was killed by a halbert.

Thomas while at prayer was shot with a shower of lances, and afterwards run through the body with a lance.

Simon was crucified.

Thaddeus was cruelly put to death.

The manner of Mathias' death is uncertain. One says he was stoned, then beheaded; another says he was crucified.

Judas Iscariot fell and his bowels gushed out.

John died a natural death.

Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.—*Truth, San Francisco.*

"OVERPRODUCTION."

The following extract from the speech of the Hon. S. S. Cox, in the U. S. House of Representatives, a few years ago, on the Eight-hour law, is especially commended to those who argue that all our industrial troubles arise from over production:

I deny the doctrine of overproduction, and say that a glut in the market is utterly inconsistent with the want of everything that makes life agreeable, by countless millions of laboring people, citizens of all civilized countries. But the absurd doctrine prevails; it controls the action of nations on currency; it is accepted largely on this floor. Whoever advocates demonetization of silver or the contraction of paper money, gives you, in his judgment, a sufficient answer to any suggestion that may be offered when he says this comes from ove production. The dogma is a horrible one. But if it be true, I appeal to gentlemen, in the name of humanity, to do what they can to stop overproduction. If eight hours a day will not do it, bring the hours down to six. Why shall the toiling millions shrink, as they are doing in Berlin and throughout Germany, into damp cellars? Why shall British laborers suffer as they are suffering? Why, sir, the people of my city, the working people, whose pride it has been to have their families live under their own roof, are many of them huddling together three or four families in one such house, and then are probably unable to pay their rent. Now we have a chance to do something to mitigate the curse of overproduction. Let us say that the United States Government, to the extent it can, will prohibit overproduction, and that it will prohibit over eight hours' work by any laborer in its employment, and so cast its influence, the influence of its wise statesmanship, before the State Governments, and those of the cities, counties, and townships, and before humane private employers. Only one other choice remains to us, and that is that we fall back on the inhuman doctrine of Malthus, and by applying physical means to a given percentage of the men and women born throughout the world, prevent the increase of the laboring population, and thus diminish the productive power of this and other countries. I am opposed to this terrible alternative. When God made man, among the rights He gave him was the right to live; and if two hours' toil will sustain his life, let him have it; if ten hours' toil will reduce him to poverty, want, and death, in the name of humanity diminish his laboring hours, and avert the calamity of overproduction.

DESPITE the croaking of the daily papers of Chicago, that the eight-hour agitation last May, had done irreparable injury to the real estate and building interests of the city, the reports of the year just closed show the real estate sales to have been 14,626; valuation, $75,275,697; against 11,027 sales, at a valuation of $47,806,687, for 1885. Number of buildings erected in 1886, 4664, at a valuation of $26,630,300, against 4638, at a cost of $24,530,530, in 1885. Most of the papers have touched this subject very lightly in their trade reviews.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Apprentice System.

Whereas, The lack of a proper apprentice system has proven very injurious to the best interests of our trade, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take this matter into serious consideration and recommend to the various unions the best means to lessen the evil under which we now labor in relation to this matter.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from oining Mixed Assemblies.

Correspondence of Delegates.

Inasmuch as the delegates here assembled have endeavored to conscientiously perform their several duties as expected by their respective unions, and in the performance of those duties have striven to act together in harmony for the welfare of the entire Brotherhood, be it

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inadvisable that the acquaintanceship thus formed be permitted to lapse, and strongly recommend that it be kept up by means of correspondence, that we may interchange views for the welfare of our Brotherhood.

District Organization.

Whereas, There are conflicting ideas on some particular matters affecting different localities, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take into serious consideration the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, and report to the unions by means of a circular or through the columns of the CARPENTER.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical.

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for our own common good.

Miscellaeeous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

OUT OF all the leaders in the Knights of Labor, says the Philadelphia *Tocsin*, who are antagonizing the Trades Unions, there is not one who has been in the labor movement any considerable length of time. Most of them are new advocates of organization, who are blind to everything except the dictation of the ring which triumphed at Richmond. The true and tried members of the Knights of Labor are as much opposed to this course as those who are connected with both organizations, and it is very evident, from the manner in which the news of the passage of the anti-union resolution has been received, that the order will suffer to the extent of many members. The Knights of Labor was built up by Trades Unionists, and to them it owes the success that has attended the organization.

THE LABOR movement has extended to China. United States Consul, Charles Seymour reports from Canton that a junk strike is in full operation, to resist some new demands upon junk traffic, and that, without an appearance of excitement or turmoil, the junk fleets in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macoa triangle, quietly suspended business, and tied up.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 332 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, new York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsythe street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—J. Hamilton, District Secretary, 311 W. Twenty;ninth street, New York.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (U. O.)—J. H. Perry, District Secretary, 293 S. Third st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, 34 Gibbon street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationery).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 819 First avenue, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, Genepal Secretary, 1907 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League]. — Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAILERS, [Heaters and Rollers].—M. A. Chew, General Secretary, Boz 64 Wheeling, W. Va.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 293 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 135 West Twenty-fifth street New York.

TELEGRAPHERS. — Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 728 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WEAVERS, [Silk].—

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

THE New York *Star* recently published the following list of foreign landlords in America, with the extent of their possessions:

The Holland Land Company, New Mexico,	4,500,000
An English syndicate, No. 3, in Texas,	3,000,000
Sir Edward Reid and a syndicate in Florida,	2,000,000
English syndicate in Mississippi,	1,800,000
Marquis of Tweeddale,	1,750,000
Phillips, Marshall & Co., London,	1,300,000
German syndicate,	1,100,000
Anglo-American syndicate, Mr. Rodgers, President, London,	750,000
Bryon H. Evans, of London, in Mississippi,	700,009
Duke of Sutherland,	425,000
British Land Company in Kansas,	320,000
William Whalley, M. P., Peterboro, England,	310,000
Missouri Land Company, Edinburg, Scotland,	300,000
Robert Tennant, of London,	230,000
Dundee Land Company, Scotland,	237,000
Lord Lunmore,	120,000
Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool,	100,000
Lord Houghton in Florida,	60,000
Lord Dunraven in Colorado,	60,000
English Land Company in Florida,	50,000
English Land Company in Arkansas,	50,000
Albert Peel, M. P., Leicestershire, England,	10,000
Sir J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, England,	5,000
Alexander Grant, of London, in Kansas,	35,000
English syndicate (represented by Close & Bro.'s) Wisconsin,	110,000
M. Ellerhauser, of Halifax, N. S., in West Virginia,	600,000
A Scotch syndicate in Florida,	500,000
A. Boysen, Danish Consul in Milwaukee,	50,000
Missouri Land Company, of Edinburg, Scotland,	165,000
Total,	20,747,000

This total is about the area of the State of Indiana.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One charter and outfit	$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred	5 00
Membership cards "	1 00
Traveling " "	1 00
Withdrawal " "	1 00
Transfer " "	1 00
Official note paper, "	50
Application blanks, "	50
Notices of arrears, "	50
Appeals, "	25
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion.)	
Extra rituals, each copy	50
Blank bonds, "	5
Rec. Sec. Warrant book, each copy	50
Treasurer's Receipt, " "	50
Fin. Sec. " " "	50
Badges for members, each	25
Watch charms (with emblem), each	1 25
One set of books, consisting of 100-paged ledger, day-book and Treasurer's account book	2 25
One 200-paged ledger, cloth bound	1 25
One 300-paged ledger, "	1 80
One 200-paged day-book, "	1 25
One Treasurer's account book	60
Blanks for officers' reports, and for benefit claims	Free

Constitutions and rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid or express charges paid in advance.

Address,

P. J. MCGUIRE, Gen. Sec.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"I HOLD that there never has yet existed a wealthy, civilized society in which one portion of the community did not, in point of fact live upon the other. Broad and general as this assertion is, it is fully borne out by history."—*John C. Calhoun.*

There should be but one great Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in this country. By and by, the trade will be well organized throughout the country, and an advance will be made all along the line of wages. New York is now very well off in this regard, but the "countrymen" are a constant menace. Help to raise those outside, and your own will be more secure. The low-paid and the idle in any trade are to be dreaded. —*John Swinton's Paper.*

ACCORDING to Kelly's "Directory of the Building Trades," for 1886, there are 125,619 persons employed in these trades in London alone, while throughout England the figures are: Carpenters and joiners, 235,233; bricklayers, 125,140; masons and paviors, 97,540; slaters and tilers, 7483; plasterers, 28,841; paper-hangers, 4272; plumbers, 27,400; painters and glaciers, 100,130; and brickmakers and dealers, 50,075, making a total of 686,114.

WE FIND in a lecture entitled, "The Antecedent Causes of the Irish Famine in 1847," delivered under the auspices of the General Committee for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, by Right Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Bishop of New York, at the Broadway Tabernacle, March 20, 1847, the following passage:

"The rights of life are dearer and higher than those of property, and in a general famine like the present there is no law of Heaven nor of Nature that forbids a starving man to seize on bread wherever he can find it, even though it should be the loaves of proposition on the altar of God's temple.

* * *

Let us be careful not to blaspheme Providence by calling this God's famine. Society, that great civil corporation which we call the State, is bound, so long as it has the power to do so, to guard the lives of its members against being sacrificed by famine from within as much as their being slaughtered by the enemy from without. But the vice which is inherent in our system of social and political economy, is so subtile that it eludes all pursuit, that you cannot find or trace it to any responsible source. The man, indeed, over whose dead body the coroner holds the inquest, has been murdered, but no one has killed him. There is no external wound, there is no symptom of internal disease. Society guarded him against all outward violence; it merely encircled him around in order to keep up what is termed the regular current of trade, and then political economy, with an invisible hand, applied the air-pump to the narrow limits within which he was confined, and exhausted the atmosphere of his physical life. Who did it? No one did it, and yet it has been done."

CEASE YOUR STRIFE.

Cease, workmen, cease your petty strife,
That only serves to divide you;
While thus you play the game of life,
Your enemies will deride you.
Cast each unworthy thought away,
Join hands with your toiling neighbor,
And all unite, to make the fight
O'er the rights and wrongs of Labor.

Why spend your time and waste your strength
In competing with your brother?
Pause and reflect; you'll find at length
'Tis better to help each other.
Too long have men their fellows slain,
By musket, or shell, or sabre;
Swear it shall not be so again;
Unite in the ranks of Labor.

"United we stand," a gallant band,
Battling in a cause most holy;
"Divided we fall," pushed to the wall,
The victims of our own folly.
Then clear the way; do not delay;
Combine with your honest neighbor;
Your rights demand, and hand in hand
Uplift the standard of Labor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the Capitalist and the Laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions, if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It therefore behooves the Representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as "The American Federation of Labor," and shall consist of such Trades and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trades and Labor Unions, and the closer Federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trades and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial or Provincial organizations, to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trades Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trades Unions, to aid and assist each other, and furthermore to secure National Legislation in the interests of the working people, and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of Organized Labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the Labor Press of America.

ARTICLE III.

Convention.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall be held annually, on the second Tuesday of December, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from each Local or District Trades Union, not connected with or having a National or International head, affiliated with this Federation: one delegate.

SEC. 2. No organization which has seceded from any Local, National or International organization shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order and preside until his successor is elected.

SEC. 3. The following Committees consisting of three members each shall be appointed by the President: 1st, Credentials; 2d, Rules and Order of Business; 3d, Resolutions; 4th, Finance; 5th, Report of Executive Council.

SEC. 4. Should a vacancy in any office occur between the annual meetings of the Convention, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the Federation, by and with consent of the Executive Council. When a vacancy occurs in the office of President the Vice-Presidents shall succeed in their respective order.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive Council.

SECTION 1. The Officers shall be an Executive Council with power to watch legislative measures, directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trades Unions, and to organize local Trades Unions and connect them with the Federation, until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations so far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott, and with voluntary financial help in the event of a strike or lock-out, when duly approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 4. When a strike has been approved by the Executive Council the particulars of the difficulty, even if it be a lock-out, shall be explained in a circular issued by the President of the Federation to the unions affiliated therewith. It shall then be the duty of all affiliated societies to urge their Local Unions and members to make liberal financial donations in aid of the working people involved.

ARTICLE VII.

Revenue.

SEC. 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from International, National, District and Local organizations, which shall pay into the treasury of the Federation a per capita tax of one-half cent per month for each member in good standing, the same to be payable monthly to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax of their organization is paid in full.

SEC. 3. Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the President of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall be suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the Convention.

SEC. 4. Each society affiliated with this Federation shall make a monthly report of its standing and progress to the President of the Federation.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to attend to all correspondence, publish a monthly journal and travel with consent of the Executive Council, whereever required in the interest of the Federation. His salary shall be $1,000 per year, payable monthly, with mileage and expenses.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trades Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The funds of the Federation shall be banked monthly by three Trustees, who shall be selected by the Executive Council. The said Trustees shall be residents of the same city with the Treasurer. No money shall be paid out only in conformity with the rules laid down by the Executive Council.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend to such business as may be decided by the Executive Council.

SEC. 9. The accounts of the year shall be closed fourteen days prior to the assembling of the Convention, and a balance sheet duly certified shall be presented to the same.

SEC. 10. The remuneration for the loss of time by the Executive Council shall be at the rate of $3.00 per diem; traveling and incidental expenses to be also defrayed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. In all questions not covered by this Constitution, the Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern the same, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 2. Charters for the Federation shall be granted by the President of the Federation by, and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 3. Any seven wage workers of good character, and favorable to Trades Unions, and not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trades Union movement, and shall have the power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local charter by the President of this Federation, provided the request for a charter be endorsed by the nearest Local or National Trades Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 4. The charter fee for affiliated bodies shall be $5.00, payable to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city, belonging to a National or International Union, affiliated with this Federation, it shall be their duty to organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union or join such body, if already in existence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the delegates, and must be ratified within six weeks thereafter, by a majority vote of the members of the societies composing this Federation.

SEC. 2. This Constitution shall go into effect March 1st, 1887.

SHORTER HOURS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. F. Maddison, of Hull, who was chosen president of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, at its last session, in his opening address, gave unmistakable evidence of the fact that he was "well up" in the labor movement and its needs. For instance, Mr. Maddison said:

The political economist of the old school will tell you, in his own peculiar style, that there are certain laws, which govern the commercial world, as there are in the natural world, and that one of the fundamental laws is that of supply and demand. All very true, but, as you follow his arguments to its legitimate conclusion, you find that he has created two separate and distinct classes—the capitalist and the laborer. According to his theory, the capitalist is the great motive power of the world's prosperity, and the laborer is altogether secondary. And so the worker has too often been regarded as simply a piece of machinery for producing capital.

But the truth is that, however revolutionary it may seem to some, the capitalist has no existence apart from labor. In a word, there is no capital but labor. Instead of capital and labor being separate, the former is but as the fruit, and the labor the tree. The order of the natural world has been entirely reversed in the industrial, and effect has become cause.

Let us look at things as they are, for a moment. In the first place, we have this alarming fact, that the unfair conditions of labor exist to a greater or less degree in all countries. We find a large portion of the toilers poor and miserable under the autocratic government of the Czar of Russia, the constitutional monarchy of Britain, the Republics of France and America, and, indeed, under all forms of government. Now, this fact is certainly deplorable, but at the same time suggestive.

It shows conclusively that, important as is a representative form of government to a people's freedom, there is some cause existing by which the workers, as a body, are prevented from participating in the due and legitimate reward of their toil. Those of our fellows who are the most wretched throughout the various countries of the world, work the longest hours. I ask—and the workers of the world will ask soon with an all-powerful voice—Is it the will of Providence that this should be so? Is the laborer doomed by an eternal law to toil, that others may enjoy the products of his industry? My imperfect knowledge of the principles of our common Christianity, leads me to the conclusion that the man who does not work should not eat.

I rejoice, because I see sure signs that privilege is doomed, and that the badge of servitude so long worn by the worker, is about to be cast off, so that the place of honor may not be given to the drone in the social hive, be he titled or not, but to the honest citizen.

Personally, I think that one of the first steps taken by the Congress should be in the direction of the eight-hours movement. I am aware that this will not be so easily accomplished, but this is no reason for refusing to take it up.

We shall be opposed from all quarters, and stigmatized as agitators who have lost what little sense they once possessed; but no amount of abuse or opposition prevented those who won the ten hours, and the nine hours fights, and it should not us. The arguments that were used on behalf of the nine-hours' movement, cannot, perhaps, be put into the service of the eight-hours scheme.

For instance, the argument of exhaustion, which was used so effectually in the two last struggles, has not the same force now. Nevertheless, we can urge, to some extent, the fact that eight hours' honest work has been declared by some of the most eminent authorities, such as Sir T. Brassey, (now Lord Brassey), to be quite sufficient to secure the fair day's worth of a man's labor, as it includes his very best energies before they begin to fail, better and more lasting work being thereby accomplished.

Thus, in agitating for eight hours' labor we are not overstepping the bounds of reason, but are strictly in harmony with the best known principles of both economy and physics.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS.

A pamphlet entitled "Beauty for Ashes," lately published by the Edinburgh University Society illustrates pretty forcibly the sympathetic union existing between the cultured and the working classes, against the common enemy, monopoly. The following extracts will be read with interest by all who have the welfare of our common humanity at heart:

We have colossal fortunes at the apex of the social pyramid, and appalling misery at its base, and even where wealth is most abundant, the lust for more is all-powerful. We have the few living in wanton luxury, and by their very profusion, enervating and destroying themselves, while the many exist in such sordid poverty as denies them the very necessaries of life. The workers—who alone support society, and who make possible the existence of leisure and refinement—nay, of life itself—are treated as the lowest element in social organization. That their "betters" may have leisure, the workers must toil unceasingly. That refinement may exist, they must live in conditions where even decency is impossible. Their wages are regulated by their necessities, not by the value of the article produced; and of the value of their labor, the part returned to them always tends to the "starvation limit"—to that, which on an average, is just sufficient to keep them alive, and perpetuate the race. This "iron law of wages" is no fiction, trumped up to discredit "laissez faire." Political economists have, one and all, asserted it to be a result of the principles of the present system. Under its action, it becomes impossible to materially improve the condition of the working classes. Thrift will not do it, nor cheap food, for to lower the cost of living is to lower the rate of wages. Emigration will not do it, for machinery always tends to reduce the number of laborers required.

Again, for the recurrent commercial crisis, and the now constant commercial depression, with its hosts of unemployed laborers, and markets glutted with goods, the "economists" have no remedy. "Let events take their course," they say, "and the thing will work itself off," and meanwhile, production is stopped at intervals, with untold misery, merely for want of intelligence and forethought, under a healthy system of organization and regulation. The waste which the lack of such a system now causes, cannot be contemplated without indignation, in the face of the hard and hopeless struggle for the bare necessaries of life, which is the lot of so many. Herds of needless middlemen waste their lives in snatching what they can, alternately from producer and consumer, and the large number now living on the fruits of speculation have shown how thieving may become "a respectable walk of life."

The physical deterioration of our operative class is such as to alarm even the optimist supporters of the present state of things, and in the face of this we have the fact—and it is the essence of the system—that our whole industrial army is engaged in civil war, and men are using to crush their fellows, those forces which ought solely to be employed in providing for their wants.

Is not this indictment enough? Do any need more facts before they are stirred up and doing for the great cause of organization? Rather, we ask, dare any who believe that there is order in the universe, acquiesce in such an utter violation of it as is embodied in the present system.

The principles which lie at the root of the matter, and which must form an integral part of any rational system of society, are these: That labor of whatever kind shall have its full reward; that freedom of contract can only be allowed where neither party has advantage over the other; and that selfish individual interest must be subordinated to the interest of the community.

THE compactness of organization aimed at has not been accomplished in all places, and an undercurrent of opinion is here and there cropping out in favor of the old organizations, with which so many pleasant memories are associated of strikes, and starvings, and victories, and defeats. If the Knights have an element of weakness in their organizations in new localities, it is that they have no history to fall back on. This fact has enabled armies to win victories, and political parties too, and many a victory have weak trades-unions won, because they had memories to recall of former conflicts.—*Phila. Record.*

TWO JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The past month has given us two very important decisions from the Bench. One in the state of Pennsylvania, the other in Connecticut. Both are valuable to the members of trades and labor organizations, as they indicate a close similarity of opinion, and show in how far the law allows workingmen or employers to go:

THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

Severing Miller, a member of the Cabinet Makers' Union, of Philadelphia, was on trial, January 10, for an alleged assault and battery on one Frank Bilger, who, though a union man, remained at work, and "scabbed" it during the eight hours strike, last May. The defendant was found guilty. Judge Finletter, in sentencing the defendant, said: "It is an undeniable right of the workingman in America to endeavor, by all peaceable and lawful means, to better his condition in life, and his social standing in the community. The improvement within the last twenty years, is convincing evidence of the efficacy of the means adopted by them to elevate themselves. They have a perfect right to meet and consort together, and even to advise workingmen who are working in opposition to the general interests of their class, not to work while any antagonism exists between employer and employee. The workingmen, however, free as they are, have no right, by threats or menaces, to coerce others into their mode of thinking. Every one of them has the right to work how he pleases, and for whom he pleases. The defendant in this case was undoubtedly in such sympathy with the strike that his zeal carried him too far. It is for this reason, and for the recommendation of mercy by the jury, that I simply fine him the costs.

THE CONNECTICUT CASE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 8.—Rufus S. Pickett, judge of the City Court, was the first magistrate of this state, and, probably, in the country, to adjudicate upon a case where boycotters of a newspaper were indicted for conspiracy. He is also the first judge in the United States to pass upon the guilt or innocence of employers charged with conspiracy for blacklisting an employee. The same penalty which he inflicted upon the workmen who boycotted the corporation, he imposed to-day upon the corporation's agents, who boycotted the workman.

The complaint charged that William H. Wallace and Stacey B. Opdyke, Jr., division superintendents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, conspired against Thomas T. Meaney, a brakeman, with a view of preventing him from exercising his business of making up freight trains.

The verdict is in part as follows:

By law, every man's labor, skill, and industry are his own property, and with a great majority of men, they are his all and precious to himself next to his life. They stand in place of property, real and personal; his manhood, as well as the prosperity and comfort of him and his, are dependent upon his right to exercise these powers, gifts, and qualities, with the same freedom with which more fortunate men bestow their goods and estates; and any prevention, restriction, or hindrance in the lawful exercise of freedom, by the common design and united action of any organized society, order, or club, or by any organized combination of two or more persons, whether they are employees, seeking self-protection, or employers intending to be courteous to each other, is in violation of rights established by the Constitution and laws of the state. With this view of the law in the case, the court finds that the complaint charges the accused in a proper manner with the offense, namely: The circumstantial evidence in the case satisfies the court that Opdyke and Wallace had a mutual understanding and agreement that a man not approved by one should not be employed by the irrespective companies, so far as they had control, and that they had a common design in this case to hinder Meaney from doing his work, and earning his pay, not for good reasons connected with his immediate employment, but for reasons originating from excessive courtesy between them, and which would not have been put into operation except for said mutual understanding, combination, and conspiracy, which was to all intents and purposes a boycott upon the individual who was the subject of the conspiracy.

It is with great regret that the court finds the accused guilty of the material allegations charged in the complaint, whereupon it is adjudged that they pay a fine of $50 each, and costs, the bond on appeal to be $200 each. The accused appealed.

THE meanest man on the face of the earth is the man who will undermine another of his position; devise plans to get another discharged, that he may get his job—no matter whether the plan be lower wages or anything else, so says the Kansas City *Messager*. Such a man would wrench from the hand of a tottering babe, its last morsel of bread. He would turn a family of small children and their sickly mother out of house, and from under shelter, the coldest night that ever blew, and in the face of the heaviest storm, and force their father to tramp, barefooted, to the nearest town in search of work.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1887.

TAKE NOTICE.

The office of THE CARPENTER and the headquarters of the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is now located at 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All Exchanges, Correspondence, Monies, etc., must be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
P. O. Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Constitution, the Local Unions within a radius of ten miles of this city, by general vote have elected the new General Executive Board of the Brotherhood. The members are: Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon street; C. G. Stockhausen, 1623 Vine street, and J. F. Gillespie, 509 Franklin street (these three are members of Union No. 8, and resident in Philadelphia); W. J. Philips, of Union No. 122, Germantown, Pa., and Thomas Fleming, of Union No. 20, Camden, N. J.

NOTICE TO ALL UNIONS.

The capita tax, since December 1st, is ten cents per month (not 5 cents), and according to sec. 8, art. 5, page 6, of the new constitution, all moneys should be made payable and sent to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa. All moneys should be sent per Post Office Money Order or Postal Note. Don't send any more Express Money Orders. Postal Notes can be sent for sums less than Five Dollars, and at a cost of only three cents each. Money Orders for larger sums.

A GENERAL VOTE REQUIRED.

On page 3 of this journal, the members will find a copy of the constitution of the "American Federation of Labor." Each and every Local Union under the jurisdiction of the B. of C. and J. of A. is hereby respectfully requested to take a vote of its members, as to whether they are for or against said constitution. Our Brotherhood has been connected with the "Federation of Trades" from its very incipiency, and as the "American Federation of Labor" is the legal successor of the Federation of Trades, we call upon our members to vote on this subject. The exact vote for or against should be sent to P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., on or before March 10, 1887.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

For this season of the year, carpenter work is very fair, even much better than last season, in many localities. The journeymen are generally working 8½ to 9 hours per day, and in some cases (where there is a good union), they are getting full pay for the short days. There is quite a general complaint of numerous places being overrun by carpenters, largely those of the saw and hatchet kind, who roam about from place to place pulling down wages. This is the great evil on the Pacific coast, and in the large cities. However, the prospects for spring trade all indicate a very busy season.

THOMPSON H. MURCH, the stone-cutter of Maine, who defeated Eugene Hale for Congress, in 1879, died in Danvers, Mass., Dec. 15, 1886. Murch was the first General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and took a leading part in the founding of that organization. In Congress he made quite a creditable record in behalf of financial and labor reform, and on all occasions, while in Washington, he was ready to serve the interests of the toilers.

NINE HOURS THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND.

It has always been a mystery to us how some journeymen carpenters manage to get along on 8½ or 9 hours work in winter, with reduced pay. And this, too, when everything is dearer, when the cost of living is so much higher than in summer!

Now, if they can get along on nine hours or less in winter, why can't they get along with nine hours' work the rest of the year?

With the advent of the short days of winter, the hours of labor are reduced, and the pay reduced, in most cases, in proportion to the hours lost. At the present season this is almost the universal rule, and in very few cases are the Carpenters making more than nine hours' work at nine hours' pay. Then when spring comes, with its longer days, the contractors and employers will order the journeymen to resume the ten hours system, only to find that on the average there is only about nine months' work in the whole year, anyhow, for the vast majority of the men.

How easy it would be if the journeymen carpenters would only thoroughly organize in every city, to decide that this spring, when the employers would ask to return to ten hours, to answer: "We are satisfied with nine hours as a days work. We don't care to go back to ten hours!"

There has been years of agitation for the eight hours system, but we feel assured that whenever the carpenters will unite in asking the nine hours as a compromise measure, they can secure it. It is a fair, just, and reasonable demand. It is but a small tithe of what belongs to the working class, to compensate for the advances in invention, and for the introduction of newer methods and speedier processes in the labor affairs of the world.

It would give many a man more of the leisure that would add to his social comfort, his domestic pleasure, or, perchance, to his intellectual and moral advancement. It would release the employer for one hour more from the cares of business; it would add to the physical life of all concerned, and make the race stronger, wiser, better, and more human!

The carpenters of England and Scotland for many years have worked only nine hours per day. Shall American workingmen remain behind them, and, in this land of liberty, drudge along their ten hours per day, the same as their fathers and grandfathers have done for the past forty years?

If we would be worthy of the name of progressive men, if we would keep pace with the bricklayers and other trades who work shorter hours, let the carpenters of America arouse from their sleep of years and adopt the nine hour workday universally! It is now the rule in many of our Local Unions, and is rigidly enforced with beneficial results to both employers and employés. Let us set to work to make it the rule wherever the sound of the hammer or the music of the plane is heard.

A VERY WORTHY MOVEMENT.

For years when we were struggling to build up the Brotherhood, on many occasions we had the friendly assistance of sister trades. And now that we are in a position to return the kindness, we should not hesitate to do so. A call has gone forth for a National Convention of House Painters and Decorators, to be held in Baltimore, Md., March 15th, next, to form a National Brotherhood of Painters. This call has been sent to the secretaries of all our Local Unions, and it is their duty to bring the subject to the attention of the Painters' Union or Painters' Society, if there be any in their locality, and urge the Painters to take part in this convention, and to send delegates. Don't forget this!

UNION No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., has decided to withdraw its objections to the admission of the "Carpenters' Protective Association," of said city, into the Building Trades Council. This has not been done through any feeling of weakness on the part of Union 8, but solely to secure a more thorough unity of the trade in this city.

WE HEAR considerable talk, in this city, of arranging to build a Carpenters' Hall, to be the property of the Brotherhood, and to be owned in shares by all the Local Unions and members that desire to purchase the same. To our mind, no safer investment could be made. And to this end we invite the views of our correspondents.

WINDING UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE OLD EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The bond of the new General Treasurer, James Troy, of Philadelphia, having been duly approved and filed, the General Secretary was instructed to proceed to Cleveland, and, on January 25, 1887, he there met the old Executive Board.

The accounts of the General Secretary for November and December were audited, item by item, and found correct, as printed; and the accounts of the General Secretary and ex-General Treasurer Bodigheimer were carefully examined and found to agree, and were certified to by the members of the Executive Board at Cleveland, as being correct up to January 1, 1887. The cash balance in the First National Bank of Cleveland, O., was then drawn by ex-Treasurer Bodigheimer, and transferred by bank draft to General Treasurer Troy. Brother Bodigheimer was then released from his bonds as ex-Treasurer, and all books and papers of the old Executive Board were ordered to be sent to Brother W. J. Phillips, Secretary of the new Executive Board, in Philadelphia. Arrangements were then made for the legal dissolution of the Ohio state charter, under which the Executive Board in Cleveland was incorporated, whereupon the Executive Board at Cleveland, O., adjourned *sine die*.

THE NOVEMBER REPORT was crowded out of the January CARPENTER through the haste in preparing said issue, and the removal of the office so disarranged the routine of business as to make it utterly impossible to issue this report any sooner.

THE DECEMBER report will appear in the forthcoming issue of the CARPENTER, and after that, the monthly reports will appear therein regularly.

TEN CENTS capita tax per month is now the rule, since Dec. 1, 1886, and it is payable first for the month of December. Some Unions have sent us only five cents per capita, but they have been notified of their error.

ALL MONEYS for the General Office must be made payable to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa. That is the law now in our Constitution. Don't make any more money orders payable to the General Treasurer.

Send all moneys over $5 by Post Office Money Order, all sums less than $5 can be sent per Postal Note. Don't send any money by Express Orders, or loosely in envelopes. A Post Office Money Order or Postal Note is the safest and cheapest.

THE NUMBER of claims for benefits in our Brotherhood during the past month, have become actually enormous, as will be seen in the February CARPENTER. But all claims approved so far, have been paid, and we are in good financial shape.

A. P. ADDLESPERGER.

I wish to call your attention to A. P. Addlesperger, who came here from Cincinnati and made application for membership, and was ballotted on and elected, but afterward refused to become a member; and now, since that time, we find that his character would debar him from becoming a member. Would you please note through the JOURNAL to all Unions of Carpenters and Joiners of America to beware of that name, A. P. Addlesperger. He hails from every place where he takes off his hat, and should there be any further particulars, address the undersigned, who is prepared to give all particulars.

Yours respectfully,
A. B. JACOB,
Fin. Sec. Union 188, Findlay, O.

EXPULSIONS.

J. H. CRADDOCK, from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., for defrauding the Union out of $27.

VALENTINE DAHL, expelled from Union 122, Germantown, Pa., has been reinstated.

JOSIAH GREEN, from Union 133, Beverly, Mass., for defrauding the Union by misappropriating its funds.

SAMUEL BRAMBLE and COLIN BRAMBLE, from Union No. 8, Philadelphia, for violation of the nine hours rule.

F. C. WABLE is the correct name of the party expelled from Union 188, Findlay, O. The name was printed "Wabb" by mistake.

FRANK MARSHALL and PETER WILLSON, from Union 182, San Diego, Cal., for violating nine hours rule, and for contempt of court in trying charges.

WILLIAM VAN ALSTYNE, from Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., for defrauding the Union and withholding the books of the Union. He is of rather heavy build, 175 pounds weight, dark eyes, dark hair and dark complexion. He is a Hollander by birth and speaks good English and French.

JNO. L. HORD, expelled some months ago from Union 104, Dayton, O., for stealing the $5 charter fee of the Union, has made an attempt to join Union 2, Cincinnati, O., but failed. He worked himself out of Dayton by his rascality, and he will now try some other town after being exposed in Cincinnati. We warn all unions against admitting this dead beat and rascal. He is of medium size, broad shoulders, smooth, round, full face, with a scar on one cheek below the eye, and walks somewhat lame, which, he claims, he got from a fall from a building. He made application in No. 2 by the name of E. Horde.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to Dec. 31st, 1886, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	*Page.*	*Tax, etc.*	*Assess.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	151	. . .	. . .
2. Cincinnati, O.	449	42 70	. . .
3. Wheeling, W. Va.	50	3 05	. . .
4. St. Louis, Mo.	366	22 10	. . .
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	108	16 62	. . .
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	139	20 85	. . .
7. Louisville, Ky.	148	7 35	. . .
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	658	37 40	. . .
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	79	7 70	. . .
10. Detroit, Mich.	821	71 65	. . .
11. Cleveland, O.	123	6 30	. . .
12. St. Louis, Mo.	56	8 65	. . .
13. Chicago, Ill.	56	. . .	. . .
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	17	1 70	. . .
17. Bellaire, O.	27	2 80	. . .
18.*Hamilton, Can.	23	3 55	. . .
19. New Albany, Ind.	30	. . .	. . .
20. Camden, N. J.	206	29 75	. . .
21. Chicago, Ill.	26	30 50	102 60
22. San Francisco, Cal.	532	42 75	. . .
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	148	. . .	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	32	3 80	. . .
25. Toledo, O.	146	. . .	. . .
26. Jackson, Mich.	67	6 90	. . .
27. Toronto, Can.	172	10 00	. . .
28. Chicago, Ill.	260	25	. . .
29. Baltimore, Md.	167	25 00	. . .
30.*Milwaukee, Wis.	450	23 35	. . .
31. Trenton, N. J.	19	80	. . .
33.*Boston, Mass.	1215	65 50	. . .
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	260	24 80	. . .
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	1 40	. . .
36. Oakland, Cal.	232	12 00	. . .
37. New Orleans, La.	8	2 35	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	48	4 80	. . .
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	40	. . .	. . .
42. Brunswick, Ga.	14	3 70	1 20
43. Hartford, Conn.	166	8 10	. . .
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	144	24 00	. . .
47. Alameda, Cal.	57	. . .	. . .
49. Meriden, Conn.	83	3 00	. . .
52. Charleston, S. C.	100	10 35	. . .
55. Denver, Col.	142	6 95	. . .
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	444	32 75	. . .
57. Savannah, Ga.	42	3 00	7 68
58.*Omaha, Neb.	82	8 50	. . .
61.*Columbus, O.	24	3 43	. . .
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	1 45	4 10
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	138	13 80	. . .
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	2 35	. . .
68. Des Moines, Iowa	31	5 70	. . .
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	8	. . .	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	262	27 30	. . .
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	20	6 80	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	87	15 25	. . .
75.*Eau Claire, Wis.	16	. . .	. . .
76. New Orleans, La.	27	3 00	. . .
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	10	. . .	. . .
78. Troy, N. Y.	14	2 10	. . .
80. Hastings, Mich.	29	3 65	. . .
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.	11	20	1 32
82. Haverhill, Mass.	112	5 75	. . .
83. Halifax, N. S.	92	4 60	. . .
84. Akron, O.	129	25 40	. . .
87. St. Paul, Minn.	185	25 15	. . .
89. Mobile, Ala.	91	4 50	. . .
90. Evansville, Ind.	70	4 85	. . .
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	89	6 35	. . .
92.*Mobile, Ala	42	4 20	. . .
93. Worcester, Mass.	151	8 50	. . .
94. Providence, R. I.	106	23 00	. . .
95. Holyoke, Mass.	26	. . .	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	79	5 00	. . .
97.*New Britain, Conn.	75	8 50	. . .
98. Sedalia, Mo.	18	2 20	. . .
99.*Cohoes, N. Y.	37	2 10	. . .
100. Muskegon, Mich.	27	1 75	. . .
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	18	3 95	. . .
102. Springfield, Mo.	7	35	. . .
103.*Chanute, Kan.	21	. . .	. . .
104. Dayton, O.	69	8 45	. . .
105.*Springfield, O.	10	. . .	. . .
106.*Thomasville, Ga.	8	. . .	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	28	3 65	. . .
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	2 00	. . .
109. Galveston, Tex.	195	19 75	. . .
110. Owosso, Mich.	29	2 90	. . .
111. Lawrence, Mass.	104	10 75	. . .
112. Lynn, Mass.	170	8 10	. . .
113. Parsons, Kans.	10	. . .	. . .
114.*Memphis, Tenn.	22	. . .	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	49	8 58	. . .
116.*Thomasville, Ga.	15	. . .	. . .
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	5 45	. . .
118. Manchester, N. H.	64	3 05	. . .
119. Newark, N. J.	650	36 75	. . .
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	28	1 40	. . .
121. Danbury, Conn.	187	19 25	. . .
122. Germantown, Pa.	73	4 40	. . .
123. Wichita, Kan.	81	4 75	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	87	15 70	. . .
125.*Utica, N. Y.	10	1 50	. . .
126. New Haven, Conn.	318	. . .	. . .
127. Pensacola, Fla.	58	. . .	. . .
128.*St. Thomas, Can.	31	1 55	. . .
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	102	5 80	. . .
130. Brockton, Mass.	100	13 20	. . .
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	66	14 20	. . .
132. Richmond, Va.	140	17 95	. . .
133.*Beverly, Mass.	29	. . .	. . .
134.*Brunswick, Ga.	10	. . .	. . .
135. Chelsea, Mass.	36	3 25	. . .
136. Augusta, Ga.	59	10 90	. . .
137. Norwich, Conn.	72	3 40	. . .
138. Cambridge, Mass.	260	32 05	. . .
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	53	6 80	. . .
140.*Salem, Mass.	49	. . .	. . .
141.*Northampton, Mass.	25	2 60	. . .
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	248	24 65	. . .
143. Canton, O.	126	18 65	. . .
144. Garden City, Kan.	21	. . .	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	80	8 90	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	67	9 50	. . .
147.*Sioux City, Iowa	131	18 30	. . .
148. Lincoln, Neb.	31	3 40	5 28
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	8	. . .	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	100	. . .	. . .
151. Ottawa, Can.	26	2 40	. . .
152.*Malden, Mass.	31	3 35	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	59	3 00	. . .
154. Marlboro, Mass.	32	1 60	. . .
155. Plainfield, N. J.	71	3 45	. . .
156. Creston, Iowa	20	1 45	. . .
157. St. Paul, Minn.	158	8 00	. . .
158. Topeka, Kan.	48	6 30	. . .
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	15	2 60	. . .
160. Kansas City, Mo.	91	7 10	. . .
161. Belleville, Can.	36	4 20	. . .
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	165	9 90	. . .
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	49	4 90	. . .
164. Pittsburgh, Pa.	151	8 80	. . .
165.*Pittsburgh (E. End)	99	6 45	. . .
166. Rock Island, Ill.	20	2 05	. . .
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	62	7 30	. . .
168. Salem, O.	14	50	. . .
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	50	2 95	. . .
170. Montgomery, Ala.	29	5 50	. . .
171. Youngstown, O.	91	5 50	. . .
172. Newark, N. J.	143	. . .	. . .
173. Lewiston, Me.	36	. . .	. . .
174.*Hudson, Mich.	10	. . .	. . .
175.*Davenport, Iowa	15	75	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	57	6 10	. . .
177. McKeesport, Pa.	74	6 75	. . .
178.*New London, Conn.	32	. . .	. . .
179. Middletown, Conn.	13	. . .	1 68
180. Braddock, Pa.	40	4 92	. . .
181. Chicago, Ill.	94	4 05	. . .
182. San Diego, Cal.	57	8 80	. . .
183.*Boston, Mass.	35	4 00	. . .
184. Boston, Mass.	11	. . .	. . .
185.*Sharpsburgh, Pa.	.	. . .	. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	35	3 80	. . .
187. Vincennes, Ind.	13	1 95	. . .
188. Findlay, O.	16	. . .	. . .
189. Quincy, Ill.	107	5 30	. . .
190.*Washington, D. C.	24	10 00	. . .
191. York, Pa.	54	6 30	. . .
192.*Natick, Mass.	16	4 60	. . .
193.*N. Adams	10	. . .	. . .
194. London, Can.	67	10 00	. . .
195. Pasadena, Cal.	105	4 70	. . .
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	19	1 00	. . .
197.*Montgomery, Ala.	22	1 10	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	24	85	. . .
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	91	22 20	. . .
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	85	. . .
201. Paducah, Ky.	64	7 65	. . .
202. Fostoria, O.	23	2 70	. . .
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	29	. . .	. . .
204.*Oshkosh, Wis.	39	1 95	. . .
205. Johnstown, Pa.	18	1 20	. . .
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	16	. . .	. . .
207. Aurora, Ill.	19	1 70	. . .
208. Lancaster, Pa.	63	11 05	. . .
209. Cincinnati, O.	141	7 45	. . .
210.*Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	85	. . .
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	90	4 95	. . .
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	43	2 05	. . .
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	33	8 80	. . .
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	57	2 75	. . .
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	22	6 05	. . .
216. Waltham, Mass.	46	5 55	. . .
217. Covington, Ky.	18	3 30	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	19	4 10	. . .
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	202	. . .	. . .
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	15	75	. . .
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22	. . .	. . .
222.*Westfield, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .
223. Jacksonville, Fla.	46	7 95	. . .
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	20	2 40	. . .
225.*Knoxville, Tenn.	15	. . .	. . .
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	25	. . .	. . .
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	23	. . .	. . .
228. Milwaukee, Wis.	84	17 75	. . .
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	33	3 25	. . .
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	. . .	. . .
231. Birmingham, Ala.	23	7 05	. . .
232. Key West, Fla.	11	5 00	. . .
233. Waverly, N. Y.	13	5 00	. . .
234. Cleveland, O.	27	5 00	. . .
235. Riverside, Cal.	22	14 00	. . .
236. Pottstown, Pa.	7	5 00	. . .
237. Allegheny City, Pa.	12	5 00	. . .
238. Philadelphia, Pa.	96	5 00	. . .
239. Phila., Pa. (German)	26	5 00	. . .
240. Chicago, Ill.	100	5 00	. . .
241. Chicago, Ill.	50	5 00	. . .
242. Chicago, Ill.	120	5 00	. . .
243. Chicago, Ill.	140	5 00	. . .
244. Chicago, Ill.	117	5 00	. . .
245. Peoria, Ill.	13	. . .	. . .
Total	19 243	$1583 55	$123 86

**No Report from S. F.*

Reports of Financial Secretaries must be in this Office at the latest by the 8th of each month. Those failing to comply will be marked with a (*).

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—December, 1886.

On hand, November 30, 1886	$1804 93
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	1583 55
" the Unions (Death Assessments)	123 86
" Advertisers	5 00
Total	$3517 34

EXPENSES—December, 1886.

For Office, etc.	$219 01
" Printing and Electrotyping	431 89
" Delegates to Columbus	136 80
Death Benefit,	85 00
Balance on Hand (December 31, 1886)	2644 64
Total	$3517 34

DETAILED EXPENSES—December, 1886.

Printing 1000 Envelopes for G. S.	$2 50
" 475 Postal Cards	6 75
" 1000 Cards	2 50
" 250 Circulars	1 75
" 500 Rituals	5 50
" 2¼ Reams Wrapping Paper	15 30
" 10,000 Application Blanks	15 00
" 5000 Membership Cards	15 00
" 3000 Noteheads	7 00
" 3000 Notices of Arrears	6 00
" 1000 Bill Heads for G. S.	2 75
" 1000 Appeals	1 50
" 1000 Transfer Cards	2 50
" 1000 Travelling Cards	2 50
" 1000 Withdrawal Cards	2 50
" 1000 Letter Heads for G. S.	5 00
" 15,000 English Constitutions	160 00
" 2,000 Copies January Carpenter	150 00
" 300 French Rituals	14 75
" 500 German Rituals	11 50
Furnishing 6 lbs. Twine	84
Stereotyping	75
Mailing January Journal	12 72
Wagon Hire for January Journal	80
Expressage, New Constitution, and Supplies	13 40
Eight Telegrams	2 99
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	31 90
Salary for December	125 00
Assistance in General Office	10 00
Office Rent for December	15 00
Coal and Wood for Office	5 50
Advertising	1 70
Balance paid on Schildow claim (death),	85 00

DELEGATES TO COLUMBUS.

John Kane, Toronto, Canada, mileage, etc.	51 50
G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., mileage, etc.	40 00
J. McH. Ryland, Columbus, O.	9 00
P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa., mileage, etc.	36 30
Total	$872 70

THANKS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23, 1886.

At a regular meeting of Local Union 52, it was unanimously agreed that we do sincerely thank Brother McGuire and the Brethren of those unions who so willingly contributed to assist us while we were destitute from the earthquake, and we hope that the amount received (.$152.50) from them may return to them a hundred fold.

Yours Truly,
JOHN F. DRAYTON.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 15, '87.

We hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the prompt payment of the $250 death benefit, and especially to the officers and members of Local Union No. 68, of Des Moines Ia., for their kind attention during the sickness, death, and burial of husband and father, and sincerely hoping that the order may prosper and be the means of giving relief to many needy ones in cases of this kind, is the wish of

MRS. LUCINDA WAY and family.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bright; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2 25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75.
BRIDGEPORT.—Improving; $2 to $2.75.
DANBURY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Very good; $2 to $2.75.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.50. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 54 hours.
MARLBORO.—Brisk; $1.75 to $3.00. 58½ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Brisk; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Good; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $4.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $4.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Fair; $2.40 to $3.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.75.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.75. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.75. Repairing.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3. 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Busy; $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
FOSTORIA.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Charleston, S. C., is crowded; 10 men for one job. Don't go there!

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Improving; $2 to $3; 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Fair; $1 25 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quite brisk; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

DECEMBER 28, 1886.—The Executive Board met at the G. S. Office, 476 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The newly elected members present were: Bros. C. G. Stockhansen, Con. Thorn and J. F. Gillespie, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., and Bro. Thomas Fleming, of Union No. 20, Camden, N. J. The G. S. then obligated the four members present, and they were duly installed as members of the E. B. Temporary Organization was then effected.

A committee was chosen to inquire about costs and arrangements for a charter under the laws of Pennsylvania. The same committee was instructed to make proper inquiries as to a secure bank for the deposit of the funds of the Brotherhood. Two signatures, those of the G. S. and G. T., were agreed upon to be attached to checks or drafts on the bank.

It was then decided that the General Treasurer be required to furnish good bonds of at least $1000 for the strict and faithful performance of his duties.

Charters granted: Pittsburg, Pa.; Key West, Fla.; Waverly N. Y.; Cleveland, O. (German); Allegheny City, Pa. (German), and applications from branches 2, 3 and 5, of Philadelphia Union No. 8, for separate charters, were granted.

Union 169 E. St. Louis, requested permission to reinstate Richard Norman, expelled for violating eight-hour rule, and for taking place of men on strike. Permission granted, provided he pays a fine of $10 and is reinstated by a two-third vote of the L. U.

Letter from Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich., asking aid and countenance of E. B. in threatened trouble in the sash and door mills of that city; G. S. to make further inquiries. Communication from a member of Union 38, St. Catherines, complaining that funds of said Union were being used for political purposes. E. B. ruled that such use of the funds was unconstitutional.

JANUARY 1, 1887.—Bro. W. J. Phillips, presented credentials as a member of the Executive Board, elected by Union 122, Germantown, Pa. Credentials accepted and Bro. Phillips was then duly installed as a member of the E. B.

A permanent organization of the E. B. was then effected by the election of Bro. Con Thorn, of Philadelphia, Pa., as Chairman, and W. J. Phillips, of Germantown, Pa., as Secretary of the E. B.

Committee on Banking reported in favor of the Penn National Bank, corner Seventh street and Market, Philadelphia, Pa., as being the best bank for the safe deposit of the funds of the B. On motion the Penn National Bank was unanimously chosen.

Communication from E. Andrews & Sons, saw manufacturers, Williamsport, Penn., received, proposing a plan of co-operation between the B. and said firm in the sale of hand saws. Subject laid over for definite particulars.

Committee on Incorporation reported, that the cost of a charter will be $50. After some discussion as to the liabilities imposed by incorporation the Executive Board decided to add Bros. Fleming and Gillespie to the committee, with Bro. Thorn, to get opinions of leading lawyers, and to ascertain the advisability of procuring a charter.

On motion it was ordered that the Chairman of the E. B. confer with the General Treasurer, Bro. James Troy, and secure his bond at an early date.

Claims for benefit were next considered. A remonstrance was read from Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., against action of previous E. B. in deciding adversely on the Mrs. Sarah B. Green claim. As there was no evidence produced to warrant a reversal of the decision, the action of the old Executive Board was unanimously reaffirmed.

A remonstrance was read from Bro. S. G. Nichols, President Union 126, New Haven, Conn., endorsed by said Union, in regard to the Lord claim. The deceased brother being just six months a member at time of death and when admitted to membership, April 21, 1886, was over 60 years of age, and inasmuch as the ruling of the Executive Board on admission of persons over 60 years of age was then published and generally and publicly known to the local unions, therefore, the present E. B. unanimously concur in the action of the old E. B. in disapproving the claim.

Appeal from Union 93, Worcester, Mass., asking permission to submit the rejected Hick's claim to a general vote of the local unions. *Resolved*, By the E. B. that inasmuch as the claim was rejected by the old E. B., and again reopened, and then investigated by General President Shields, who also decided adversely on the claim; therefore, the decision of the old E. B. and G. P. is final until reversed at the next Convention. Furthermore, as there is no provision or authority in the Constitution for a General Vote in such cases that, therefore, the appeal be not granted.

Claims approved: No. 155, Mrs. Mary Pugh, Charleston, S. C.; No. 156, Mrs. Catherine Smith, Charleston. S. C. (the necessary certificates being furnished); No. 157. Mrs. E. J. King, Boston, Mass.; No. 158, Mrs. M. A. Pittsinger, Northampton, Mass.; No. 159, Mrs. Adelia Sydney, Mobile, Ala.; No. 160, J. H. Way, Des Moines, Iowa; No. 161, Mrs. Catherine Belcher, Newark, N. J.; No. 162, Mrs. Bridget Vaughan, San Francisco, Cal.; No. 163, W. C. Austin, Detroit, Mich., No. 164, Michael Gugler, Detroit, Mich.; No. 165, Mrs. E. Pickett, Toledo, O.; No. 166, Mrs. M. H. Haas, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 167, Mrs. Mary Dohlmeyer, Toledo, O.; No. 165, Mrs Hannah Moon, Columbus, O.; No. 169, Mrs. Lizzie Wintermute, Camden, N. J.

Claims laid over for further information: J. N. O. Sole, Eau Claire, Wis.; S. B. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Clinton Laidig, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Wingo, Galveston, Tex.; Francis Woodhull, Binghamton, N. Y., and Mrs. Rosa Polk, Minneapolis, Minn.

Claim disapproved.—Mrs. Mary Thiede, Detroit, Mich., husband of deceased was not fully six months a member; lacked 20 hours.

JANUARY 4, 1887.—Committee on Incorporation reported progress.

Papers submitted from persons claiming to be heirs of the late Gebhard Fischer, asking for balance of death benefit left after funeral expenses were paid. G. S. instructed to secure further information.

Claims laid over for completion of papers: Jacob Johnson, Galveston, Texas; Julian Landry, Cambridge, Mass.; Willis B. Bearse, Lynn, Mass.

Appeal of P. J. Callan, Union 109, Galveston, Texas, in the interest of Wm. M. Prosch, laid over to await evidence from Union 109.

Appeal: Thos. Muirhead, Denver, Col., expelled from Union 55, for "scabbing." Action of Union sustained.

Communication: Union 20, Camden, N. J., on right of some members to work piece-work in railroad car shops. Resolved by the Executive Board, that it recommends Union 20, to use every possible means, to discourage the practice of piece-work in all branches of Joiner work, and to do all in their power to suppress it entirely, as it is an evil and a curse to the trade.

The G. S. was instructed to caution all Local Unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood, for funeral bills in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any Union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Union 2, Cincinnati, O., applied for sanction of E. B. in entering upon a movement to fix wages and reduce hours, on and after the first Monday in April. Resolved, that the demands of Union No. 2, be recommitted to Union No. 2, and the G. S. received special instructions from the E. B. concerning the same.

Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., asked for endorsement of their contemplated movement for nine hours on April 1, 1887. E. B. recommended that the date be altered to May 1st instead of April 1st.

On motion, Bros. W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich., and J. D. Randall, Pensacola, Fla., on recommendation of their respective Local Unions, were endorsed as Deputy Organizers, and their names submitted to the G. P. for appointment. No appropriation was made for organizing for the present.

Bro. R. Stephens, Oakland, Cal., was ordered to either account for the $75 he received for organizing purposes, or else to return it.

A list of Deputy Organizers, duly commissioned was read and approved, and the same ordered to be published (will appear next month).

Appeal from Branch 1, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., as to the distribution of the Union's property, was read, and the subject was laid over for further information.

Applications for separate charters from branches 1 and 3, of Union 21, Chicago, Ills., desiring to become Unions, were granted.

JANUARY 8.—Committee on Incorporation reported, submitting written opinions from several attorneys. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to continue the Committee, to secure further information.

Charters granted: Stair Builders, Boston, Mass., and Peoria, Ills.

Claims laid over for information: Mrs. J. McInnes, Cincinnati, O. (discrepancy in dates); Mrs. Mary Ann Veeder, Amsterdam, N. Y. (no undertaker's certificate); D. T. Kent, Rochester, N. Y. (to ascertain previous health); Geo. W. Nason, Haverhill, Mass. (to ascertain duration of disease).

Claim approved: Sebastian Brigel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. E. E. White, Union 127, Pensacola, Fla. (husband lacked two days of being six months a member.)

In the question of the United Order of American Carpenters of New York and vicinity, the G. S. was instructed to arrange, so a committee of three from the Brotherhood can be appointed to wait on the U. O. in New York City, and invite said body to join our Brotherhood.

JAN. 12.—Claims approved: Julian Landry, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Johanna Sheehan, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, Binghampton, N. Y.

Claim laid over for completion of papers: Mrs. Nellie House, Danbury, Conn. (Date of admission to membership not stated.)

Claim disapproved: B. R. Young, Savannah, Ga. Union in arrears:)

Communication from the C. S. of Union 170, Montgomery, Ala., regarding their defaulting treasurer. G. S. instructed to follow up the defaulter by means of correspondence.

Appeal from Bro. F. Swayne, Union 4, St. Louis, against Bro. Robert Stofiel, of Union 4, on ground that the latter having been once expelled from Union No. 6, of St. Louis, was not again eligible to office or membership. The reply of the G. S. was read and endorsed.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that the committee to visit the Protectives be requested to report.

IN FAVOR OF A LABOR BUREAU.

The House of Representatives has passed —222 yeas, 26 nays—the bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor. It provides that this department shall be under the control of a Secretary of Agriculture and Labor and an assistant; that there shall be a division under the charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall hold his office four years, and receive a salary of $5,000, and that it shall be the commissioner's duty to collect information on the subject of labor, its relations to capital, its hours, the rate of wages, its earnings, the cost of production, the means of promoting the prosperity—material, social and intellectual—of those engaged in labor; and the best modes and methods of preventing accidents in all places of industry.

The Secretary is empowered to investigate causes of discontent between employer and employe, and he may invite and hear sworn statements from the parties in controversy.

TRADE UNION JOURNALS.

Those trade papers to which the subscription of the members of the respective unions is compulsory, find the system very advantageous. All members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are required to take (50 cents per year) the official organ, THE CARPENTER, which is very ably edited and managed. So in regard to the Iron Molders' International Union, whose level-headed organ is the *Iron Molders' Journal*. So in regard to the International Cigarmakers' Union, the organ of which, the *Cigarmakers' Official Journal* is a treasury of trade news. So in regard to the International Typographical Union, which last year adopted our very highly esteemed contemporary, the *Craftsman*, as its official organ, under the system of compulsory subscription (40 cents per year) for all members of the Union. This system at once solves the pecuniary question for such trade papers, and it is of immense advantage to the trades by bringing all the members into communication with each other, and furnishing mediums by which all matters of interest to them can be fully discussed.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

A BILL establishing a bureau of labor statistics has passed the Georgia Legislature, there being but one vote against it.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 155.—MRS. MARY PUGH, age 40, wife of Bro. Freman Pugh, initiated October 13, 1883, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of inflammation of liver, October 4, 1886. Papers received November 2. Referred for information. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 156.—MRS. CATHARINE SMITH, age 37, wife of Bro. M. P. Smith, initiated October 13, 1883, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of internal hemorrhage, October 9, 1886. Papers received November 2. Laid over for information. Approved Jauary 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 157.—MRS. ELLEN KING, age 38, wife of Bro. T. J. King, initiated December 28, 1885, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of phthisis, October 14, 1886. Papers received November 13. Laid over for completion. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 158.—MRS. MARY A. PITTSINGER, age 46, wife of Bro. Wm. E. Pittsinger, initiated February 6, 1886, Union 141, Northampton, Mass., died of ulcers in stomach, November 10, 1886. Papers received November 15. Laid over for information. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 159.—MRS. ADELIA SYDNEY, age 48, wife of Bro. Alex. Sydney, initiated April 17, 1885, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., died of peritonitis, November 19, 1886. Papers received November 25, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 160.—J. H. WAY, age 64, initiated August 13, 1884, Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, died of typhoid fever, November 24, 1886. Papers received December 3. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

NOTE.—The deceased was admitted to membership previous to the decision of Executive Board that persons over 60 years, could not be admitted to membership, and be entitled to benefit. That decision was rendered January 4, 1885, and Bro. Way was admitted August 13, 1884. Hence the E. B. approved the claim.

No. 161.—MRS. CATHERINE BELCHER, age 22, wife of Bro. Wm. Belcher, initiated April 9, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of phthisis, October 23, 1886. Papers received December 4. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 162.—MRS. BRIDGET VAUGHAN, aged 36, wife of Bro. Daniel H. Vaughan, initiated February 5, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of pneumonia, November 27, 1886. Papers received December 9, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 163.—WILLIAM C. AUSTIN, aged 60, initiated April 28, 1886, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died by fall from scaffold, November 22, 1886. Papers received December 19, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887.

No. 164.—MICHAEL GUGLER, aged 22, initiated April 28, 1886, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died by fall from scaffold, November 22, 1886. Papers received December 19, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887.

No. 165.—MRS. ELIZABETH PICKETT, aged 32, wife of Bro. E. R. Pickett, initiated November 29, 1883, Union 25, Toledo, O., died of pulmonary consumption, November 12, 1886. Papers received December 14, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 166.—MRS. MARY H. HAAS, aged 52, wife of Bro. John Haas, initiated August 17, 1885, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of cancer of the stomach, December 8, 1886. Papers received December 19, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 167.—MRS. MARY DOHLMEYER, aged 39, wife of Bro. William Dohlmeyer, initiated March 11, 1885, Union 25, Toledo, O., died of heart disease, December 10, 1886. Papers received November 27. Approved January 1, 1886. Paid January 6.

No. 168.—MRS. HANNAH MOON, aged 40, wife of Bro. N. E. Moon, initiated June 21, 1884, Union 61, Columbus, O., died of phthisis, December 3, 1886. Papers received December 27, 1886. Approved January 1, 1887. Paid January 6.

No. 169.—MRS. LIZZIE WINTERMUTE, aged 30, wife of Peter Wintermute, initiated April 30, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of puerpal disease, December 17, 1886. Papers received December 30. Paid January 6.

No. 170.—SEBASTIAN BRIGEL, aged 59, initiated April 2, 1881, Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., died of consumption December 20, 1886. Papers received January 6, 1887. Approved January 8. Paid January 10.

No. 171.—JULIAN LANDRY, age 56, initiated March 24, 1886, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., died of typhoid fever, Dec. 13, 1886. Papers received Dec. 28, 1886. Referred for completion. Approved Jan. 12, 1887. Paid Jan. 14.

No. 172.—MRS. JOHANNA SHEEHAN, age 52, wife of Bro. Denis Sheehan, initiated June 23, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of inflammation of liver, Dec. 8, 1886. Papers received Jan. 8, 1887. Approved Jan. 12. Paid Jan. 14.

No. 173.—MRS. ELIZABETH MURPHY, age 44, wife of Bro. M. L. Murphy, initiated January 29, 1886, Union 131, Binghamton, N. Y., died of disease of stomach, Dec. 28, 1886. Papers received, Jan. 10, 1887. Approved Jan. 12. Paid Jan. 14.

TIN-CAN AND PAIL MAKERS.

NEW YORK, January 21.—We would be pleased if you would permit us to ask, through your far-reaching paper, that all tin-can and pail makers unions throughout the country who are in favor of establishing a national union, will send their opinions, also address, to "Tin-Can and Pail Makers' Union," 250½ Bowery, New York, N. Y.

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CAPITAL'S NEED FOR HIGH-PRICED LABOR.

Extracts from a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at the New York meeting, December, 1886.

The labor troubles of employers, both in England and America, are largely due to a wrong theory in regard to wages. This theory is so deeply rooted in the minds of both the laborer and the capitalist, that it has passed unquestioned from the early days of manufacturing to the present. Stated in its simplest form, it is this: The less the price paid for labor, the less will the product cost. Consequently the manufacturer, when he wishes to lessen the cost of goods, first considers the question of a reduction of wages. This is an obvious method, within the comprehension of any one. It calls for no investigation of methods, and involves no intricate estimating. * * * * * *

The truth in this case happens to be at precisely the opposite pole. The correct theory is, that high-priced labor makes a cheap product. The manufacturer or employer who carefully considers the ultimate success of his undertaking must study how he may increase the individual earnings of those whom he employs, He must seek for the highest priced labor as giving him the best returns for his expenditure. His problem is to adopt a system which shall utilize skill and intelligence. These are imperative and universal laws, and apply to all branches of business. * * * * * * *

Some years since, a manufacturer of presses for making articles from sheet metal, advertised his machines abroad, and basing his statements on what was habitually done in America, said they would run 120 strokes per minute. Foreign purchasers complained. They could not make half so many articles in a given time as he had promised. Visiting the shops in person, he found no difficulty in feeding the blanks to the press for minute after minute at the guranteed rate, but he discovered that the cheap workmen whom they employed could not keep up the American rate. After that the guarantees abroad were only half as large as the capacity of his machines in America. Similar cases are within the knowledge of every manufacturer of machinery who has an export trade.

The use of machinery presents the greatest advantages in these countries where general intelligence is greatest, and skill is most common, and where, in consequence, labor is most highly paid, and in countries where labor is cheapest, machinery cannot be run by the natives.

An example of the inevitable evils of seeking cheap workmen happened a few years ago in a shoe shop in the western portion of the State. At the regular price for piece-work, exceedingly good wages were made by the smarter girls in the factory; $25, and even $30 per week were paid to single operatives. A large number of girls were employed, some able to earn these wages, while the rank and file averaged at the rate of $8. Cut after cut was made in the wages, because the employers thought that no girl ought to earn more than $10 per week. The result was hardly what was expected. The capable women, whom they hoped to cut down to $10, left them. Only the poorer operatives remained, the best of whom could only earn $5 or $6 per week. The productiveness of the plant had been cut down in about the same ratio as the cut in wages, and the most expert and valuable laborers were forced to leave, and quality suffered as well as quantity. The profitableness of such an operation is certainly questionable. In contrast to this is the testimony of one of our Eastern manufacturers, that within fifteen years, in several departments of his establishment, systems have been in operation which have reduced "the labor cost on certain products without encroaching upon the earnings of the men employed." In this establishment records are kept with great care and system, and the accuracy of the statement is beyond a doubt.

It is a fact known and recognized for years, that in certain lines of metal work, goods were most cheaply produced in parts of New England where the earnings of the men and wages in general were the highest, and the same goods were most expensive to make in parts of the West where the daily earnings were only a third as large. The facilities were equal. A manufacturer, in speaking of this, said: "My men are respectable citizens and property-owners, with children who will go through the high school, and, perhaps, through college."

The workman who earns large wages is valuable to his employer, because he returns a large product for a given outlay. Such a sale of labor is in one sense a wholesale transaction. When two men sell a dollar's worth of labor, the buyer rarely expects more than 90 per cent. return, while if one man performs the work, something over 100 per cent. would not be unusual. When the earnings are large in proportion to the number of workers, the value of the plant, as well as of the product, is increased. Cases are on record where an increase of the earning power of the men has been equivalent to an increase in the capacity of an establishment. Men who can earn large wages become property-holders; they are respected citizens, conservative, self-respecting citizens, intelligent and temperate. Their children do not grow up to swell the criminal classes. Such citizens are a valuable purchasing power in the land; their prosperity of a stable character. * * * * * * *

JUST EXACTLY OUR VIEWS.

The recent meeting of the Trades Congress, at Columbus, O., was not to prepare for war, but to preserve the autonomy of the trades unions. In voting to receive no card from any other body than the one chartered by each, respectively, they did just right. There is no sense or reason in the attempt to adopt an interchangeable card. This proposition is on a par with the legislation which declares that no cigarmaker will be allowed in the Knights of Labor unless he is faithless to his union, and offers a premium on scabs and rats.

We have no need in this country of a great autocracy of labor, any more than an autocratic government. The Knights of Labor have done a grand work, and are capable of doing vastly more to improve the condition of the masses, but it can never be accomplished by climbing over the dead body of trades unionism. The trades unions made the Knights of Labor possible, and working together, anything possible can be accomplished; but pulling against each other, they will make breaches in the solid wall of labor, through which the enemy can readily enter, to the destruction of both parties.

We have no sympathy with those labor papers which are striving to keep alive the smoldering fires of dissension. We place no credence in the mouthings of individuals. We have no faith in the men who are always coming to the front with a grievance. But we do stand firm for union among workingmen—not the union which is sought to be brought about by forcing one body to be subordinate to another, but a union of all the elements of labor in the life and death struggle with our common enemy—monopoly. Less than this is negligence, more than this is criminal. We have fought in the ranks of unionism for twenty years; we have tried to be a good and consistent K. of L. But when it comes to absorbing the larger and more important labor element into a conglomorate mass—it can never be homogenous—we enter our solemn protest, and will always be found on the side of the trades unions, which have stood the test of time, and have blazed the way for the vast reforms which are now evolving out of seeming chaos.

The one great trouble with the K. of L. has been the desire to build up in numbers, regardless of character and intelligence. This can be overcome by persistent effort in instructing those now in, and in a closer scrutiny of applicants hereafter.—*Craftsman, Washington, D. C.*

TRUTHS FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Government itself began in usurpation; in the feudalism of the soldier. Liberty, civilization are are only fragments of rights wrung from the strong hands of wealth and book learning. Almost all the great truths relating to society were not the results of scholarly meditation, but have been first heard in the solemn protest of martyred patriotism, and the loud crushed and martyred labor. When common sense and the common people have stereotyped a principle into a statute, then book men come to explain how it was discovered, and on what ground it rests.

When the easy class conspires to steal, what wonder the humbler class draws together to defend itself! True, universal suffrage is a terrible power, and with all the great cities brought into subjection to the dangerous classes by grog, and Congress sitting to register the decrees of Capital, both sides may well dread the next move. Experience proves that popular governments are the best protectors of life and property: There is something more valuable than wealth; there is something more sacred than peace. To ripen, lift, and educate a man is the first duty. Trade, law, learning, science, and religion are only the scaffolding wherewith to build a man. Despotism looks down into a poor man's cradle, and knows it can crush resistance, and curb ill-will. Democracy sees the ballot in that baby hand, and selfishness bids her put integrity on one side of those baby footsteps, and intelligence on the other, lest her own hearth be in peril. The American should cherish as serene a faith as his fathers had. Instead of seeking a coward safety by battening down the hatches and putting men back into chains, he should recognize that God places him in this peril, that he may work out a noble security by concentrating moral forces to lift this weak, rotting, and dangerous mass into sunlight and health. The fathers touched their highest level when, with stout-hearted and serene faith, they trusted God that it was safe to leave men with all the rights He gave them.

AGE OF WORKERS OUT-DOOR AND IN.

Recent statistical reports fix the average duration of life for the different vocations, as follows, viz. :—32 years for day laborers and job workingmen; 41 years for stonecutters, sculptors, compositors, and lithographers; 44 years for shoemakers and tailors; 47 years for locksmiths, blacksmiths, and joiners; 49 years for carpenters, masons, and house painters; 54 years for bakers, beer brewers, and butchers; 58 years for gardeners, sailors, and fishermen. The occupations in the open air had evidently the advantage on their side. The average for professional men shows, on the whole, a somewhat more encouraging result, namely :—49 years for physicians; 54 years for justices; 57 years for teachers; 67 years for clergymen.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2 It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

A MAN working in a California saw mill the other day, was struck in the throat by a piece of steel that cut his windpipe open and fell down into it. He coughed it up and is doing well.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar 1887.

Historisches über Boycotts und Strikes.

Wer die moderne Arbeiterbewegung beobachtet, dem fallen vor allen anderen Dingen zwei Hauptfaktoren in's Auge: der Strike und der Boycott. Beide Erscheinungen sind jetzt so in den Vordergrund getreten, daß man sie vielfach als ausschließlich der Neuzeit angehörend zu betrachten pflegt, als Etwas, das in der „guten alten Zeit" niemals vorkommen konnte. Doch Strikes und Boycotts sind so alt wie die Geschichte. Denn war es etwas anderes als Boycott, als die amerikanisch-britischen Kolonien beschlossen, keine von England importirten Waaren zu konsumiren, weil das Mutterland einen unmäßigen Hafenzoll auf dieselben legte? Und waren nicht die „Söhne der Freiheit," welche es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht, in den Kolonien gegen die englischen Waaren zu agitiren, organisirte Boycotters? Ganz gewiß. Die „Söhne der Freiheit" hatten Comités an allen Hauptpunkten des Landes. Das Bostoner Comité war das rührigste von allen und ein von demselben erlassenes Cirkular hat überall das größte Aufsehen erregt. Wie dasselbe zum Beispiel in Norwich, Conn., aufgenommen wurde, wird uns wie folgt beschrieben: „Anfangs Dezember 1767 erhielt die Stadt das berühmte Bostoner Cirkular. Die Bewohner unterzeichneten ein Schriftstück, in welchem sie sich verpflichteten, keine englischen Waaren zu konsumiren, weil die Regierung einen drückenden Zoll auf dieselben ausgeschrieben hatte. Man trug nur noch Stoffe, die ganz und gar im Lande hergestellt waren, nichts wurde gegessen oder getrunken, was von England kam. Besonders enthusiastische Patrioten gingen soweit, bei Familienfesten anzukündigen, daß man es sich zur Pflicht gemacht, auch nicht das geringste Ausländische bei der Feier zu dulden."

Die alten Chroniken erzählen weiter, daß Miß Dora Flint von Windham sich im Dezember 1767 verheirathete, und daß sämmtliche Gäste, Braut und Bräutigam selbstverständlich eingeschlossen, im Lande gemachte Kleider trugen und auf der Tafel lediglich einheimische Produkte zu sehen waren. In „Fult's Annals of Salem" heißt es unter Datum vom 8. Mai 1770, daß „dreihundertundsechzig" Individuen, meistens Familienhäupter, ihre Namen unter das Anti-Import-Abkommen gesetzt hätten." Aus Andeutungen, die wir in den mangelhaften Lokal-Chroniken jener Zeit finden, geht hervor, daß die Agitation in allen Städten und Dörfern auf's Lebhafteste betrieben wurde und sich die Bürger durch Unterschrift zum Boycotten englischer Waaren, ganz besonders aber des Thees, verpflichten mußten. Wer Thee trank, wurde geächtet. Inspektions-Comités, deren Pflicht es war, darauf zu sehen, daß der Boycott allenthalben ausgeführt wurde, bildeten sich überall. Wehe dem, der von einem Mitgliede des Inspektions-Comités beim Theetrinken erwischt wurde. So finden wir in der „History of Norwich" Folgendes: „Das Inspektions-Comité war außerordentlich wachsam. Wurde eine Person ermittelt, die dem Anti-Import-Abkommen zuwiderhandelte, so wurde deren Name auf Plakaten durch die ganze Stadt angeschlagen, und in der Regel wurden die Betreffenden dann von den Jungen und dem Publikum beschimpft." Der Schulmeister Ebenezer Punderson wurde vom Inspektions-Comité „angeschlagen," und das Comité ordnete an, „daß mit dem besagten Ebenezer Punderson weder Geschäfte gemacht, noch persönlicher Umgang gepflogen werden solle." Diese Order, den Scab Punderson zu boycotten, wurde vom Publikum mit solcher Promptheit und Energie ausgeführt, daß der Schulmeister es bald für gerathen fand, sich nach einem anderen Getränk umzusehen. Die Bewohner von Staten Island hielten hartnäckig am Thee fest; von Jersey aus, und zwar von einem Untersuchungs-Comité von Elizabethtown, erging ein energisches Boycott-Cirkular gegen die Staten Islander, in welchem Jedermann aufgefordert wurde, allen Verkehr mit den Inselbewohnern abzubrechen.

Das Inspektions-Comité von Cumberland County ermittelte, daß „Silas Newcombe seit dem 1. Mai in seiner Familie ostindischen Thee trank und daß das Comité es daher als seine Pflicht erachtete, die Freunde amerikanischer Freiheit aufzufordern, mit dem besagten Newcombe allen Umgang in geschäftlicher und privater Hinsicht abzubrechen." Dieses Boycott-Cirkular hatte die Wirkung, daß der gute Newcombe am 11. Mai 1775 öffentlich und mit seiner Namensunterschrift erklärte, fürderhin sich des Theegenusses enthalten zu wollen. Im April 1775 meldete das Comité von Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, daß Thomas Leonard, Esq., sich des unpatriotischen Aktes des Theetrinkens schuldig gemacht. Alle diese Fälle wurden in den damaligen Blättern publizirt.

Aber es gab auch Richter zu jener Zeit und Grand-Juries; zur Ehre der letztern sei es jedoch gesagt, daß sie sich von den heutigen höchst vortheilhaft unterschieden. Im November 1774 hielt der Oberrichter Hon. Frederick Smith, Esq., von der Provinz New Jersey an die Grand-Jury eine Ansprache, in welcher er, auf das Boycotten bezugnehmend, die Großgeschworenen aufforderte, die „schuldigen Personen" unter Anklage zu stellen. Es sei eine Tyrannei, den Leuten vorschreiben zu wollen, was sie trinken oder nicht trinken, was sie tragen oder nicht tragen, was sie essen oder nicht essen sollen. Die Grand-Jury theilte dem Herrn Richter jedoch unverblümt mit, daß die wahre Tyrannei von übern Meer herkomme und daß man keinen Grund zur Erhebung von Anklagen sehe. Aus dieser Bewegung entstand bekanntlich jener große Befreiungskrieg, durch welchen sich die amerikanischen Kolonien von England losrissen und die Ver. Staaten von Amerika bildeten, in denen man jetzt keine Grand-Jury mehr findet, die dem Richter offen in's Gesicht sagt, wo er die wahre Tyrannei finden könne.

Die erste Theilung der Arbeit in landwirthschaftliche und gewerbliche und mit ihr das städtische Gewerbswesen hatte kaum begonnen, als sich auch die Kluft aufthat, die bis auf den heutigen Tag nicht nur nicht überbrückt, sondern beständig erweitert wurde. Handwerksmeister und Gesellen standen sich bald gegenüber und die „Bürger," die noch im Kampfe gegen die städtische und feudale Aristokratie standen, verbanden sich alsbald zur Unterdrückung der „Gesellen," denen sie das Organisationsrecht gerade so streitig machten, wie heute ihre Nachfolger, die großen Kapitalisten und ebenso vergeblich wie diese. Arbeiter-Coalitionen treten trotz der schärfsten Verbote, die bis zur Androhung der Todesstrafe und sogar zur Anwendung derselben, gingen, schon im 12. Jahrhundert unserer Zeitrechnung auf und sie erzwangen sich nach und nach Duldung, ja gesetzliche Anerkennung. Sie handhabten ihre Macht gerade so wie die modernen „Trades-Unions." Der „Scab" von heute war damals ein „Unehrlicher," der „Strike" ein „Aufstand," der "Boycott" eine „Scheltung" und die heute so betitelten „Arbeiter-Krawalle" finden ihre historischen Seitenstücke in Unruhen, wie sie in der Jetztzeit nur in den Sheffielder, den jüngsten belgischen und italienischen Seitenstücke zu verzeichnen sind. Strikes der in Gesellschaften wohlorganisirten Arbeiter waren in den letzten Jahrhunderten kaum weniger zahlreich als jetzt und es ging bei ihnen oft nicht weniger als säuberlich zu. Ja, die wenigen Scabs wurden fast immer schwer mißhandelt oder gar todtgeschlagen und dabei war häufig die Macht der Gesellenverbände stark genug, um die Bestrafung der Thäter zu verhindern. Und der Boycott wurde mit einer Energie gehandhabt, ob welcher unsere Bourgeois sich entsetzen würden. Jede einem Arbeiter vom Meister, der Meisterin oder von der Obrigkeit zugefügte Beleidigung wurde als allgemeine Ehrensache der gesammten Gesellschaft angesehen. Der betreffende Meister oder Ort wurde, so lange er sich nicht abgefunden hatte, für unehrlich, unredlich erklärt, „gescholten." Neben einem gescholtenen Gesellen durfte kein anderer arbeiten, begab er sich nach einem anderen Ort, so wurden ihm dorthin Laufbriefe nachgeschickt, er wurde „aufgetrieben," bis er der verletzten Standesehre Genüge geleistet hatte.

Wurde ein Meister gescholten, so durfte kein ehrlicher Geselle bei ihm arbeiten, kein ehrlicher Meister mit ihm Umgang pflegen an öffentlichen Orten. Nahm sich die Zunft oder die Obrigkeit eines Gescholtenen an, so wurde ein „Aufstand" unternommen; sämmtliche ehrliche Gesellen stellten dann die Arbeit ein, um ihrem Verdikt Achtung zu verschaffen. Dasselbe Mittel wurde angewandt, um eine Erhöhung der Löhne zu erzwingen. Mißlang die Ausgleichung, so verließ die ganze Gesellschaft den Ort oder „schalt" die Zunft. Es war ein förmliches Interdikt. Kein wandernder Geselle durfte bei Strafe der Unehrlichkeit in einem solchen Orte sprechen oder bei einem Meister der gescholtenen Zunft Arbeit nehmen, bis durch oft langwierige Verhandlungen der Streit zur Zufriedenheit der Gesellschaften beigelegt war. Häufig hatten die städtischen Obrigkeiten Buße zu thun und schwere Kontributionen zu bezahlen, ehe der Bann wieder aufgenommen wurde. Arbeiter-Aufstände sind nichts weniger als moderne Erscheinungen. In Augsburg und Wien kam es in den zwanziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts zu großen Aufständen. In Bremen kam es im Jahre 1791 zu einem von den Schneidergesellen erregten Aufstand, der erst nach mehrwöchentlicher Arbeitseinstellung und dann erst durch Waffengewalt und Blutvergießen eingestellt werden konnte. In Hamburg fanden ebenfalls im Jahre 1791 und in Frankfurt a. M. im Jahre 1798 ähnliche Aufstände statt. In Folge dieser Vorgänge wurde im Bremer Senat im Jahre 1794 ein Bericht erstattet, welcher die vollständige Unterdrückung der damaligen „Trades-Unions" verlangte. Das erwies sich als unmöglich, aber es kam doch zu Ausnahmegesetzen und es fanden sich auch Puttkamers, die sie anzuwenden versuchten. Mittelst einer „Reichszunftordnung" von 1731 und diversen Nachträgen wollte man die Arbeiter einer „strengen Kontrolle" unterwerfen, verbot ihnen die Korrespondenz von Ort zu Ort und gab der Polizei das Recht zu ihrer Drangsalirung. Die Folge war lediglich die geheime Organisation. Verschwunden sind die Gesellen-Verbände erst mit dem Untergang des zunftmäßigen Handwerks und in einigen Gewerben haben sie sich sogar herübergerettet in die Neuzeit.—(Wechsel-Blatt.)

— In Baltimore und Washington haben sich die farbigen Arbeiter wie ein Mann geweigert, mit Scabs zusammen zu arbeiten. Bravo! Wenn nur alle weißen Arbeiter so anständig und so verständig wären. Die Farbigen kennen die Schrecknisse und die Schmach der Sklaverei, und sie haben die Verwandtschaft der Negersklaverei mit der Lohnsklaverei begriffen—was so vielen der weißen Arbeiter leider noch nicht gelungen ist.

Die Bedeutung der Arbeiterorganisation.

Die allgemeine Bedeutung der Arbeiterorganisationen ist zweifelsohne denen, die sich so sehr gegen dieselben ereifern, gar nicht bewußt; sonst unterbliebe wohl mancher Schritt gegen sie. Zunächst gilt es festzustellen, daß die Koalition der Arbeiter der präziseste Ausdruck der Arbeiterfrage ist. Ihre nächste Bedeutung für die Arbeiterfrage besteht darin, einen bestimmten Gegendruck auf die in den verschiedensten gesellschaftlichen und wirthschaftlichen Institutionen verkörperten destruktiven Tendenzen des Kapitalismus auszuüben. Das geschieht hauptsächlich durch direkte Maßnahmen zur Regelung der Arbeitsbedingungen im Interesse der Arbeiter und durch Regelung von Arbeitsangebot und Nachfrage, sowie überhaupt alle diejenigen Maßnahmen, welche gegen die Abhängigkeit des Arbeiters von der kapitalistischen Willkür gerichtet sind; ferner durch propagandistische Thätigkeit zu Gunsten einer nachdrücklichen und allumfassenden Sozialreform.

Die weitere und bleibende Bedeutung der Arbeiterorganisation liegt darin, daß sie mit Bewußtsein — ausgehend von der Genossenschaftsidee—nach der Umgestaltung der wirthschaftlichen Ordnung im Sinne der Sozialgerechtigkeit strebt. Es gilt die auf der Arbeit überhaupt beruhende und durch die berufsgenossenschaftliche Thätigkeit garantirte Gleichheit der Lebensbedingungen zu erringen, welche Emile de Laveleye ganz richtig als ein unabweisbares Korrelat der politischen Gleichheit unter einer höheren Gerechtigkeitsidee auffaßt. „Der oberste Grundsatz der Gerechtigkeit: Jeder nach seinen Werken" — so sagt er — „muß zur Wahrheit gemacht werden und zwar in der Weise, daß das Eigenthum wirklich das Resultat der Arbeit ist und daß das Wohlbefinden eines jeden im richtigen Verhältniß steht zu seiner Mitwirkung am Werke der Produktion."

Das Streben nach diesem Ziele, das ist, was Fr. Albert Lange „jenen Kampf gegen den Kampf um's Dasein" nennt, der mit der höheren geistigen Bestimmung des Menschen identisch ist. Dieser Kampf mag ja in Wirklichkeit ein unendlicher Prozeß sein, aber er hat seine endlichen Ziele, seine Friedensschlüsse und Siegesfeste.

Aus neuen, relativ befriedigenden Zuständen mögen sich durch das in noch so enge Schranken gebannte Naturgesetz neue Differenzirungen, neue Formen des Kampfes um's Dasein ergeben, mit denen zukünftige Weltperioden zu rechnen haben; allein die gegenwärtig dominirende Form findet ihren bestimmten Abschluß in der freien genossenschaftlichen Arbeit mit all ihren Vorbedingungen und Konsequenzen.

Da sind denn die Ausbildung der Fähigkeit genossenschaftlicher Verwaltung, die Gewöhnung an Disziplin, an Eintracht und Zusammenwirken, die Einübung in eine freie Organisation, wie die Arbeiterverbindungen dazu Gelegenheit bieten, höchst wichtige Zielpunkte einer vorbereitenden Thätigkeit.

Die Schmach der Kinderarbeit.

Prof. Felix Adler hat in Chickering Hall in New York einen Vortrag über das grauenhafte Uebel der Kinderarbeit gehalten und, nachdem er diesbezüglich statistisches Material aus offiziellen Quellen der Arbeits-Statistik-Bureaus von New Jersey und New York angeführt hatte, den Vorschlag gemacht, das jetzige Gesetz, welches die Kinderarbeit beschränken soll, u. A. dahin zu amendiren daß kein Kind unter 13 Jahren zur Arbeit in Fabriken, Tenementhäusern oder merkantilen Etablissements angehalten werden dürfe. Ferner sollten mehr Inspektoren angestellt werden. Unter Anderem sagte er: „Es ist eine Schmach, daß der Staat New York nur zwei Inspektoren für seine Tausende und abertausende von Fabriken besitzt. Ein Kind, dessen Eltern dasselbe in Fabriken 2c. schicken wollen, sollte ein ärztliches Attest beibringen, daß seine Lungen und sein Herz gesund und stark genug und seine Muskeln genügend entwickelt seien, um Arbeit verrichten zu können. Wir müssen die Rasse der amerikanischen Arbeiter gegen die drohende Gefahr der Degenerirung beschützen. Die Kraft der Nation ist ihr bestes Kapital. Kinder, welche zu früh zur Arbeit angehalten werden, oder zu angestrengt arbeiten müssen, werden körperlich und geistig zu Grunde gerichtet; ihre Statur bleibt klein, ihre Muskeln werden schwach, ihr Blut wird dünn und die gezwungenen Körperstellungen während der Arbeit geben zu Verkrüppelungen Anlaß. Die Kinder in Fabriken lernen auch in frühem Alter das Fluchen, Tabakkauen und Schnapstrinken und eignen sich andere Laster an, die zu schrecklich sind, um sie zu nennen. Und solche Kinder wachsen heran, um die Väter und die Mütter der nachfolgenden Generation zu werden.

Alle patriotischen Bürger sollten es für ihre heiligste Pflicht halten, die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse bessern zu helfen, wenn sie wünschen, daß uns unsere freien Institutionen erhalten bleiben. Tausende von kleinen Kindern werden jährlich von Krankheiten und Ueberarbeitung in Tenementhäusern getödtet. Laßt uns den Versuch machen, sie aus diesem Jammer zu erlösen. Laßt uns den Staat auffordern, seine schützende Hand über die Kinder der Armen zu halten. Mögen die Arbeiter-Organisationen ihre Stimme erheben, um ihre Forderungen geltend zu machen, damit wir von dem Fluche der Kinderarbeit befreit werden."

Vermischte Notizen.

— In Philadelphia beabsichtigen die Ofenarbeiter den Knights of Labor Lebewohl zu sagen, ebenso die Bäcker in Boston, welche sich der Nationalen Bäcker-Arbeiter-Union anschließen wollen.

— Die Arbeiter haben dieses Land zu dem gemacht, was es heute ist. Warum können sie nicht auch Gesetze schaffen, die es ihnen ermöglichen, die Frucht ihrer Arbeit zu genießen?—(Sedalia Labor Union.)

— Die Wagenbauer-Union No. 1 (Adresse Herrman Wallström, 117 East 4. Str., New York), fordert die Fachgenossen in anderen Städten auf, sich mit ihr behufs Anbahnung eines National-Verbandes in Correspondenz zu setzen.

— Ja, Bauer, das ist etwas Anderes. Wenn Kapitalisten sich organisiren, um die Arbeiter in den Löhnen zu reduciren — das ist ein lobenswerthes „schlaues Unternehmen," wenn aber Arbeiter organisiren, um ihre Interessen zu wahren, „Verschwörung."

— Die Nationale Föderation der Grubenarbeiter hat Cirkulare zur Abhaltung einer Nationalconvention der Miners und Operators am 8. Februar in Columbus, O., erlassen. Dort soll die neue Lohnskala, die am 1. Mai in Kraft zu treten hätte, berathen werden.

— Arbeit hat kein Vaterland und keine Geburtsstätte. Sie ist universell. Wenn dies der Arbeiter versteht und darnach handelt, wird es ihm besser gehen. Kämpft er gegen seine Kameraden in anderen Ländern, so macht er die eigenen Fesseln noch fester. Jeder Schlag, den er gegen sie führt, trifft ihn selbst. Also schreibt das Detroit Labor Leaf.

— Nach einer statistischen Ermittelung der Kopenhagener Fachvereine sind zur Zeit von 1400 Zimmerleuten 620 oder 44 Prozent arbeitslos; desgleichen sind von 1500 Maurern 600 arbeitslos, das sind 40 Prozent. Am meisten sind die Dachdecker und die Maurerarbeitsleute in Mitleidenschaft gezogen. Von ersteren sind 66 Prozent, von letzteren 68 Prozent beschäftigungslos.

— Der neue General-Executive-Board der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners von Amerika besteht aus folgenden Herren: Constantine Thorn, von der Phila. Lokal-Union No. 8 als Vorsitzer, und W. T. Phillips, von der Lokal-Union No. 122 von Germantown als Sekretär. Die anderen Mitglieder des Exekutive-Boards sind: C. G. Stockhausen und J. F. Gillespie, von der Lokal-Union No. 8 und Thomas Fleming, von der Lokal-Union No. 20 in Camden.

— Der in London erscheinende „Anzeiger" warnt die deutschen Arbeiter davor, nach England zu kommen, um Arbeit zu suchen. Wenn irgendwo sich, so heißt es in der Warnung, die Arbeitslosigkeit bitter fühlbar macht, dann ist es hier in London der Fall. Es giebt viele Fabriken, die, wenn sie nicht gar ganz geschlossen sind, so doch nur noch einige wenige Tage in der Woche arbeiten, und natürlicher Weise dann auch mit äußerst verringerter Arbeitskraft.

— Freiheit des Bürgers ohne Aufopferung der Mehrzahl des Menschen als Lohnarbeiter — das ist die Aufgabe unseres Jahrhunderts. Die Errungenschaften der Blut- und Eisenpolitik unserer Tage, das Jagen nach Macht und Herrschaft, Reichthum und Sinnesgenuß — es sind nur Wellenkräuselungen auf der Oberfläche des Zeitalters; in der Tiefe — still aber unaufhaltsam — schreitet vor die Erkenntniß, das Bewußtsein der Selbstherrlichkeit des Menschen — der weltbewegende Gedanke der Freiheit — Gleichheit und Brüderlichkeit Aller!—(Johann Jacoby.)

— In Philadelphia hat sich ein Comité von Gewerkschafts-Vertretern gebildet, um auf dem Grabe Wm. H. Foster's, des verstorbenen Sekretärs der Föderation der nationalen Gewerkvereine, ein passendes Monument zu errichten. Mr. Foster, von Geschäft Schriftsetzer, war einer der aufopferndsten und fähigsten Kämpfer, den die Gewerkschaftsbewegung dieses Landes je gehabt. Bis zum letzten Augenblick widmete er seine Kräfte der guten Sache und hat daher ein derartiges ehrendes Andenken wohl verdient. Beiträge für diesen Zweck sende man an E. H. Madden, 32 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

— Wie wirkungsvoll unter Umständen der Boycott sein kann, geht hervor aus dem Jahresbericht der Dritten Avenue Bahn in New York, welche seit sechs Monaten von den Arbeitern „allein gelassen" wird. Während dieser Zeit haben 4,250,000 Personen weniger die Bahn benutzt als in derselben Zeit des Vorjahres. Allerdings ist dabei auch die gänzliche Unterbrechung des Verkehrs während des Strikes in Anschlag zu bringen. Allein es bleibt doch noch genug Abfall über, um zu zeigen, daß das Concern schließlich bankerott werden muß, wenn die Maßregelung systematisch fortdauert.

— Die Lokal Union No. 20 der Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika, von Camden, N. J., hat an die verschiedenen Contraktoren und Baumeister jener Stadt ein Cirkular entsandt, welches sich auf den am 17. Mai v. J. eingegangenen Antrag bezieht, daß neun Stunden die tägliche Arbeitszeit und $2.50 der tägliche Lohn für gute Arbeiter sein sollen. Das Cirkular enthielt eine Resolution, nach welcher der Lohn und die Arbeitszeit von 1886 auch für die Saison von 1887 gelten soll und daß nach dem 1. April es keinem Union Mitglied erlaubt ist, mit Nicht-Union Leuten zu arbeiten, noch für einen Contraktor, welcher Nicht-Union Leute beschäftigt.

— Die Achtstunden-Bewegung ist wieder eröffnet worden von den Bauschreinern in St. Louis. In einer Conferenz ihrer und der Baumeister Vertreter machten sie geltend, daß von den 2000 Fachgenossen in der Stadt durchschnittlich nicht mehr als 1800 bei 10stündiger Arbeit Beschäftigung finden können. Sie verlangten daher die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitssystems und einen Lohn von 30 Cts. pro Stunde. Die anwesenden Bauunternehmer erklärten, daß sie Willens seien, diese Forderungen zu bewilligen, aber erst einen definitiven Beschluß fassen könnten, nachdem sie mit dem Exekutive-Comité der Masters Builders Association über die Angelegenheit Rücksprache genommen hätten. In den nächsten Tagen wird eine weitere Conferenz stattfinden.

— In den Ver. Staaten giebt es 33 National-Verbände von Gewerkschaften, von denen mehrere sich über die Ver. Staaten hinaus erstrecken und als international gelten. Es sind das die folgenden: Kesselschmiede, Flaschen-Glasbläser, Maurer, Carpenter, Cigarrenmacher, Kohlengräber, Lokomotiv-Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Lokomotiv-Feuerleute, Möbelarbeiter, Flint-Glasbläser, Granit-Steinhauer, Hutmacher, Hufschmiede, Eisengießer, Metallarbeiter, Nagelarbeiter, Pianomacher, Gypser, Plumber, Eisenbahnbremser, Eisenbahn-Kondukteure, Bäcker, Switchmen, Schuhleister, Spinner, Stereotypirer, Schneider, Telegraphisten, Typographia (deutsch), Typographical Union (englisch), Seidenweber und Holzbildhauer.

— Leipzig.—Am letzten Mittwoch Abend fand hier im großen Saale der „Tonhalle" eine öffentliche Versammlung der Maurer und Zimmerer von Leipzig und Umgegend statt, welche von ungefähr 2—3000 Personen besucht war. Man einigte sich dahin, den Prinzipalen durch Cirkulare folgende Forderungen zu unterbreiten: Der Minimallohn solle für die Stunde 40 Pf. betragen, der Kalkkasten und Wassereimer solle von den Prinzipalen geliefert werden, die Baubuden sollen im geräumigen, luftdichten, heiz- und verschließbaren Zustande sich befinden, die Arbeitszeit soll eine zehnstündige, die Mittagspause eine einstündige sein. Sonntags- und Ueberfeierabend-Arbeit soll wegfallen, event. soll bei dringlichen Arbeiten am Sonntag 20 Pf. für die Stunde mehr Arbeitslohn gezahlt und die Akkordarbeit abgeschafft werden.

— Der Pariser Gemeinderath hat beschlossen, ein Central-Arbeits-Nachweisungs-Bureau mit Filialen in den entlegeneren Bezirken von Paris zu gründen. Dieses Institut soll die Statistik in Frankreich centralisiren, über die Verhältnisse des Auslandes Auskunft geben und Register über Angebot und Nachfrage führen. Die Verwaltung dieser Vermittlungsanstalt wird den Gewerkvereinen der Arbeiter übergeben. Das Central-Lokal soll eine reichhaltige Bibliothek und einen großen Versammlungssaal enthalten. Die Stadt Paris, welche einen Credit von einer Million Francs eröffnet, trägt die Kosten der Einrichtung, der Heizung, Beleuchtung u. s. w. Doch wird auch an den Staat behufs einer Subvention appellirt werden. Gemeinderath Mesureur hat sich mit großem Eifer des Projektes einer Arbeitsbörse angenommen. Doch gab den Hauptanstoß dazu die von einigen praktischen Männern gegen die unerhörten Mißbräuche der Pariser Stellen-Vermittlungs-Bureaux gebildete Liga, die bereits über 50,000 Mitglieder zählt.

— Herr Powderly hat an die Arbeiterpartei von Philadelphia auf eine Einladung hin, bei der Convention eine Rede zu halten, ablehnend geantwortet und dabei den guten Rath ertheilt, nicht als politische Partei aufzutreten.

Wenn Herr Powderly dagegen ist, daß die Knights of Labor als Organisation in die Politik eintreten, so lassen sich darüber wohl gute Gründe anführen, wenn aber Herr Powderly den Arbeitern im Allgemeinen räth, nicht als politische Partei aufzutreten, so steht Einem der Verstand still. Wie denkt sich Herr Powderly eigentlich, daß die große soziale Frage gelöst werden soll? Gegen Strikes ist er aufgetreten, gegen Boycotts ist er aufgetreten, die Trades-Unions feindet er an, Sozialist will er nur in ganz beschränktem Sinne sein, gegen die Achtstundenbewegung hat er ein Mandat erlassen und von der politischen Bewegung räth er ab. Jetzt möchten wir doch um Alles in der Welt wissen, was Herr Powderly will und zu was nach der Ansicht des Herrn Powderly der Orden der Knights of Labor eigentlich noch da wäre, wenn er ihm nicht ein Gehalt von $5,000 per Jahr bezahlte.

Halt! Herr Powderly sagt, die Massen müßten dazu erzogen werden, sich von denjenigen zu befreien, welche bestechen und von denjenigen, welche sich bestechen lassen und sie müßten sich ferner vom Werkzeug des Monopols, vom Whiskey, befreien. Will Herr Powderly vielleicht den Orden der Knights of Labor in eine große Temperenz-Erziehungsanstalt umwandeln? Den Gedanken sollte er sich patentiren lassen.—(Indiana Tribüne.)

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ROCKFALL, CONN.

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UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that union-men and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile below.

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HENRY DISSTON.

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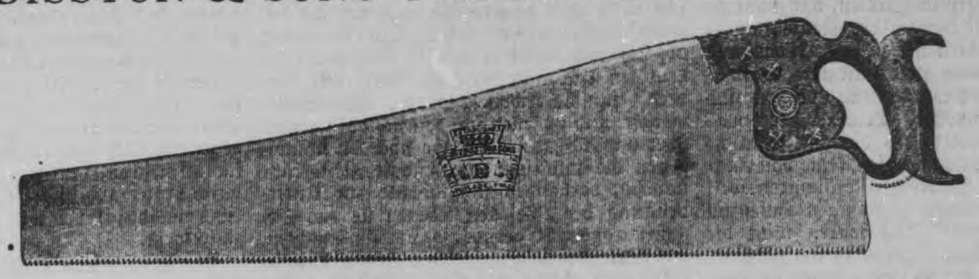

This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

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☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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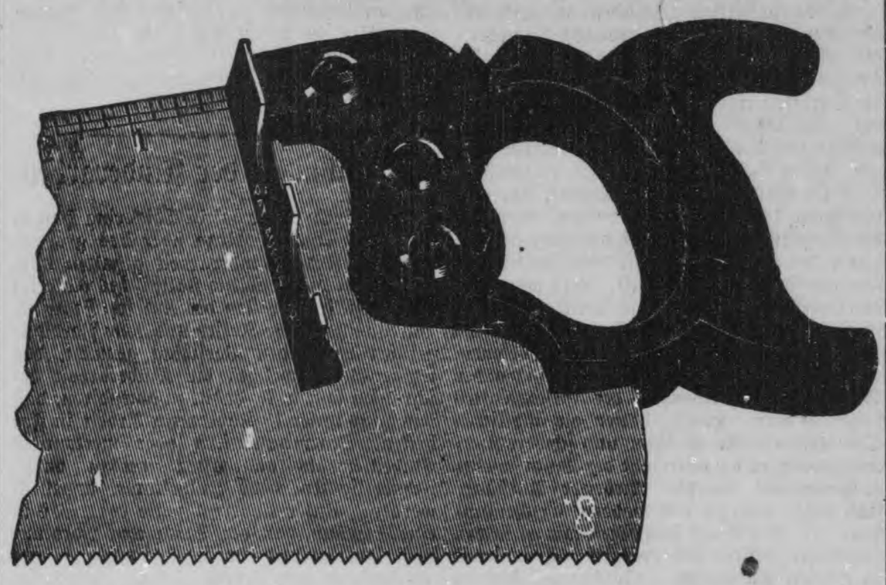
Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



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Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

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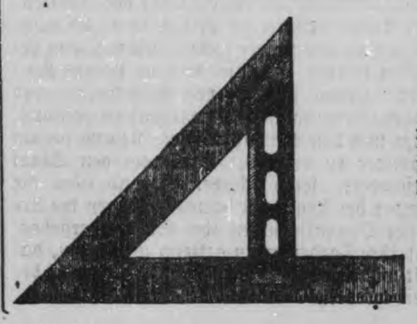

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.
Pensacola, Fla.
Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.
E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS THIS SPRING.

The following is a list of the cities, so far as reported, where local unions, under our jurisdiction, will make demands for the coming season. We simply publish the demand in brief, with the date it is to go into effect. This list does not include the cities that gained demands last year, and propose to work the coming season on the same terms as last year.

UNIONS ASKING EIGHT HOURS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 30 cents per hour.—Chicago, Ill., April 1, 35 cents per hour.—Hyde Park, Ill., 31¼ cents per hour.—South Chicago, Ill., 31¼ cents per hour. (These four cities had the eight hours last season.) Denver, Col., eight hours, May 1.

UNIONS ASKING NINE HOURS.

Youngstown, O., March 1, $2.25 per day, and nine hours.—Akron, O., date not fixed.—Augusta, Ga., March 14.—Boston, Mass., nine hours (in this case the contractors declare in favor of nine hours).—E. Boston, Mass., April 1.—Camden, N. J., April 1, $2.50 per day, (same as last year), and non-union men not to work with union men.—Cincinnati, O., April 1, (contractors acceded).—Colton, Cal., May 1.—E. Saginaw, Mich., April 1.—Galveston, Tex., 28 cents per hour as the minimum (had nine hours last season, eight hours Saturdays).—Hartford, Conn., April 1 (regardless of wages).—Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—London, Can., nine hours (same as last season), and a scale of wages—McKeesport, Pa., April 1.—Memphis, Tenn., April 1, (one of the largest concerns has already conceded).—Meriden, Conn., April 1, nine hours, 25 cents per hour the minimum; will not work with non-union men.—Newark, N. J., April 6, will not work with non-union men, and will maintain the nine hours same as last year.—New Britain, Conn., nine hours and 25 cents per hour.—New Haven, Conn., April 1, nine hours; average $3 per day, minimum $2.75; won't work with non-union men, time and a half for overtime, and double time Sunday.—Philadelphia, conceded same as last year, nine hours a day and $2.75.—Plainfield, N. J., April 1.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Quincy, Ill., April 1, nine hours, $1.75 per day.—Richmond, Va., March 1, nine hours.—Rochester, N. Y., nine hours a day, and $2.50, May 1.—Santa Barbara, Cal.—Schenectady, N. Y., April 1, nine hours, and won't work with non-union men.—Sioux City, Ia., nine hours is to be adopted.—St. Catherines, Can., April 1, nine hours, 22½ cents per hour, 2½ cents per hour advance.—Springfield, Mass., Union 96 is agitating the nine hours.—Topeka, Kan., nine hours and nine hour's pay, May 1.—Toronto, Can., nine hours, 25 cents per hour, and won't work with non-union men.—Waterbury, Conn, nine hours and full pay May 1st—Wichita, Kan., nine hours is talked of.—Worcester, Mass., nine hour's work and nine hour's pay.

MISCELLANEOUS DEMANDS.

Steubenville, O., March 1, $2 to $2.50 per day; eight hours on Saturdays.—Grand Rapids, Mich., agitating a scale of wages.—Hamilton, Can., 55 hours a week, Saturday half holiday (same as last year), and two cents more per hour.—New Albany, Ind., $2.50 per day for good hands.—Oneonta, N. Y., April 1, want 59 hours a week's work, nine hours Saturdays.

ALL THE CARPENTERS' UNIONS in Chicago are united together through the United Carpenters' Council, composed of delegates from all the carpenters societies of that city. This Council meets every Friday evening at Greebaum's Hall, 76 and 78 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill. A quarterly card is issued by the Council to the active members of the various Carpenters' Unions in Chicago.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

UNION 239, of West Philadelphia, Pa., is growing, and has a steady flow of initiations.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Union 155 held a very successful public meeting, February 16th.

AKRON, O.—The building trades of this city have combined in a Building Trades' League.

JOHN NAGEL has been found in Cincinnati, and he is expelled from Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Work has been so slack that most of our members have had to go elsewhere to look for work.

TROY, N. Y.—Mitre Assembly (carpenters), Knights of Labor, has withdrawn in a body from the K. of L. and joined Union 78.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Union 204 has held several very fruitful public meetings, at one of which seventeen new members were obtained.

FORT WAYE, IND.—The carpenter contractors of this city have organized to protect themselves against "Cheap John" skinflints.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Men are plenty here and work scarce, and as it is there are four men for one job. So don't come here or you will go hungry.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Union 136 buried Bro. S. H, Stokes on January 25th, and, though not long enough a member to be in benefit, the union did him the last honors.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Union 65 is following up some of the scabs who have gone from here to work on the convict labor State Capitol, at Austin, Texas.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Union 7 is active in forming a Building Trades' Council, and all the building trades are in it, except the bricklayers, who very likely will soon join.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—There is plenty of land (rent dear), lots of climate, and an abundance of air, but not much work in this city. The city is deluged with floating carpenters.

CINCINNATI, O.—Building Trades' Council has continual accessions of new unions, and is very active and prosperous. Bro. Rockwood, of Union No. 2, is one of its most zealous workers.

WICHITA, KAN.—Men swarm here from all points and find no work. They would have been better off if they had stayed where they came from, while their presence here only helps to pull us down.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Union 226 desire to warn their fellow-workmen against advertisements wanting men, because there are more men here now than work, and such advertisements are misleading, with a view to defeat our nine-hour movement.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Union 56 proposes to build its own hall, the lot alone costing $12,000. A large amount of shares has been subscribed. Bro. A. Vinette, Financial Secretary of Union 56, has been made a member of the Advisory Board of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, 3800 strong.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Our public meeting of Union 225, on February 9th, was attended with good success. Our best contractors are favorable to the union, and indorse the short hour movement, while we have a load of "skin" contractors, that, with thorough organization, we will be able to dump out of the trade.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Union 97, has leased a hall for one year, with the privilege of three years, for $150 rent per year. It is nicely furnished, and we rent it out to the bricklayers, painters, and other trades, for their meetings, while in the daytime it serves as a club room. We now propose to start a Building Trades' Council.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—An upstart botch named Parker Wilson, who is acting as foreman for Potter & Co., wants mechanics in the carpenter line to work for laborers' wages, and he don't know the difference between a shingle and a piece of veneer. In contrast with that concern, Mr. W. H. Woodrin hires union men, pays decent wages, has first-class work, and is a reliable contractor.

ITEMS OF TRADE NEWS.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—Union 68 has fitted up a hall of its own, with a lodge room, and ball room, both of large capacity.

MECHANICS Union No. 1, of Charleston, S. C., is a very thrifty and prosperous body of workmen, combined for benevolent purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Work here is very dull, and the city is jammed with idle carpenters. This is a poor place to come to for work.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Union 186 has made an agreement with the bricklayers, whereby one trade is to help the other in managing all jobs in the city.

CHICAGO, ILL.—This city is crowded with carpenters from all ends of the earth, work is dull, and many idle; consequently strangers will fare badly here looking for work.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—This is the "stopping-off-place" of hundreds of carpenters, "dead-broke"—so don't reckon on this city being a good place for strangers. Work also is dull.

EVANSVILLE, IND. — The contractors are trying to get as many carpenters here as possible in order to cut down wages this spring, so stay far away from this overcrowded city.

KEY WEST FLA.—Don't come here to look for work. Work is flat. The demand for material is brisk, but the supply here is exceedingly scarce, consequently there are a large number of men idle.

ALTON, ILL.—Wages $1.75 to $2. The contractors cut and slash each other so they lose money, even at the low wages. We have formed a union to keep them from cutting our wages in their slashing of prices.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—Bro. August Johnson, a good member of 162, fell from a scaffold Jan. 27, and falling across a fence, he was injured so badly he died immediately. Union 162 saw that he was respectably interred.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Hon. W. Messick, member of the Illinois Legislature from this city, at the instance of Union 169, made several beneficial amendments to the lien law of the State, and we propose to bear him in grateful memory for the future.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—William Beardsley, a contractor and mill-man of this city, is getting out work for New York City, with the understanding he is to hire none but union men on the work. And in violation of this agreement, he has only one union man in his employ. The New York carpenters should not touch a piece of his work.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—We have one contractor here who says if the Union raises wages to $2 per day, he will give up business. This brainy fellow, according to his own logic, ought to do twice as much business if he paid his men only one-half of what he now pays. A splendid idea! The lower the wages the greater the business. Bosh!

YORK, PA.—Some people have very lame reasons for staying away from the union meetings—one said he had to get his coal and wood ready for over Sunday, and had to do it on meeting night, another came to meeting "half-seas-over," and finding he was not wanted in that condition, said, "The union is not run right!" and of course he stays away.

AT MINGO JUNCTION, PA., last month, the K. of L. interferred with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in a strike to maintain the scale of wages. The K. of L. wanted to control the strike, and failing to do so, announced that the mill was open for men to work. The final result was the Amalgamated was recognized by the mill owners, and the union scale established.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—We have a contractor in this place who hires men in the spring, and promises to give them steady work for a year, and when January comes, he will tell them he does not want them any longer, and as they are hard up he is sorry to see them idle, but he has a small house to build, and if they will build it for $75 he will give them the job; the job is generally worth $150 to $200, figuring on wages at $2 per day. This is a sample swindler of the modern "Jack Sheppard" type.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Carpenters' Union 231, has placed a walking delegate in the field

UNION 58.—Omaha, Neb. has started a Mechanics' Library in that city, and it is meeting with public favor. They are soliciting contribution of books.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Union 139 doing nicely. Work is stagnant, and five men here for one job; so we advise no more to come here at present.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Unions 2 and 209 have been holding a series of very successful public meetings the past month. Both unions are increasing in membership.

NEWARK, N. J. has a very efficient Building Trades' Council, with a walking delegate in the field, and Carpenters' Unions 119 and 172 are its main supporters.

GOV. LEE, of Virginia, who palavered in an address of welcome, over the general assembly K. of L. when in Richmond, recently ordered out the military to put down a lot of strikers in Newport News.

THE HORSE COLLARMAKERS will hold their first national convention at St. Louis this month. Collarmakers in every section of the country are asked to send delegates. Address Charles Gabriel, President, C. M. U., Quincy, Ill.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—This city is full of men who come here from all parts of the country deluded by bogus advertisements inserted abroad by one or two of the contractors of this city. There is hardly enough work for resident carpenters.

THE ONLY overproduction troubling the nation just now is an overproduction of fools and rascals—rascals who teach such nonsense, to divert the public mind from the true source of the trouble, and fools who believe it.—*W. Berkley.*

GRANITE CUTTERS of Boston have been locked out by their employers, who, without any notice, request a reduction in wages, in violation of their agreement with the men, requiring three months' notice on either side. Honorable bosses!

THE SHOE LASTERS, of Worcester county Mass., are making a stubborn and manly fight against the conspiracy of the shoe manufacturers. In this struggle they deserve the unflinching and sturdy support of all our local unions in New England.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — The National Journeymen Beer Brewers Union has issued an appeal to all workingmen's organizations to sustain the journeymen brewers of this city, who are struggling against a reduction in wages. They request workingmen generally to boycott the beer coming from the scab breweries of Philadelphia.

TRENTON, N. J.—Some of the carpenters here proposed to make a strike this spring for higher wages, but when asked to join Union 31, they hesitated. These are the kind of material that cause strikes. Were they members of Union 31, we could this very spring raise wages without even the thought of the strike.

THE K. of L. has been built up by trades union men, who brought their experience into a broader field than they found in the trade union. They will not permit the K. of L. to become reactionary, and to strangle the broad sentiment which united men of every nationality and creed in a common bond.—*Labor Leaf.*

AS FOR the myraids who have to swarm in tenement houses, the odds are fearfully against them. What life is, on 90 cents a day in some of the pent up houses of squalor, poverty and intemperance was described as altogether a ghastly picture, one which Christianity is bound to look at and hasten to relieve.—*Dr. Lyman Abbot.*

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—This city is overrun with Eastern carpenters—many of them half starved—looking here in vain for a paradise with high wages and plenty of work. After a few days, they find themselves badly duped, the victims of real Estate sharks who send out glowing descriptions of Southern California, solely to crowd the country and "bull" the price of land, regardless of how many people they beggar. Paradise Union, No. 195 visited Union 56, on January 25, and we had a pleasant time.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SCANDINAVIAN Constitutions are ready to supply the unions. French Constitutions are in the hands of the printer.

HONORARY cards for the use of members over age or in ill health, not entitled to benefit, have been issued by the G. S., and can be procured by sending orders to him.

ROLL books and minute books for use of local unions are not furnished by the General Secretary. They can be procured as cheaply in any leading stationery store in your locality.

ON MARCH 20th, the G. S. will send out the new quarterly pass word for the term from April 1 to July 1. Only members with clear cards will be entitled to it. Any union not receiving the password should notify the G. S.

BONDS of Treasurers of local unions should be filed at headquarters. This is required by the constitution. The reason for this rule is to make sure the Treasurers are under proper bonds, and there is a large iron safe in the general office where the bonds can be kept secure until called for.

ODES, secret work, and rituals have been sent to all the local unions. Any local union not receiving their share will be supplied by notifying the G. S. of the fact. By some error, the air of the closing ode reads, "Old Hundred." It should have read "Yankee Doodle." The Odes sent out are free. Further supplies of Odes will cost 75 cents per 100.

REMEMBER the new constitution requires the payment of all capita tax regularly, without any bill from the G. S.; also all orders for supplies must be accompanied with the requisite cash. If these rules are strictly observed, it will save the trouble of some extra bookkeeping and the sending out of bills, as well as sparing future disputes. Attend to this!

THE EXPRESS service from this city was a monopoly until a few weeks ago, and has not been as satisfactory to us as the express service was in Cleveland. Frequent complaints reached us of non-delivery of packages, and of extra charges. Besides that, the express rates were perfectly extortionate. It is our custom to prepay all express charges, so no extra charge should be paid by the receiver. The General Secretary has now made special arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio Express, which has recently located in this city, and hopes to get better service from them.

HAPPY HOURS.

Union 136, AUGUSTA, GA., realized a handsome sum by its sociable, January 31. Union 224, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., had a very agreeable entertainment last month.—Union 104, DAYTON, O., gave a supper, concert, and dance, at K. of P. Hall, recently; it was the delight of all who attended.—Union 138, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., held its anniversary ball February 3, and cleared about $120; the occasion was well attended.—Union 107, SANDUSKY, O., had a prize masquerade February 3, netting over $100 surplus, for a sick fund; eighteen members sold 446 tickets, 625 tickets being sold altogether.—Union 44, WATERBURY, CONN., had a crowded house at their dance in Music Hall, on February 9, a complete financial and social success.—Union 171, YOUNGSTOWN, O., added $54.70 to its treasury, by a well-conducted ball on January 27.—Union 25, TOLEDO, O., third annual ball at Druid Hall, January 20, was a triumphant success; over $100 surplus.—Union 158, TOPEKA, KAN., first annual ball January 14, a fine affair in every particular.—Union 194, LONDON, CANADA, musical and literary entertainment at Victoria Hall, January 20; a choice programme, and a well pleased audience.—Union 11, CLEVELAND, O., sixth anniversary at Haltnorth's Hall, a first-class musical entertainment and ball, netting a surplus, and well enjoyed by the guests.—Union 43, HARTFORD, CONN., fourth annual sociable at Allyn Hall, February 17; the largest of the season. Visiting delegations came from sister unions in Springfield, New Haven, New Britain, Meridan, Middletown, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Holyoke. A drawing for prizes formed an interesting feature of the programme.—Union 83, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, had a very enjoyable entertainment last month.

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AN INTERESTING STUDY OF THE CARPENTERS IN PARIS AND BERLIN.

A staff of foreign correspondents engaged by the New York *Herald* have been making a thorough study of the condition of the various trades in the leading European Capitals. The sketch of the carpenters of Paris and Berlin is of unusual interest and we here present it:

THE PARISIAN CARPENTERS.

The Parisian Carpenters are a very intelligent and industrious set of men. They number altogether four thousand, of which 250 are boss carpenters or patrons. Ten years ago the number was much greater, but the rapid increase in the use of iron, steel and bronze in cornices, staircases and many other constructions that were formerly made of wood, has displaced a great many wood-workers, and the number of carpenters in Paris steadily decreases every year.

The remarkable feature of the trade is the secret societies into which the carpenters are divided. The most important of these is the fraternity of the Compagnons du Devoir, or Compagnons Passants. This society is the most ancient in origin, and its traditions are similar to those of Freemasonry. The different degrees of the order are designated by the names of animals. Those who have taken the oath to enter the fraternity but are not yet initiated, are called *regnards* (foxes), apprentices are called *lapins* (rabbits), companions are called *chiens* (dogs), and bosses are called *siges* (monkeys). The object of the Compagnons du Devoir is for carpenters exactly what Freemasonry is for society in general. The oaths that bind together the Compagnons du Devoir are as solemn and awe-inspiring as those of Freemasonry, and all backsliding from the sacred mysteries and traditions of the fraternity are visited with the same penalties as are exacted by the strictest Masonic lodges. In fact, death penalties are said to be by no means rare, and many of the mysterious crimes of Paris are credited by the police to the execution of some of the secret laws of this powerful fraternity.

Formerly the chief Grand Lodge of the Devoir was at Lyons. This Lodge, which was burned down a quarter of a century ago, [illegible] and the sacred codes and the unique archives of the Order, many of which, it is claimed, were handed down from the carpenters who worked in the construction of Solomon's temple. Since the destruction of the ancient lodge at Lyons, the Grand and Worshipful Masters of the Order hold their meetings in a large building in the Rue d' Allemagne, in the northeastern quarter of Paris, between Belleville and Lavillette.

"Another powerful secret society, that originated according to its own traditions seven hundred years ago in the secession of a group of carpenters from the Devoir, is called the Compagnonage de la Libérté. Its chief lodge is on the left bank of the Seine, near the eastern extremity of the Boulevard St. Germain. The different degrees of this Brotherhood are similar to those of the Devoir, except that their names are changed. For instance, the grade that corresponds to the Chiens of the Devoir are known in the Libérté as *Loups* (wolves). These societies have different signs and grips that are of course known to the initiated. During the last century these two rival Brotherhoods used to have pitched battles in the streets of Paris, but now their hatred is confined to chasing any interloper of one society from the workshops of the other. It is a rule that all Paris to the right of the Seine is the realm of the Devoir, while all Paris to the left of the Seine belongs to the Libérté.

"During the past few years another society, less fanatical than the two above mentioned, has been formed, called the Federation of the Carpenters of the Seine, the headquarters of which is No. 4 Rue de Metz, near the Gare de L'Est. During the past week I have visited the lodgings of over three hundred carpenters belonging to all three of these societies. The lodges that I visited are situated in the Belleville, Villette, Pantin and Montrouge quarters of Paris. There are no engagements between them and the bosses, the patron can dismiss [illegible] workmen at any time he pleases without any notice whatever, and the workman can put his tools on his back and knock off any time without giving notice. If you a[illegible] when the patron dismisses the workman he must pay the latter the entire day's wages of the day of dismissal."

"How often does pay-day come around?"

"Once a month—the first Saturday of each month. During the successful strike of 1876, one of the points gained by the carpenters was to be paid once a fortnight, but this has now fallen out of use, and pay-day comes monthly as before."

"Are strikes frequent?"

"There have been strikes in 1845, 1862, 1876, 1879 and 1881. The strike of 1845 was the most important one, and it was then that the carpenters first made themselves felt as a power. They demanded that their pay should be increased from four francs to five francs per day, and although Louis Philippe provided the patrons with soldiers to do carpenter work they succeeded in their demand. In 1876 the carpenters, by striking, got an increase of ten centimes per hour, and fortnightly instead of monthly payments. In 1879 they obtained ten centimes more per hour. The strike of 1881 was disastrous for the carpenters. They demanded one franc per hour, and after a long and painful strike were unable to obtain it."

"What is the present state of the trade?"

"About a sixth of the carpenters of Paris are now out of work. The future is dismal and hopeless. Wood has become so dear in France that the patrons to-day can buy window-frames, door-sills and similar constructions from Germany and Norway at the same price that the same quantity of wood alone would cost in France, and, moreover, iron, steel and bronze are constantly replacing wood as materials for construction."

To sum up, the Parisian carpenter is sober and industrious. The secret societies watch over his morals and welfare, care for him when he is sick and bury him when he dies. The Parisian carpenter is bright and intelligent. His principal recreation is to take his wife and children to the circus, or to walk about Sundays in the Bois de Boulogne or Buttes Chaumont, His dress is simple and neat. He wears a black cloth cap, usually pushed off the forehead to the extreme back of the head; a short corduroy waistcoat and jacket and enormously wide corduroy trousers, with huge pockets at the sides in which he carries his tools. The size of these pockets enables him to carry in them a plane, a level, numerous chisels, augers, screw-drivers, hammers and gimlets that jingle with a pleasant ring as he walks to his work. On Sundays he wears gold ear-rings, representing in miniature the tools of his profession. He also on gala occasions wears the colors of his brotherhood—red and green for the Devoir, and blue and yellow for the Libérté. Ear-rings in the form of a chisel with the sharp end to the front, indicate the Devoir, with the sharp end to the rear, indicate the Libérté.

THE BERLIN CARPENTERS.

Compared with his London, American or Paris brethren, the Berlin workingman is a slow and rather dull person, who is also inclined to be distrustful—a fact no journalistic explorer is long in discovering—and the carpenters among whom I have been chiefly moving this week, seem the most uncommunicative of all the Berlin workmen. The carpenters are an important body in this city, mustering between six and eight thousand strong. With the exception of a few hundred, they are thick and thin social democrats. Whenever an election comes they vote solidly for the Red candidate.

They are not doing badly, all things considered, at present. During the early part of the year they did remarkably well. Building is going on at a gigantic rate in Berlin. New markets, barracks and palaces are to be erected in all directions, and the staircases, ceilings and floors ordered should insure them work enough to tide them over the next decade. Just now work is slack, but this is usual late in winter. Roughly, six-sevenths of the carpenters are employed, most of them work eight hours daily. The German Zimmermann, however, is a thoroughly discontented person, and is very fond of strikes. He seems to feel unhappy unless he has one each year. This spring there was only a partial strike here. The carpenters wanted five pfennigs per hour higher wages. The masters resisted, and many of the strikers left the city. Most of the better ones who remained got the raise and the rest were glad to resume work at the old price.

The members of this trade muster thickest in the out-lying south, east and north districts. Their material situation varies with the size of their families. Some live in almost absolute comfort, but many I have seen are miserable beyond conception.

Conrad Preuss, of No. 6 Zionskirchplatz, toward the north, is an example of the first kind. He is married and has two young children, with whom he inhabits a large, lofty steube, well and even lavishly furnished. Attached to this is a good sized kitchen. Herr Preuss pays two hundred and seventy marks (about $65) rent. He makes his five marks (about $1.20) a day, pretty easily. He draws a little, and occasionally contributes to the organ of the Hirschduncker Gewerkverein, of which he is a member. He tells me that now the political workingmen's societies have been suppressed; the chief carpenters' association he knows of is the local Verbrand, which is part of the German Genossenschaft de Zimmerleute. Its members may be counted by the hundreds.

Wilhelm Franke was helping to lay a floor in a new house when I interviewed him. He lives in the northwest district, and has a wife and three children. He rents a large room and kitchen of the kind already described. At present he earns thirty-five pfennigs (about nine cents) per hour, and works ten hours daily. He does not admit his connection with any society, but, of course, subscribes as the law requires to the local sick and invalid funds. He rises at half-past 4, and crawls into bed exhausted about nine. His wife makes a trifle distributing newspapers. The children, as is almost invariably the case, get free education at the Gemeindeschule. His health is shaky. He stays at home every evening, except on Sundays, when he sometimes goes for a stroll.

"Yes, Mein Herr, we manage to pay our way somehow, but as to saving—oh, daran ist gar nicht zu denken."

Thirty-five pfennigs is a low rate. Most of the capable carpenters of Berlin make forty to forty-five pfennigs per hour. The Polirs, or bosses, are paid from fifty to seventy pfennigs per hour. Some of the best have fixed weekly wages.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

NOTHING LIKE CO-OPPERATION.

"Governor Hill has sized up the labor situation and wants better pay and shorter hours for laboring men," remarked Bagstock. "Doubtless this happy result could be accomplished if capital and labor would only work harmoniously together."

"It might," admitted Toozer, "but the trouble is to get them to do it. Now I have an idea on the subject myself."

"What is it," exclaimed Bagstock, taking out his note book.

"It's this: Let labor furnish the shorter hours and capital furnish the better-pay. Nothing like co-operation, my boy; nothing like it."

TRADES UNIONS were founded on the right to resist oppression and insure self-protection. They have done good work in correcting and removing abuses. Labor owes its present and unprecedented position to such combinations. They have educated, developed and brought into grand relief the brightest gifts and the most heroic virtues. Men have not combined to discuss their rights and manage societies and show statesmanship for nothing. There has grown out of that business—fitness for social and national government, whilst the self-sacrifice necessary to contribute funds and aid for others, and the outgrowth of sympathy thereby invoked, has made some considerable nobleness in character and virtue. Unions have in these results demonstrated their value, and laid the foundation of success and eminence.—*Ex.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Apprentice System.

Whereas, The lack of a proper apprentice system has proven very injurious to the best interests of our trade, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take this matter into serious consideration and recommend to the various unions the best means to lessen the evil under which we now labor in relation to this matter.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from oining Mixed Assemblies.

Correspondence of Delegates.

Inasmuch as the delegates here assembled have endeavored to conscientiously perform their several duties as expected by their respective unions, and in the performance of those duties have striven to act together in harmony for the welfare of the entire Brotherhood, be it

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inadvisable that the acquaintanceship thus formed be permitted to lapse, and strongly recommend that it be kept up by means of correspondence, that we may interchange views for the welfare of our Brotherhood.

District Organization.

Whereas, There are conflicting ideas on some particular matters affecting different localities, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take into serious consideration the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, and report to the unions by means of a circular or through the columns of the CARPENTER.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical.

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for our own common good.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union assembled in Washington, D. C., January 17. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed 117 delegates present, representing 76 subordinate Unions in 26 States, besides Canada and the District of Columbia, with 17,000 members. It was decided unanimously to make no change in the daily hours of labor, but to strenuously insist on nine hours per day. It was also decided that the autonomy of the organization should be maintained at all hazards. The matter of joining the "American Federation of Labor" was discussed, but it was thought best that no definite action be taken pending the action of the subordinate Unions. Many of the delegates were Knights of Labor, but the question of joining that body was quietly put to sleep. At the election, Alexander Darragh was re-elected President; Andrew McCormick, of Toronto, Ont., was elected Vice President; Wm. H. Stevenson, of Cincinnati, Secretary, and Patrick Murray, of Albany, N. Y., Treasurer, the latter for his sixth term. Boston was chosen as the next place of holding the convention.

THE TRADE UNIONS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Standard.

By order of the House of Commons Messrs. Hansard have just printed an appendix to the returns of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1885, giving a list of registered trade unions in the United Kingdom, with the dates of their establishment, and, in some cases, particulars of their funds, incomes and membership.

From this it appears that the oldest of all the trade unions in the kingdom is the Steam Engine Makers' Society, Manchester, which was established on November 2, 1824, and has now £10,435 accumulated funds, an annual income of £11,336, and a membership of 5,062. The union possessing the largest fund of those which have sent in returns (though it must be remembered that several of the largest societies, such, for example, as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, have given no particulars of their finances), is the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters at Manchester. The funds of this organization are stated at £50,851; annual income, £63,122, and membership, 25,781. It is, however, closely pressed by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, whose headquarters are in City road, London. The funds of this society are stated at £50,789, with an annual income of £14,375, and 9,054 members.

The largest annual income—£70,703—is claimed by the United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with 27,695 members, and accumulated funds amounting to £38,317. The Durham Miners' Association appears to be, so far as the returns show, numerically the strongest union in the kingdom, having 35,000 members, with an income of £46,153, and funds amounting to £35,993. Some of the titles of these societies show the extensive ramifications of trades unionism. That there is a Warehousemen's Philanthropic Society in Bradford should occasion no surprise, but the same town boasts of a Stuff Makers-up Provident Society, with considerable funds, and an income of more than £1,000 a year. The card-setting machine tenters, drillers and cutters "of the River Wear," Dutch yeast importers, trimmers and teemers, crabbers and singers, silk-ballers, potters' mould makers, boot-top cutters, hammermen, tin-canister makers, carriage straighteners, tape sizers, chippers and drillers, brass cock finishers, the amalgamated chimney sweeps, the amicable wool staplers, and the rundlet coopers—all these and many more have separate trade organizations of their own for mutual protection.

Women, too, have learned the utility of combination, as may be gathered from the titles of the Westminster and Pimlico Branch of the London Tailoresses Trade Union, and the Rochdale Male and Female Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association. In Sunderland there is a Shipyard Helpers' Association, and Birkenhead possesses the distinction of being the headquarters of the United Society of Holders-up of Great Britain and Ireland, which has 317 members, an annual income of £355, and £275 funded.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One charter and outfit			$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred			5 00
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One 300-paged ledger,	"		1 80
One 200-paged day-book,	"		1 25
One Treasurer's account book			60
Blanks for officers' reports, and for benefit claims			Free

Constitutions and rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid or express charges paid in advance.

Address,

P. J. MCGUIRE, Gen. Sec.
Philadelphia, Pa.

N ADDRESS TO THE CARPENTERS OF AMERICA.

oiling brothers of this land, what need have I to tell
he glorious efforts you should make, you know your duty well.
hat in the cause of labor, you should work with all your might,
nd let your voices, loud and clear, demand what's just and right.
hat if you have no work to do, the fault is all your own;
is but meet that you should reap the seeds that you have sown.
r years with folded arms you looked on from day to day,
hile others fought your battles, and were foremost in the fray.

rget the past, the bitter past, and of the future speak,
r the glowing dawn of freedom is soon about to break.
e serried ranks of toilers, with their banners now unfurled,
e spreading out their friendly arms to encircle the whole world.
member that your brothers all applaud your righteous zeal,
nd grasp your hand in friendship, in trouble, woe or weal.
t, brothers, now take notice, that we'll brook no more delays,
at a spirit has arisen, and the country is ablaze.

ave momentous questions are the topics of debate
very home in this broad land, in each and every State.
illionaires and capitalists in anger tell us plain
at our views are revolutionary, socialistic and insane.
t never mind such sentiment, drive squeamish thoughts away,
r to make the laws that bind us we'll have something yet to say.
e present wages system very soon will be erased
om the customs of the world it has so long disgraced.

Jamaica Plain, Mass. M. HEANEY.

ONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all e nations of the civilized world between e oppressors and the oppressed of all untries, a struggle between the Capitalist d the Laborer, which grows in intensity om year to year, and will work disastrous sults to the toiling millions, if they are t combined for mutual protection and nefit.

It therefore behooves the Representatives the Trade and Labor Unions of America, Convention assembled, to adopt such easures and disseminate such principles nong the mechanics and laborers of our untry as will permanently unite them to cure the recognition of the rights to which ey are justly entitled.

We therefore declare ourselves in favor of e formation of a thorough Federation emacing every Trade and Labor Organization America.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTN 1. This association shall be nown as "The American Federation of abor," and shall consist of such Trades d Labor Unions as shall conform to its les and regulations.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Federaon shall be the encouragement and formaon of local Trades and Labor Unions, and e closer Federation of such societies rough the organization of Central Trades d Labor Unions in every city, and the rther combination of such bodies into tate, Territorial or Provincial organizations, secure legislation in the interests of the orking masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National d International Trades Unions, based upon strict recognition of the autonomy of each ade, and the promotion and advancement such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all ational and International Trades Unions, aid and assist each other, and further ore to secure National Legislation in the terests of the working people, and influce public opinion by peaceful and legal ethods in favor of Organized Labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the Labor ress of America.

ARTICLE III.

Convention.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federtion shall be held annually, on the second uesday of December, at such place as the elegates have selected at the preceding onvention.

ARTICLE IV.

Representation.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation the convention shall be: From National International Unions, for less than four housand members, one delegate; four thousd or more, two delegates; eight thousand more, three delegates; sixteen thousand more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand more, five delegates, and so on; and from ch Local or District Trades Union, not nnected with or having a National or Inrnational head, affiliated with this Federaon: one delegate.

SEC. 2. No organization which has seceded from any Local, National or International organization shall be allowed a representation or recognition in this Federation.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order and preside until his successor is elected.

SEC. 3. The following Committees consisting of three members each shall be appointed by the President: 1st, Credentials; 2d, Rules and Order of Business; 3d, Resolutions; 4th, Finance; 5th, Report of Executive Council.

SEC. 4. Should a vacancy in any office occur between the annual meetings of the Convention, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the Federation, by and with consent of the Executive Council. When a vacancy occurs in the office of President the Vice-Presidents shall succeed in their respective order.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive Council.

SECTION 1. The Officers shall be an Executive Council with power to watch legislative measures, directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trades Unions, and to organize local Trades Unions and connect them with the Federation, until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations so far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott, and with voluntary financial help in the event of a strike or lock-out, when duly approved by the Executive Council.

SEC. 4. When a strike has been approved by the Executive Council the particulars of the difficulty, even if it be a lock-out, shall be explained in a circular issued by the President of the Federation to the unions affiliated therewith. It shall then be the duty of all affiliated societies to urge their Local Unions and members to make liberal financial donations in aid of the working people involved.

ARTICLE VII.

Revenue.

SEC. 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from International, National, District and Local organizations, which shall pay into the treasury of the Federation a per capita tax of one-half cent per month for each member in good standing, the same to be payable monthly to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax of their organization is paid in full.

SEC. 3. Any organization, affiliated with this Federation, not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month, shall be notified of the fact by the President of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears, it shall be suspended from membership in the Federation, and can only be reinstated by vote of the Convention.

SEC. 4. Each society affiliated with this Federation shall make a monthly report of its standing and progress to the President of the Federation.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to attend to all correspondence, publish a monthly journal and travel with consent of the Executive Council, whereever required in the interest of the Federation. His salary shall be $1,000 per year, payable monthly, with mileage and expenses.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trades Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The funds of the Federation shall be banked monthly by three Trustees, who shall be selected by the Executive Council. The said Trustees shall be residents of the same city with the Treasurer. No money shall be paid out only in conformity with the rules laid down by the Executive Council.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend to such business as may be decided by the Executive Council.

SEC. 9. The accounts of the year shall be closed fourteen days prior to the assembling of the Convention, and a balance sheet duly certified shall be presented to the same.

SEC. 10. The remuneration for the loss of time by the Executive Council shall be at the rate of $3.00 per diem; traveling and incidental expenses to be also defrayed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. In all questions not covered by this Constitution, the Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern the same, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 2. Charters for the Federation shall be granted by the President of the Federation by, and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International and Local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 3. Any seven wage workers of good character, and favorable to Trades Unions, and not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trades Union movement, and shall have the power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local charter by the President of this Federation, provided the request for a charter be endorsed by the nearest Local or National Trades Union officials connected with this Federation.

SEC. 4. The charter fee for affiliated bodies shall be $5.00, payable to the Treasurer of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city, belonging to a National or International Union, affiliated with this Federation, it shall be their duty to organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union or join such body, if already in existence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the delegates, and must be ratified within six weeks thereafter, by a majority vote of the members of the societies composing this Federation.

SEC. 2. This Constitution shall go into effect March 1st, 1887.

REPORT OF NEW YORK LABOR BUREAU.

STRIKES—THEIR LOSSES AND GAINS.

The Hon. Charles F. Peck, Commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in his annual report, says that the year 1886 has witnessed a more profound and far more extended agitation among the members of organized labor than any previous year in the history of the country. In our own State, no less than 1,900 strikes are reported, as against 222 last year. These have been prosecuted with greater success and vigor than ever before, and without riot. As predicted in the last report of the Bureau, a very general movement was made on May 1 last, looking for a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. The organizations of New York and Brooklyn seemed to have acted more in concert than those of other cities in the State, and were far more successful, having won in the majority of the cases where demands were made. A large percentage of the organizations which asked for a reduction of two hours did it, however, with a view of compromising on nine hours as a day's work, and, while getting the credit of willingness to make concessions, actually gained all that they really set out to. On the other hand, some trades, that of the carpenters more especially, boldly and, the Commissioner thinks, wisely, demanded what they wanted, viz.: nine hours' work for what had previously been ten hours' pay, and the fact, says the Commissioner, "that the strike was entirely successful, should serve to incite in the minds of all leaders of organized labor that an outspoken, manly course is always the best and surest in the long run to adopt." Doubt is expressed as to whether the result, in those trades which succeeded in gaining the reduction, has been all that was expected. There is little if any evidence in returns from employers to prove that the reduction has resulted in giving employment to a greater number of men than before, but there is evidence to show that the men have accomplished the same amount of work in eight and nine hours as previously in ten hours.

The Bureau took pains to ascertain as correctly as possible the actual loss sustained by employers during the past year by reason of strikes. Out of 1,900 employers to whom blanks were sent, 58 only made definite answer to the question as to the amount of loss sustained by being unable to fill contracts. Of the remaining 1,842 firms, many, it was found, had sufficient stock in store to meet all requirements, and numerous cases were cited where the strike was of actual benefit instead of loss, as it furnished an opportunity to get rid of surplus stock. The answers received show an aggregate loss of $459,345 by reason of inability to fill contracts, while the diversion of trade to other manufacturers, States, and countries, reached the sum of $1,303,000, a large proportion of which went to Europe.

In answer to the question as to the loss by acts of violence, the answers of 930 firms show an aggregate of $61,140, while the loss by damage to machinery through inexperienced new employes, is reported by 951 firms to amount to $10,780. As to the boycott, only 19 firms report serious loss and damage. One trader was ruined, another lost one-third of his trade, five others lost from $500 to $3,000, and in one instance the boycott worked a great benefit to the person intended to be injured. The aggregate money losses by the boycott reported by 9 firms was $7,910. The total losses reported from all causes by 58 firms amounts to the enormous sum of $3,000,000. The loss of wages to employes is represented by the sum of $2,858,191. "The details are too intricate," the report says, "to include in this summary, but the amount carries the conviction that labor deserves to succeed in a cause for which it is willing to make such heroic sacrifices."

"As an offset to the great loss in wages," the report says, "it must be stated that the gain in increase of wages, as shown in the 723 successful strikes reported, amounts to $937,079. In addition, there were many cases in which the unions secured increases of wages without a resort to striking, the mere threat to do so having proved effective. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that this gain of $937,079 in increase of wages, represents only the amount of benefit gained by the number actually engaged in the strikes. In fact, not only every member of the unions represented in the trades affected by the strike has been benefited to an equal extent, but non-union men have also received an advance."

In answer to the assertion made by some employers, that strikes are not, under any circumstances, justifiable, and that wages would ultimately be increased without them, the report says that not a single case has been reported to the Bureau in which an employer advanced wages before the epidemic of strikes set in. The rare cases of profit-sharing and kindred attempts of employers to deal fairly and justly with their employes, took place in the latter part of the summer and early fall. Whereas the striking began early in the spring. "All evidence goes to show," the report continues, "that employes will not be given full wages, or rather wages more in keeping with the prosperity consequent upon a revival of business, unless they are forced to do so. How can they be forced? Only by organization on the part of their employes." Of the benefits of organization the report says:

"That organization has proved beneficial, in the main, to those interested, has been abundantly demonstrated by the investigations of [illegible] during the past year. Of the whole number of strikes occurring, over 70 per cent. have been successful, and the increase of wages gained, as well as the success attending the demands for shorter hours and Saturday half holiday, have demonstrated beyond dispute that organization is largely to be credited with so gratifying a result. Not the least gratifying results, however, are to be found in these respects, but in the further fact that organization has continued, as in the past, to exert a most salutary effect on the morals of the members of labor organizations. Temperance has steadily increased; a greater degree of tolerance for the views of others has been shown; intelligence and conservatism have more generally been made the test of fitness for official preferment, and acts of violence have practically ceased. Without the enlightening and liberalizing effect of organization, these statements of fact could not be truthfully made at this time; and no more pleasant official duty has ever fallen to my lot than to be able to boldly assert and prove them by accurate statistics.

"In the fact, that fully 70 per cent. of all the strikes occurring in the State during the past year have resulted favorably to the organizations, is to be found further and incontrovertible evidence that labor has real as well as imaginary, grievances. Had not their demands for an increase of wages and shorter hours, as well as their refusal to accept a decrease in wages, been just, it is fair to assume that employers would not have acceded to them. And it is also safe to assume, in a general way, that these same employers would not have made such concessions, had not the condition of their business warranted it."

The report goes on to argue that organization prevents strikes, "for," it says, "with organization comes arbitration, and in the two we have the alpha and omega in the alphabetical solution of labor disturbances."

THE CONVENTION to organize as a Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators will be held in Baltimore, Md., March 15th. We greet it with a hearty welcome.

THE RATIFICATION of the nine-hour day by the International Bricklayers' Union will not require local unions in St Louis and other cities now working eight hours to return to nine hours. Each union can adopt a shorter day, but none will be allowed to work more than nine hours at a single day's pay.

BUILDING A LABOR HALL IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

All the trade and labor unions in Rochester, N. Y., have each elected one member as Trustee to represent them in the labor building fund of that city. The object is to erect a building which shall always remain the property of the organized workingmen of Rochester. A fund of little more than $3,000 for that purpose is in the hands of the Central Labor Union to be turned over to the Board of Trustees of the Building Association. Bro. A. C. Harrold, box 288, Rochester, N. Y., President of the Carpenters' Union 72, is one of the Trustees. He desires to have correspondence with any organization or city having a labor hall, or any project of the kind. Copies of rules or laws governing such an enterprise will be thankfulld received by him.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgement of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2 It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1887.

THE Official Proceedings of the Federation of Trades and The American Federation of Labor, at the Columbus Convention, December 8th to 12th, 1886, are in print, and can be got at this office for 10 cents per copy.

APPRENTICE Rules are published on page 2 of this JOURNAL, and we request all local unions and members to give them due consideration.

AN APPEAL is issued, advising carpenters not go to Portland and Albina, Oregon. The contractors are advertising liberally for men, while both cities are overstocked. It is needless to say the object of such advertising, is to pull down wages.

THE PROTECTIVE FUND.—Each local union is required to comply with Article XX, Section 14, page 16, of the conststution. The amount required by our laws must be set aside every month, and banked; it must be held subject to the orders of the E. B., whenever required to support a strike, duly sanctioned. This money cannot be spent for any other purpose.

OUR BENEFITS. — Disability benefits, $100, on one year's membership, $200 on two years, and $300 on three years. Member's funeral benefits, $100 on six month's membership, and $200 on one year's. Wife funeral benefit, $25 on six month's membership, and $50 on one year's. Strike benefits, $5 per week to married men, and $4 per week to single men. Sick benefits are regulated by each local union.

EACH local union ought to have a small black bulletin board in the ante-room of their place of meeting. The name of the local union, or the word "Carpenters," might be painted in white letter on the top. On this bulletin board might be posted all warnings and circulars from other cities; also, all official notices from the local union.

BLANKS for Trustees to fill out the quarterly report, ending March 31, 1886, have been sent out to all the local unions. One blank is to be filled out and filed with the General Secretary, the other is for a report to the local union, and to be held by them.

BLANK Rolls of Members have been issued to all the local unions, and the Financial Secretary is expected to fill them out with the names and ages of all members in good standing, on February 1, 1887. These rolls of membership are to be kept on file at headquarters.

THE vote on the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, must be taken in each local union of our Brotherhood, and the result sent to the General Secretary, without further delay. This is official.

ON February 14th, the G. S. visited Unions 119 and 172, of Newark, N. J., and he also did some missionary work in New York and vicinity; the result of which will soon be apparent. On February 18th, he visited Union 20, Camden, N. J., and the meeting was well attended.

THE G. S. received invitations last month from thirty-six different cities, to pay them a visit; from Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., the invitations were especially urgent. But owing to the pressure of official duties, consequent upon the continued growth of our Brotherhood, the G. S. has been compelled to decline all invitations for the present. He hopes to have matters in shape, so he can soon visit a large number of the unions.

LANCASTER, PA.—Union 208 will charge $1.50 initiation fee after April 1st; and possibly adopt sick benefits.

STILL BOOMING AHEAD!

The growth of the Brotherhood of Carpenters still continues unabated! In the months of January and February, the following new unions were granted charters, viz.: No. 1, Chicago, Ill.; 13, Chicago, Ill.; 16, Springfield, Ill.; 21, Chicago, Ill. (French); 23, Town of Lake, Ill.; 28, Chicago, Ill.; 32, Detroit, Mich.; 39, Athens, Pa.; 41, Spokane, Wash. Ter.; 45, Shreveport, La.; 46, Bartow, Fla.; 48, Terre Haute, Ind.; 50, Portland, Oregon; 51, Charleston, S. C. (White); 53, Rutland, Vt.; 54, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian); 59, Detroit, Mich.; 60, Hillsboro, Texas; 62, Gainesville, Texas; 63, Canajoharie, N. Y.; 67, Roxbury, Mass.; 69, Columbia, S. C.; 71, Englewood, Ill.; 79, Alton, Ill.; 85, Kansas City, Kan. (held over); 86, San Bernardino, Cal. (re-organized); 88, Town of Lake, Ill.; 245, Peoria, Ill.; 246, Beaver Falls, Pa.; 247, * * * *; 248, Charleston, W. Va. A total of 31 new unions in two months, or 74 charters granted to new unions in the past six months. Surely this is extremely encouraging. It should animate every member to renewed zeal the coming season. And let us labor until we have organized a Carpenter's Union in every city and town in this broad land.

WEIGH WELL THESE WORDS!

The greatest danger with new unions, and at times even with older unions, is that they are prone to engage in useless strikes. When the men get together and see a crowd, they are apt to be carried away by false notions of their own power; they imagine all they have to do is to make a demand, and, by the size of their own numbers, to carry it through.

No greater mistake can be made. And the men only realize it after they have gone on such a strike, when they find they need funds, discipline and experience, as well as numbers.

The possession of all these elements enables the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to win victory after victory; the want of these elements resulted in the defeat of the telegraphers, though backed by the Knights of Labor.

To our members we say: Avoid strikes, wait, have patience, organize more thoroughly, discipline your forces. When you move, let it not be too early in the season—May 1st is early enough;—then, if you go for more pay, go for 25 cents more at a time. Don't be too greedy, or you may get beaten. Don't publish any notice of your demands in the daily papers; or it will flood your city with idle men; not alone that, it discourages building. The better plan is to send out a committee, canvass the sentiment of your employers, reason with them, and, by moderate demands and and sensible action, you can win them over. If you cannot send out a committee, then mail them a circular letter; but a committee is the most preferable.

Weigh well these words, the older unions of our Brotherhood know full well their importance.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Bro. B. R. Young, Financial Secretary, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., failed to see that the tax due the general office was paid. Union 57 got into arrears for more than three months tax. Meanwhile, Mrs. Young died. Bro. Young applied for the wife funeral benefit. The Union, being in arrears, as above stated, the Executive Board disapproved the claim.

A MASSIVE ARMY OF MEN—even larger than that which followed Sherman to the Sea—is now floating around California, idle and hungry, hopeless and penniless, the deluded victims of bogus advertisements for "Men Wanted."

ONE THING the Trades Union Convention at Columbus, has done in the formation of the American Federation of Labor: It has compelled the chief officials of the Knights of Labor to grant charters to every trade district that has asked for a charter, for fear said assemblies would revolt *en masse* and join the American Federation. Where the head officers of the K. of L. steadfastly declined to do this, previously, they, soon after the Columbus Convention, reconsidered their opinions.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The work in the office of the General Secretary has become so voluminous, that he is compelled to make a few requests in the interest of the organization, and he hopes correspondents will observe them:

1. Don't write eight or ten page letters, that contain what might be put equally as well in eight or ten lines.

2. Don't write three or four letters each day, expecting an answer by the next mail, and then write several letters to know the delay, before you allow sufficient time for the mails to bring you a reply. We have a large portfolio of such curiosities!

3. All official correspondence of the local union must be done through the Recording Secretary, and no other officer should attempt to assume his duties. The duties of Corresponding Secretary belong to the R. S., by virtue of the constitution, and he can attend to all official correspondence with this office, whenever necessity requires, or whenever ordered by his local union. The trade reports can be sent once every three months, or as any change occurs.

4. The Financial Secretary should send in his financial report the last meeting night of each month, and the Treasurer can enclose in the same a Post Office Money Order for all tax due.

5. Don't send a dozen different orders in one month, for small lots of supplies, when one order would fill the bill, and involve less trouble for all concerned. Send the money with all orders for supplies; the constitution requires it. It will save future disputes over bills, and simplify matters considerably.

The observance of the above rules will be of great service to the entire organization, as it will aid the G. S. in the prompt discharge of his duties, and not compel him to "bury his nose in his desk" 14 to 16 hours a day, as he does now, attending to details that might be spared him by a little care on the part of correspondents. He could then devote a little more time to pushing the growth of the Brotherhood.

THE RISE AND FALL OF WAGES.

It is plainly evident that just in proportion as wages fall or decrease, just in that ratio the number of contractors or employers rise or increase in the carpenter trade. For when good, competent mechanics find wages below a fair compensation they take to contracting, with the hope to make that living they cannot get as journeymen. And just as soon as wages go up they quit contracting, to avoid its care and responsibility, and take to journeyman's work again. Hence, to avoid the crush of increased competition in their own ranks, it should be ever to the interest of the contractors to pay high wages, for their own protection.

AN APPEAL FROM OVERCROWDED SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 29, 1887.—We, the undersigned committee, chosen by L. U. No. 182, Carpenters and Joiners, of San Diego, Cal., at their last meeting, were instructed to report to you the state of trade and other facts pertaining to the craft in Southern California. We hope to have it published throughout the entire East, and thereby check the great influx to this section of the country. We beg leave to report as follows: This section of the country is literally overrun with men out of work. This has been brought about chiefly by a company styled the Coronade Beach Company, who intend building a large hotel and numerous other buildings on their property on Coronade Beach. They have sent out, through their agents, the most glowing reports, to induce men to come here, hoping, by sheer force of numbers, to compel men to work ten hours and at a reduced rate of wages. The reports they have circulated are false in nearly every particular, and there is double the number of men here that can get work. The cost of living is at least 40 per cent. higher here than anywhere in the East. All supplies are shipped here from the North and East, and this, together with the exorbitant house-rent, makes the cost of living altogether too high for the rate of wages paid. Therefore, men are better off by far to remain where they are and not come here at all. We, as a committee, make this report to you, hoping it will get a widespread circulation and have the effect of preventing trouble, and perhaps a strike, as the Union, as a whole, seems determined to sustain the nine-hour system it established last September. H. W. Schener, Wm. J. Kidd, Irvin Pauter, Committee.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to Dec. 31st, 1886, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	*Page.*	*Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	112	. . .
2. Cincinnati, O	442	52 90
3. Wheeling, W. Va	47	5 00
4. St. Louis, Mo	324	44 40
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	98	16 39
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	120	. . .
7. Louisville, Ky.	137	26 05
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	494	106 90
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	79	. . .
10. Detroit, Mich.	785	139 10
11. Cleveland, O.	125	12 30
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	52	. . .
13.*Chicago, Ill.	56	9 40
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	10	2 10
16 Springfield, Ill.	39	5 50
17. Bellaire, O.	26	2 70
18. Hamilton, Can.	24	. . .
19. New Albany, Ind.	32	3 90
20. Camden, N. J.	209	23 60
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	26	. . .
22. San Francisco, Cal.	540	53 70
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	117	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	32	6 40
25. Toledo, O.	140	21 95
26. Jackson, Mich.	60	6 70
27. Toronto, Can.	167	17 20
28. Chicago, Ill.	244	48 85
29. Baltimore, Md.	141	. . .
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	470	25 00
31.*Trenton, N. J.	19	3 15
32. Detroit, Mich.	8	5 00
33. Boston, Mass.	925	114 95
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	183	26 50
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	4 05
36. Oakland, Cal.	226	26 50
37. New Orleans, La.	8	80
38. St. Catharines, Can.	48	3 03
39. Athens, Pa.	26	8 26
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	40	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.	8	5 00
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	15	1 95
43. Hartford, Conn.	158	16 60
44. Waterbury, Conn.	137	22 95
47. Alameda, Cal.	57	5 75
49. Meriden, Conn.	83	. . .
50. Portland, Oregon	32	5 00
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	98	. . .
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	222	5 00
55.*Denver, Col.	142	15 25
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	516	52 40
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	42	9 00
58. Omaha, Neb.	136	9 25
60. Hillsboro, Texas	15	5 00
61. Columbus, O.	16	6 60
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	75
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	140	13 80
66. Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	10	5 00
68. Des Moines, Iowa	28	10 50
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	8	5 00
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	8	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	268	. . .
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	20	4 00
74. Pensacola, Fla.	88	8 80
75. Eau Claire, Wis.	16	4 50
76. New Orleans, La.	27	. . .
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	10	1 25
78.*Troy, N. Y.	14	. . .
80. Hastings, Mich.	29	2 90
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	8	1 70
82. Haverhill, Mass.	113	11 20
83. Halifax, N. S.	92	24 15
84. Akron, O.	112	. . .
87. St. Paul, Minn.	178	18 50
89. Mobile, Ala.	91	14 10
90.*Evansville, Ind.	70	7 00
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	89	8 90
92. Mobile, Ala. (Col.)	42	4 20
93. Worcester, Mass.	154	27 35
94.*Providence, R. I.	106	. . .
95. Holyoke, Mass.	30	12 15
96. Springfield, Mass.	70	4 65
97. New Britain, Conn.	56	10 25
98. Sedalia, Mo.	19	1 80
99.*Cohoes, N. Y.	17	. . .
100. Muskegon, Mich.	26	3 60
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	18	1 80
102. Springfield, Mo.	7	1 70
103. Chanute, Kan.	14	50
104. Dayton, O.	69	7 15
105.*Springfield, O.	10	. . .
106. Thomasville, Ga.	8	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	26	1 90
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	. . .
109. Galveston, Tex.	192	19 50
110.*Owosso, Mich.	29	2 90
111. Lawrence, Mass.	102	10 40
112. Lynn, Mass.	120	1 00
113.*Parsons, Kans.	10	1 80
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	22	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	43	. . .
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	. . .
118. Manchester, N. H.	64	12 80
119. Newark, N. J.	652	91 30
120. Ansonia, Conn.	26	. . .
121. Danbury, Conn.	150	15 60
122. Germantown, Pa.	72	12 80
123. Wichita, Kan.	82	15 14
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	85	8 50
125. Utica, N. Y.	10	2 00
126. New Haven, Conn.	318	47 15
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	56	2 85
128. St. Thomas, Can.	22	. . .
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	76	11 95
130. Brockton, Mass.	101	10 00
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	68	3 00
132. Richmond, Va.	140	14 00
133. Beverly, Mass.	26	. . .
134. Brunswick, Ga.	10	3 00
135. Chelsea, Mass.	36	. . .
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	59	6 90
137. Norwich, Conn.	72	8 00
138. Cambridge Mass.	265	26 00
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	54	5 30
140.*Salem, Mass.	49	. . .
141. Northampton, Mass.	17	1 30
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	254	24 80
143.*Canton, O.	126	. . .
144.*Garden City, Kan.	21	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	77	6 00
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	68	5 00
147. Sioux City, Iowa	108	11 25
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	31	. . .
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	8	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	100	11 00
151. Ottawa, Can.	26	2 60
152.*Malden, Mass.	31	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	55	5 90
154. Marlboro, Mass.	29	5 70
155. Plainfield, N. J.	72	14 30
156.*Creston, Iowa	20	2 00
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	155	25 90
158. Topeka, Kan.	51	5 90
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	13	. . .
160. Kansas City, Mo.	109	4 00
161. Belleville, Can.	34	3 60
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	157	33 20
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	61	. . .
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	150	29 20
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	95	18 50
166. Rock Island, Ill.	20	. . .
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	70	12 45
168. Salem, O.	14	5 25
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	62	7 00
170. Montgomery, Ala.	19	. . .
171. Youngstown, O.	91	9 10
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	145	21 75
173. Lewiston, Me.	40	5 80
174.*Hudson, Mich.	10	. . .
175. Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	16	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	61	9 70
177. McKeesport, Pa.	81	13 40
178. New London, Conn.	28	. . .
179. Middletown, Conn.	15	2 25
180. Braddock, Pa.	40	4 00
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	94	4 70
182. San Diego, Cal.	237	10 60
183. Boston, Mass.	15	. . .
184.*Boston, Mass.	11	1 00
185.*Sharpsburgh, Pa.		. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	33	3 90
187.*Vincennes, Ind.	13	50
188. Findlay, O.	27	2 22
189. Quincy, Ill.	99	10 70
190. Washington, D. C.	20	. . .
191. York, Pa.	57	8 65
192. Natick, Mass.	16	1 60
193.*N. Adams	10	. . .
194. London, Can.	70	13 70
195. Pasadena, Cal.	125	25 00
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	19	1 90
197. Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	22	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	26	5 40
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	91	9 10
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	25	6 15
201. Paducah, Ky.	67	9 15
202. Fostoria, O.	22	2 55
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30	5 40
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	42	10 50
205. Johnstown, Pa.	20	2 00
206. Bentonville, Ark.	8	1 05
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	3 40
208. Lancaster, Pa.	63	6 30
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	137	35 35
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	19	1 80
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	103	8 90
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	43	7 65
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	39	. . .
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	58	12 95
215. Menomonee, Mich.	18	. . .
216. Waltham, Mass.	45	. . .
217. Covington, Ky.	16	1 60
218.*E. Boston, Mass.	19	. . .
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	202	35 45
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	18	3 60
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22	. . .
222. Westfield, Mass.	9	1 25
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	46	4 60
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	20	. . .
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	22	1 90
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	39	2 50
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	38	3 30
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	91	9 10
229.*Glen Falls, N. Y.	33	3 30
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	4 60
231. Birmingham, Ala.	23	6 30
232. Key West, Fla.	23	. . .
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	13	. . .
234.*Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	27	5 00
235. Riverside, Cal.	30	. . .
236. Pottstown, Pa.	25	7 10
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	25	1 25
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	105	. . .
239. Phila., Pa.	48	. . .
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	300	5 00
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	80	. . .
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	47	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	30	. . .
244.*Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	133	. . .
245. Peoria, Ill.	32	9 60
Total	19 207	$2171 04

**No Report from F. S.* ‡*New Unions.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—January, 1887.

On hand, December 31, 1886	$2644 64
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2171 04
" Advertisers	3 50
Total	$4819 18

EXPENSES—January, 1887.

For Office, etc.	$404 29
" Printing	469 05
" Tax to Federation of Trades	125 00
" 500 Badges	100 00
Death Benefits	2825 00
Balance on Hand (January 31, 1887)	895 84
Total	$4819 18

DETAILED EXPENSES—January, 1887.

Printing 2000 German Constitutions	$24 00
" 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 3000 Notices of Arrears	6 00
" 500 Slips for Ledger	1 50
" 1500 Copies Nov. Supplement	6 50
" 2000 Noteheads for G. S.	4 75
" 2000 Labels for Printed Matter	3 00
" 100 R. S. Order Books	25 00
" 100 F. S. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 Treas. Receipt Books	25 00
" 10 Receipt Books for G. S.	3 25
" Comp., and Electro. Membership Cards	6 25
" 1000 Membership Cards	2 50
" 300 Cards (Union 20)	1 50
" 300 Cards (Union 238)	1 50
" 5000 English Constitutions	53 75
" 250 Small Envelopes	1 00
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 52 Treasurer's Cash Books	16 90
" 50 Day Books for L. U.	39 50
" 50 Ledgers for L. U.	49 65
" 21,000 Copies February Carpenter	150 00
" Comp., Electro. 1 Title Page	1 25
" 1000 Copies Secret Work	4 25
" 5000 Ode Cards	11 25
" 500 Death Blank Circulars	1 50
Mailing February Journal	13 68
Wagon Hire for February Journal	80
Expressage, New Constitution, and Supplies	51 45
Six Telegrams	2 12
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	48 50
Salary for January	125 00
Assistance in General Office	40 50
J. G. Clinkard (Organizing Roxbury)	4 00
Office Rent for January	15 00
Coal and Wood for Office	5 75
500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.	100 00
Expressage on Same	50
Annual Capita Tax to Federation of Trades	125 00
G. S., Expenses to Cleveland, O., and return, January 24-28	33 00
Services of E. B. and G. T. at Cleveland, O., on January 25, 1887	16 50
Services of E. B. and G. T. in Philadelphia for January	35 50
Quarterly Rent, Post-office Box	3 00
Cost of Draft	1 33
Rubber Bands	55
Twine	54
Stationery	6 57
Benefit No. 153, Mrs. Mary Pugh	50 00
" 156, Mrs. Catharine Smith	50 00
" 157, Mrs. Ellen King	50 00
" 158, Mrs. M. A. Pittsinger	50 00
" 159, Mrs. A. Sydney	50 00
" 160, J. H. Way	250 00
" 161, Mrs. C. Belcher	50 00
" 162, Mrs. B. Vaughan	50 00
" 163, Wm. C. Austin	250 00
" 164, Michael Gugler	250 00
" 165, Mrs. E. Pickett	50 00
" 166, Mrs. M. H. Haas	50 00
" 167, M. Dohlmeyer	50 00
" 168, Mrs. Hannah Moon	50 00
" 169, Mrs. L. Wintermute	50 00
" 170, S. Brigel	250 00
" 171, Julian Landry	250 00
" 172, Mrs. J. Sheehan	50 00
" 173, Mrs. E. Murphy	50 00
" 174, Mrs. R. Polk	50 00
" 175, Mrs. J. McInnes	50 00
" 176, Mrs. M. A. Veeder	25 00
" 177, D. T. Kent	250 00
" 178, John Simpson	200 00
" 179, J. F. Maguire	250 00
" 180, Mrs. Callie Harris	50 00
Total	$3923 34

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON.—Dull. 17½ to 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Flat; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Very dull. $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 54 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 58¼ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50. Crowded.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Quiet; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Flat; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $3.
SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet, $2.00 to $3.00.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Slow; $1.75 to $2.75.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CHRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—$1.75 to $2.50. Very dull.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50. 59 hours.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3. 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull, $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FOSTORIA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up, $1.20 to $2.00

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JANUARY 18.—Committee on Rules for Executive Board reported. Report accepted and order of business adopted.

Com. from Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in the Mrs. Thiede claim. Decision of Executive Board reaffirmed.

G. S. instructed to notify Union 36, Oakland, Cal., to proceed against Bro. R. Stevens, if returns are not forthcoming in next 10 days, for $75 sent him for organizing purposes.

Case of J. N. P. Sole, Union 75, claim be disallowed until full proof of membership is established.

JANUARY 22.—Com. Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., in appeal of Geo. A. Robinson. Case laid over for further particulars.

Com. Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., protesting against Union 230, South side, not charging $5 initiation fee, same as Union 142. There being no constitutional provision to govern the case, the Executive Board recommend the local unions in Pittsburg and vicinity to adopt a harmonious policy.

Gen. Treas. James Troy was then installed.

Com. Branch 3, Chicago, Ills., as to disposition of property of Union 21. E. B. decided that a new auction of the property be held, after due notice of the same is given to all the Branches, and that the $15 paid by Branch 3 be returned to said Branch.

Appeal from members of Union 22, San Francisco, against decision of their President in ruling out a motion to appropriate $100 to the street car men's strike. E. B. decided by virtue of Art. 4, Sec. 4, Page 5, the E. B. justify the granting of such donation, provided the condition of the funds of Union 22 will warrant the same, otherwise the President of Union 22 is justified in ruling out the motion.

Appeal from J. S. Collins, Union 91, rec'd. E. B. decided all cases of sick benefits must be governed by the local By-Laws. But under the Brotherhood's laws the brother referred to would not be entitled to death benefits.

Claims approved: Mrs. Rosa Polk, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. McInnes, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. M. A. Veeder, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. T. Kent, Rochester, N.Y.; John Simpson, Newark, N.J.; J. F. Maguire, San Francisco, Cal.; Shedrick J. Harris, Mobile, Ala.

Claims laid over: Francis Woodhull, Binghampton, N.Y. (to consult the G. P.); Mrs. Nellie House, Conrad Runge and Mrs. Sarah Collum, (all for further particulars).

Claim: Jacob Johnson, formerly a member of Union 109, Galveston, Tex., went to San Francisco on traveling card, died in San Francisco. Bills for funeral referred back to Union 22, San Francisco, to be vouched for by the Trustees, and Union 22 cautioned to be less extravagant in incurring funeral bills for the B.

Com. on General Treasurer's bond reported, and bond of James Troy, G. T., was presented and approved.

JANUARY 28.—Charters granted: Portland, O.; Roxbury, Mass.; Hillsboro, Tex.; Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., on appeal of James Compton, fined for violation of nine-hour rule. Action of Union sustained.

Com. Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., protesting against Union 211, Allegheny, in admitting one who had been previously rejected by Union 142. Question referred to Union 211, with instructions that if the charge be true, the admission of a rejected person is in violation of our Ritual, and Union 211 is not entitled to admit such person or to retain him as a member.

Protest of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., against action of G. S., in writing to the Doctor to ascertain duration of disease. E. B. decided to approve the course of G. S., as being proper and justified by former precedents, inasmuch as the information sought for was not filled out on the certificate and could only be secured from the Doctor.

Com. Union 38, St. Catharine, Canada, to organize Unions at Niagara Falls. G. S. instructed to communicate with Union 38 and ascertain costs.

Com. Union 23, Lake, Ill., regarding boycott of P. D. Armour & Co.'s Chicago meats. Received and filed.

Com. Union 161, Belleville, Canada, regarding system of paying benefits. G. S. instructed to prepare a circular to be submitted to the E. B., and then to the local Unions, regarding a general vote on the question of benefits.

Com. Daniel Harding, formeriy of Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., asking for a traveling card. His last payment of dues was February, 1885. Hence the E. B. decided he can only be readmitted as a new member.

Com. J. D. Campbell, President of Union 22, of San Francisco, justifying his decision in question of donation for street car men's strike, also asking information as to right of a member to resign from a Union, so he might work in violation of Union rules. On the question of resigning, the E. B. referred to Art. 19, Sec. 1, Page 13, and ordered that in all Unions no resignation of membership should be accepted without vote of the Union, and on good and sufficient reasons, and that in the case referred to the vote accepting the resignation be rescinded.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., regarding rules for apprentices, said Union offering some suggestions. Matter laid over for special action. On the question of interchanging votes and vouchers, between Unions 2 and 209 in the admission of new members, the action of the E. B. was unanimously against it. No member can vote in any, only the Union in which he pays his dues.

Claims: Clinton Laidig, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., for disability benefit; disapproved, not totally incapacitated from following the trade. A. W. Wingo, Galveston, Tex., reinstated under very doubtful circumstances, as shown by papers on file in office of G. S.; laid over for further particulars. Francis Woodhull, Binghampton, N. Y., over 60 years when admitted. Communication from Gen. Pres. read, concurring in action of E. B. in disapproving claim received and thereupon the E. B. decided the claim invalid.

FEBRUARY 2.—Charters granted: Five German Unions and one Bohemian Union in Chicago, Detroit, Mich.; Columbia, S. C., Springfield, Ills.; Athens, Pa.

Claims approved: S. B. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal. (disability); G. W. Nason, Haverhill, Mass.; A. J. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.

Claims laid over for information: Henry Schumacher, Mrs. Sara Collum, Mrs. E. A. Bayley, Robert Hopkins, Mrs. E. A. Brodesser, J. H. Finnegan, George Ann, and M. O'Connell. These claims were deficient in some particulars, and further information was required.

Com. J. J. Maguire, chairman of committee to wait on "Protectives," reported, and as the committee used every honorable effort and had not succeeded in getting the Protectives to join the B., it was decided to discharge the committee with thanks and refer the matter to Union No. 8.

Union 189, Quincy, Ills., asked support of B., in case of a strike this spring for nine hours. E. B. decided that if Union 189 wished to enter into any strike it could do so solely on its own responsibility, as the E. B. did not feel justified in encouraging any strikes at present.

Com. from Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L., Troy, N. Y., asking for terms to join the B. in a body. G. S., received special instructions.

Draft for $1,333.34, balance in hands of Ex-Treasurer Bodigheimer, was then delivered by the Gen. Sec. to the new Gen. Treas., James Troy. The Gen. Sec. reported his visit to Cleveland, and closing up of the affairs of the old E. B. and auditing of all accounts up to January 1, 1887.

An order for $1,333.34 on the G. T. was drawn in favor of the G. S. for benefits.

FEB. 15.—Charters granted: French Union, Chicago, Ills.; also one at Detroit, Mich.

Claim approved: W. B. Bearse, Lynn, Mass.

Com. from Gen. Pres. Shields favoring compensation to members of Ex-Board, at rate of fifty cents per meeting, and twenty-five cents extra for car fare to non-residents of Philadelphia. Received and accepted.

In the claim for benefit of J. N. P. Sole books of Union 75 produced, and it was discovered Union 75 had not been holding meetings, as required by our laws.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N.J., in regard to the United Order in New York. Received and reply of G. S. approved.

Com. E. J. Lake, Troy, N.Y., asking for appropriation of $50 for organizing purposes, read and instruction given G. S.

Com. from Gen. Pres. Shields read, and E. B. decided to request him to visit our Unions in New England, wherever needed, and that the sum of $50 be appropriated, subject to his orders whenever ready.

Union 6, Amsterdam, N.Y., recommended Robert J. Miller for District Organizer. Favorably referred to the G. P.

R. Stevens sent bill of $82.20 as an offset on the $75 he received from the B. Referred back to Union 36 for information.

Appeal of M. Itter, Bay City, Mich., laid over to hear from Union 129.

R. S. and G. S. instructed to correspond with various national and international unions, as to incorporation.

FEBRUARY 12.—Question of apprentice system was considered, and the rules of various organizations read. After a thorough discussion the question was referred to the G. S. to draft suitable rules and report.

Appeal of G. A. Robinson, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., against Union 82, paying sick benefits to Bro. Newbegin, on the ground that he was affected with heart disease previous to admission, and was consequently not eligible to membership. Counter statement from Union 82 also read. E. B. decided that the appeal of G. A. Robinson be sustained, provided he furnishes a satisfactory medical certificate to sustain his appeal.

On the question of incorporation letters were read from the following national and international unions: Horse Shoers, Flint Glass Workers, Typographical Union, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, and Iron Moulders. Question deferred until next meeting.

Charters granted: Bartow, Fla.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Shreveport, La.

Letter from Union 176, Newport, R. I., asking if a carpenter joining the navy for one year can remain a member of the B. Decision of E. B. is: He can remain a member, but not entitled to benefits, on the ground that he will expose himself to risks to which a carpenter is not usually liable.

The sum of $50 was appropriated to E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., on condition that it be used to push the organization of new Unions in Vermont and Eastern New York.

$15 was also appropriated to W. L. Abram, Detroit, Mich., for use in organizing in vicinity of Detroit. S. W. Syphers, Lewiston, Me., recommended to G. P. for Organizer in Maine.

Com. Union 186, Steubenville, O., asking aid to enforce demands this spring. Decided that said Union can only enter into a strike on its own responsibility.

Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., presented bill for $15 sick benefits paid to one of their members who was without a transfer card in Plainfield, N. J. Union 115 claims it did not receive any transfer cards. E. B. disallowed the bill on ground that Union 115 did not send any money with the order for transfer cards, as required by the constitution.

Claim disapproved: A. W. Wingo, Galveston, Tex., letter from Union 66, Houston, Tex., of which Bro. Wingo was formerly a member, showed he had received a traveling card from said Union 66, without having squared up his account and paid three months' dues in advance. E. B. decided the claim invalid and Union 66 to be held responsible.

Claims approved: Mrs. Nellie House, Danbury, Conn.; Conrad Runge, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo. (with deduction of $38.20 for overcharges on funeral); Henry Schumacher, Union 12, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. E. A. Bayley, East Saginaw, Mich.; John Finnigan, Steubenville, O.; Mrs. Eva Brodesser, Elizabeth, N. J.

Claims disapproved: A. J. Evans, and Sophia E. Hanson, Baltimore, Md., for reason Union 29 was in arrears over three months for assessments 142 and 143.

W. J. Phillips tendered his resignation as a member of the E. B., not being fully 12 months a member of the B. Resignation accepted, and the name of Henry Cockill, Union 122, Germantown, Pa., was submitted to the G. P. to fill the vacancy.

FEBRUARY 19.—Charters granted: Charleston, S. C. (white); Gainesville, Tex., and * * * * N. Y.

Application for charter from Armourdale, Kan., for a Union in Kansas City, Kan. G. S. to secure further information.

Special order: Incorporation. Letters read from Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and International Cigar Makers. It was then decided by vote that the E. B. shall not be incorporated, as it would be unwise and of far more harm than benefit.

G. S. instructed to issue a special Honorary Card for non-beneficial members.

Com. Union 158, Topeka, Kan., asking sanction to institute a nine-hour movement on May 1st. E. B. decided that such a movement can only be undertaken on the responsibility of the Union.

Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., asked instructions in case of Bro. Gans, who had falsified a physician's certificate, with a view to present a claim for wife benefit. Resolved that Union 72 be requested to prefer charges against Gans, and if found guilty, that he be at once expelled.

Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., gave information as to case of J. Lindsey, rejected in Union 142, and afterwards admitted in Union 211. G. S. instructed to forward the information to Union 211 for future action.

Union 191, York, Pa., asked a dispensation in case of Bro. Wm. Lloyd, who, owing to physical condition, is an honorary member, and the Union desires to place him in full membership, without benefits. Reply of G. S., that the provisions of the constitution must be enforced, was approved by the E. B.

Appeal of Un on 10, Detroit, Mich., in the rejected Thiede claim. Recorded and laid over for action of next convention.

Claims laid over: Jacob Johnson, Geo. Ann, M. O'Connell, Mrs. A. Teas, Mrs. L. A. Fogleman, Mrs. D. Lefever, Mrs. M. A. Fitzpatrick, and Mrs. Ellen Hinckley.

Claims approved: Mrs. Anna Sprague, Belleville, Canada; Mrs. E. Jimerson, East St. Louis, Ills.

Claim rejected: Mrs. Agnes Doran, Pittsburg, Pa. (Papers sent two months and four days after death, and the constitutional limit is 60 days.

The Committee on Bonds of General Secretary and General Treasurer were, on motion, instructed to have the same duly recorded.

T. J. Fleming and Con. Thorn were elected Auditors for the term of six months, from Jan. 1, 1887.

FEBRUARY 26.—Letter from Gen. Pres. Shields appointing Bro. Henry Cockill as a member of the E. B., vice Bro. Phillips, resigned. Communication received and Bro. Cockill admitted to a seat and vote.

Charters granted: Rutland, Vt.; Beaver Falls, Pa., and Canajoharie, N. Y.

Letters read explaining application for a charter for a union in Kansas City, Kan. The President and R. S. of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., were authorized to investigate the matter and report.

Communication from Gen. Pres. Shields, unable to start out on an organizing tour owing to his employment at present. Received.

Bill of B. Nelligan, First Vice President, Los Angeles, Cal., of $8.25 for expenses in reorganizing Union 86, San Bernardino, Cal. Ordered paid.

Communication from Union 173, Lewiston, Me., applied for permission to change their place of meeting to Auburn, Me. Permission granted.

Communication from Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa., asking if they can admit a carpenter to the B. whose wife is keeping saloon, the license in her name. E. B. decided in the negative.

Communication Union 126, New Haven, Conn., asking sanction of E. B. in their demands May 1, 1886. G. S. instructed to procure further information.

Communication Union 49, Meriden, Conn., asking sanction of E. B. in their demands April 1, 1886. Communication received and sanction withheld.

In the appeal of Geo. A. Robinson, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., against Geo. H. Newbegin, who was affected with heart disease prior to admission to the B., and hence not qualified for admission. Evidence from Dr. F. H. Allen to corroborate Bro. Robinson's appeal was presented. E. B. decided to sustain the appeal, and that as Geo. H. Newbegin entered the B. under misstatements or misrepresentations, that charges be preferred, and upon due trial that the said Newbegin be expelled; and that the Local Union be notified by the G. S. that the B. will not be responsible for any benefits to Geo. H. Newbegin, as we do not consider he has any right to membership in the B.

Appeal of M. Itter, South Bay City, Mich., against fine and expulsion from Union 129. *Resolved*, That there being a doubt in favor of Bro. Itter, Union 129 shall give Bro. Itter a new trial.

Claims approved: Geo. Ann, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Cullom, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. A. V. Teas, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. M. A. Fitzpatrick, Town of Lake, Ill.; Mrs. M. D. Lefever, Hastings, Mich.; M. O'Connell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claims disapproved: Robt. Hopkins, Somerville, Mass. (claim withheld 70 days in violation of the Const.); Mrs. Matilda Woods, Hartford, Conn. (deceased was in bad health at time of admission of husband to membership).

Claims laid over for information: Nimrod Winter, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. A. J. Burris, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. J. Broughton, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Jane Prosser, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Deahmer, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Justina Zeller; Peter A. Gower, Brockton, Mass.

Union 121, Danbury, Conn., sent a protest against payment of the House Claim on the basis of benefits prescribed in the new Const. Answer of G. S. read and approved.

Report of G. S. on apprentice rules read and discussed, then adopted and ordered to be printed in the Journal.

UNION 195.—Pasadena, Cal., has a walking delegate in the field, and he is doing good work for the cause.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved January 22. Paid January 31.

No. 174.—MRS. ROSA POLK, age 28, wife of Bro. F. Polk, initiated Oct. 30, 1885, Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., died of pneumonia, Dec. 14, 1886. Papers received Jan. 2, 1887.

No. 175.—MRS. J. MCINNES, age 44, wife of Bro. J. McInnes, initiated May 19, 1885, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of consumption, Dec. 27, 1886. Papers received Dec. 31, 1886.

No. 176.—MRS. MARY A. VEEDER, age —, wife of Bro. Frederick Veeder, initiated May 11, 1886, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died of typhoid fever, Dec. 13, 1886. Papers received Dec. 31, 1886.

No. 177.—DANIEL T. KENT, age 39, initiated May 6, 1886, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., died of neuralgia of the heart, Nov. 22, 1886. Papers received Jan. 3, 1887.

No. 178.—JOHN SIMPSON, age 35, initiated Oct. 20, 1885, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of pneumonia, Jan. 3, 1887. Papers received Jan. 17, 1887.

No. 179.—JOHN F. MAGUIRE, age 31, initiated Feb. 9, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of tubercular dysentery, Jan. 5, 1887. Papers received Jan. 17, 1887.

No. 180.—MRS. CALLIE HARRIS, age 33, wife of Bro. Shedrick J. Harris, initiated May 21, 1885, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., died of congestion of the lungs, Jan. 9, 1887. Papers received Jan. 19, 1887.

Approved February 2. Paid February 3.

No. 181.—S. B. JOHNSON, age 59, initiated May 23, 1884, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., disabled by a fall through a hatch-way, July 16, 1886. Papers received Nov. 18, 1886. Referred for full information.

No. 182.—MRS. A. J. SMITH, age 30, wife of Bro. Angus J. Smith, initiated April 20, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of puerperal fever, Dec. 21, 1886. Papers received Jan. 28, 1887.

No. 183.—GEORGE W. NASON, age 57, initiated June 16, 1885, Union 82, Haverhill, Mass., died of internal ulceration, Dec. 19, 1886. Papers received Jan. 5, 1887.

Approved February 5. Paid February 8.

No. 184.—W. B. BEARSE, age 33, initiated Oct. 30, 1885, Union 112, Lynn, Mass., died of consumption, Dec. 8, 1886. Papers received Jan. 1, 1887.

Approved February 12. Paid February 19.

No. 185.—MRS. NELLIE HOUSE, age 20, wife of C. A. House, initiated May 4, 1886, Union 121, Danbury, Conn., died of pulmonary phthisis, Dec. 12, 1886. Papers received Jan. 10, 1887.

No. 186.—CONRAD RUNGE, age 40, initiated June 7, 1885, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., died of fracture of skull, Jan. 4, 1887. Papers received Jan. 17, 1887.

No. 187.—HENRY SCHUMACHER, age 58, initiated Feb. 17, 1886, Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., died of injuries received by an accidental fall, Jan. 12, 1887. Papers received Jan. 28.

No. 188.—MRS. E. A. BAGLEY, age 35, wife of Bro. James F. Bagley, initiated April 14, 1886, Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., died of peritonitis, Jan. 22, 1887. Papers received Jan. 29.

No. 189.—JNO. H. FINNIGAN, age 34, initiated May 31, 1886, Union 185, Steubenville, O., died of tuberculosis of lungs, Jan. 15, 1887. Papers received Jan. 31.

No. 190.—MRS. EVA BRODESSER, wife of Bro. Frederick Brodesser, initiated April 9, 1886, Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., died of puerperal fever, Jan. 25, 1887. Papers received Jan. 31.

Approved February 19. Paid February 21.

No. 191.—MRS. ELIZA JIMERSON, age 49, wife of Bro. E. W. Jimerson, initiated April 13, 1886, Union 169, East St. Louis, Ills., died of pneumonia, Feb. 4, 1887. Papers received Jan. 31.

No. 192.—MRS. ANNA SPRAGUE, age 21, wife of Bro. Edward Sprague, initiated June 22, 1886, Union 161, Belleville, O., died of metritis, Jan. 18, 1887. Papers received Feb. 7.

No. 193.—MRS. SARAH COLLUM, age 39 years, wife of Brother Godfrey Collum, initiated April 21, 1886, Union No. 145, Pawtucket, R. I., died of cancer of the stomach, January 13, 1887. Papers received January 21, 1887.

No. 194.—GEORGE ANN, age 39 years, initiated April 28, 1884, reinstated April, 28, 1886, Union No. 239, Philadelphia, Pa., died of typhoid fever, January 23, 1887. Papers received January 31, 1887.

No. 195.—M. C. O'CONNELL, age 48 years, initiated March 16, 1885, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of softening of the brain, January 28, 1887. Papers received February 2, 1887.

No. 196.—MRS. ADELAIDE V. TEAS, age 33 years, wife of Brother Samuel C. Teas, initiated December 18, 1885, Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., died of congestion of the lungs, February 3, 1887. Papers received February 10, 1887.

No. 197.—MRS. M. A. FITZPATRICK, age 22 years, wife of Brother Valentine Fitzpatrick, initiated May 7, 1886, Union No. 23, Town of Lake, Ill., died of consumption January 16, 1887. Papers received February 10, 1887.

No. 198.—MRS. M. A. LEFEVER, age 34 years, wife of Brother Samuel Lefever, initiated June 15, 1885, Union No. 80, Hastings, Michigan, died of consumption, January 20, 1887. Papers received February 10, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

W. B. JENKINS, from Union 57, of Savannah, Ga., for malfeasance in office as Financial Secretary.

WM. VAN ALSTYNE, from Union 99, of Cohoes, N. Y., was expelled for carrying away official note paper and key of Post Office box.

JAMES CAMPBELL and OWEN BEILER, from Union 162, of Hyde Park, Ill., for violation of the eight-hour rule, and THOMAS GROGAN, from same union, for conduct unbecoming a member.

WILLIAM KRAGER, from Union 166, of Rock Island, for exposing the private business of the union, and for working against Union 166.

WILLIAM GERSTENBERG, from Union 5, of St. Louis, Mo., for conduct unbecoming a member.

JOHN NAGEL, from Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., for fraudulent action toward the union.

THE work on the school house, Twentieth and Catherine streets, this city, did not meet the specifications. Contrary to specifications, wood bearings were used for the joists, unplaned hemlock for roof sheathing, instead of planed white pine; the ceiling joists notched, over pieces 1x2¾ *nailed* to roof trusses, instead of over two and three pieces *bolted* to roof trusses; lintels for windows and doors, spiked instead of bolted, and in some places only made of 3x4 stuff. These facts were established by a committee composed of members of Carpenter's Union No. 8, and the job, which was a scab job, was shown up so strongly, that in obedience to public clamor, the work is now more faithfully done, and done by union men.

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WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. C. Codet, Sayre, Pa.—Chas. S. Brown.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—G. L. Muhn, Jane St., Island.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 8 Goulding. J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.

YORK, PA.—Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.

THEY WON'T PURCHASE ARMOUR'S MEATS.

LAKE, Ill., Jan. 19, 1887.—At the last regular meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 23, of Lake, Ill., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, P. D. Armour, the most extensive packer of meats in the world, has tried every available plan to degrade and enslave labor; and

Whereas, On last September he entered into a conspiracy with the other packers of the Union Stock Yards to force a return to the ten-hour system on October 1, in direct violation of the law of the State of Illinois, one of the statutes of which states that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work;" and

Whereas, At his instigation a lawless band of cut-throats were marched into a peaceable town, to intimidate honest workingmen, protect "scabs," and shoot down inoffensive citizens; and

Whereas, Our fellow-craftsmen have been degraded beyond endurance by being compelled to associate and work with the outpourings of the numerous jails and penitentiaries of the United States and Canada, at wages reduced to $2 per day, contrary to the rules of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 23, of Lake, Ill., purchase no meats killed or dressed by the firm of P. D. Armour & Co., nor from any firm patronizing or holding any business dealings whatever with said firm; and be it further

Resolved, That we use all honorable means at our command to induce members of all trade and labor organizations of the United States and Canada to aid us in crushing this avowed enemy of organized labor.

JOSH WORKHAND'S SHOPMATE.

I met my old acquaintance Billion yesterday near the City Hall park. Before the war he made a living by shoving a jack-plane, and he and I worked in the same shop. Somehow he managed to get into the shoddy business, and after awhile became one of the masters of the "ring."

"Well," said he, "you seem to be kicking around yet, and I don't s'pose you're any better off now than you were a year ago."

He was just going to step into his coupe, but I had laid my hand on his sleeve and said: "How do you expect a poor man to be better off this year than he was a year ago, when things are as they are?"

"Bah! that's all bosh," said he, leaning against the door of the coupe. "Things are all right. They suit me well enough, anyhow, and if you'd only do as I have done, Josh, you"——

I looked at the crafty millionaire and said: "Billion, 'tisn't everybody can do as you have done, and, 'tween ourselves, I don't believe everybody wants to."

He laughed, and said: "I thank you for the compliment. I don't believe everybody's got brains or nerve enough to do what I have done."

"Billion," said I, as he leaned shivering against the coupe, "have you given one thought these cold, bitter winter days to the fact that there are thousands of deserving people in this city who are at this moment suffering for want of the commonest necessaries of life?"

"It's their own fault, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred," said Billion. "There's a screw loose somewhere. Nobody's got any business to be poor in this world. Let 'em do as I have done, and they'll soon get over their sufferings and stop their growling."

"Does it ever occur to you, Billion," I asked, "that the poor have rights which the rich ought to respect?"

"Respect them for what?" said he. "I do respect them. I respect them just so far as they can do the work for me that I want them to do. That's all; and it's all humbug to say that they are entitled to any more respect than that. I've got enough to do. I take care of myself. Let them take care of themselves."

"But you must admit," said I, "that much, if not the greater part of the existing poverty is the result of the accumulation of great fortunes in the few."

"I won't admit any such thing," he said. "It's all their own fault; you can bet your bottom dollar on that."

I thought of my humble apartments in a cheap flat, and I also thought of Billion's grand mansion on Fifth avenue, with its retinue of servants, its many comforts and extravagant luxuries.

"But I haven't got a bottom dollar, Billion," said I; "that went for the rent a day or two ago, when I would have been dispossessed if I hadn't raked enough together to pay it."

"Well, you managed to get it, didn't you?" he said, looking me full in the face with his cold, sunless eyes. "You got it, and you've got a bed to sleep in. That's as much as I've got, when it comes to that."

"Yes," said I, "thank heaven I've got that; but the shop where I worked shut down just before the holidays, and since then I've been unable to get work at anything."

"Pshaw! Josh," said he. "You're quite strong and hearty, and something will turn up again after awhile. I reckon you weren't cut out for a tramp."

"Look here, Billion," said I, "so long as I can keep on my legs and hunt for work I shall not try to be a tramp. I am willing and able to work, and I hope that something will turn up for me before long. But look at the thousands who are even worse off than I am. Tenants, broken down in health, turned homeless in the streets—many of them by landlords to whom they had paid rent for months and perhaps for years. And yet"——

"You can't work on my feelings in that way, Josh," he said, "so you might as well change the subject."

But I was in no mood to change the subject, and said: "And yet I read in the paper yesterday that the wife of a Senator appeared at a White House reception last week wearing over $500,000 worth of diamonds, and thousands out of work and starvation going on all over the country."

He straightened up, and, thrusting his hands into his pockets, said: "S'pose she did; who got 'em for her? Her husband, of course, and he was smart to get 'em, Josh."

"But how did he get 'em?" I asked.

"It's nobody's business how he got 'em," said Billion. "He got 'em, anyhow."

"But it is somebody's business," I said. "It's the people's business."

He laughed and said: "Well, I can only say what another once said on that subject, and that is, 'The people be d—d.'"

"But the people won't be d—d forever," said I. "The people are at last awake. They are beginning to know something about the causes of the evils that beset them. The light has broken in upon them, and through it they see the infamous railroad rascalities, the terrible effect of monopolies, the iniquities of corporation power, and the corruption of legislation. They see that they are crushed beneath the iron heel of those who have no heart, no soul, no proper regard for the toilers, who are the real builders of the property of the country and the actual makers of the capital which a few have gobbled up."

"Josh, you talk like a statesman," said the millionaire. "Why don't you rush into politics, and go to the State legislature?"

I answered that I wasn't cut out for a politician, and that all I wanted was work and fair wages.

"You're a fool," he said. "You just get elected to the legislature, and get on some good committee. You'll find it will pay you better in one term than all your work and wages for twenty years. Take my advice, Josh. I know how it is myself. I ain't ashamed to say that I have worked things up there, and will probably do so again if I find it pays."

"Bribery?" said I.

"Well, call it what you please," said he. "Do you s'pose that those poor devils at Albany, and Harrisburg, and Indianapolis, and a dozen other capitals I might name, can afford to go to the legislature for the beggarly salaries they get? If you do, you don't know anything about human nature, that's all."

I replied with a shrug of the shoulders.

"Well," said he, "you keep on and you'll succeed in making a tramp of yourself yet."

"And yet," said I, "you can recollect when tramps were not known in this country."

"Well, who made them tramps?" said he, with a growl.

"Just such men as you," said I, "have closed your heart to the natural claim of the workingman to plenty of work at adequate wages. You and your set want the earth, and would take it, too, in my opinion, if you could grab it. But you can't. The people are after you, and by the force of the ballot they will bring you to a realizing sense of the wrongs you have heaped upon them."

"Josh," he said, "you'll never live to see that day."

"But it will surely come, Billion, whether I live to see it or not. It is the inevitable," said I, as he stepped into his coupe and went rolling home, while I resumed my hunt for a job.—*Joshua Workhard, in The Standard.*

MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED AS TO SIOUX CITY, IA.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 16, 1887.—We wish to correct the misstatements sent broadcast, in circulars, throughout the country by the Sioux City Real Estate Association, in regard to the wants and needs of Sioux City. It is very true that we have a prosperous and growing city, but we have mechanics and laboring men in abundance, enough to supply all demands. Fancy sketches of buildings, the work of architects' leisure hours, and railroads on paper, do not make a demand for mechanics or laborers. There is a Chamber of Commerce under construction, but it is not of very great dimensions. The City Hall, Haddock Memorial Hall, Masonic Temple and large cathedral will not be built this year. As to the bridge across the Missouri River, the franchise is not yet granted by Congress. There is a petition before the City Council for a franchise for a cable line. The large beef-packing house and the large pork-packing house are one and the same thing. As for the Union Depot, that has been talked of for the last four years, and, to all appearances, there is no prospect of its being built in the near future.

The Sioux railroads are yet on paper, with no material on hand to build with. The twelve miles of street paving will not be done, there is such an amount ordered. And the sewering was principally all done last season. The belt line of railroad originated in the brain of the Real Estate Association—and ended there.

There are plenty of vacant stores on the principal business streets; some have been vacant for a year. As to there being a need of 1,500 buildings, that is a mistake, as there are enough now to supply the demand. There are four main tracks running into Sioux City. They are the Sioux City and Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The Northwestern and Des Moines and Sioux City come in over the Sioux City and Pacific road. This city is making a good, healthy growth, and that is all, and we do not want to be understood as depreciating our town, nor do we want it misrepresented by a lot of wildcat speculators.

The wages of last season for paving and sewering were $1.15 to $1.25 the earlier part of the season, but as the cold weather came on they paid $1.50, in order to finish contracts. A majority of all the mechanics here are idle at the present time, and if there is such a demand for men, some of them would like to find it out.

Signed,

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, März 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn..
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	

Notiz an alle Unions.

Die Kopfsteuer beträgt seit dem 1. Dezember 1886 10 Cents (nicht 5 Cents) per Monat und sind nach Sektion 8, Artikel 5, Seite 6 der neuen Constitution alle Gelder an den General-Sekretär zu entrichten, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa. Die Gelder sollten per Post Office Money Order oder Postal Note gesandt werden. Schickt keine Expreß Money Orders mehr. Postal Noten können für Summen unter fünf Dollars gesandt werden, und zwar zum Preise von nur drei Cents das Stück. Für größere Summen gebrauche man Money Orders.

Union 209, Cincinnati, O., trifft Anstalten um eine Union-Flagge für Straßenaufzüge, 2c. anzuschaffen.

Nach der neuen Constitution sind alle Gelder für die General-Office an den General-Sekretär P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., zu entrichten und nicht an den General-Schatzmeister.

Sekretäre und Schatzmeister können jetzt Hauptbücher, Tagebücher und Contobücher vom General-Sekretär beziehen. Dieselben sind in guter schwarzer Leinwand gebunden und werden billig geliefert.

Bleibt fern von der Pacific-Küste. Die billigen Eisenbahnpreise haben sozusagen jede Ortschaft von Arbeitslosen überfüllt, die sogar für einen Dollar und weniger arbeiten. Die Löhne sind demzufolge niedrig und die Arbeit knapp.

Zehn Cents per Monat Kopfsteuer ist nunmehr die Regel und zwar seit dem 1. Dezember 1886, zahlbar zuerst für den Monat Dezember. Diejenigen Unions, welche uns nur 5 Cents als Kopfsteuer zuschickten, wurden schon von ihrem Irrthum benachrichtigt.

Nach Beschluß der Exekutivbehörde können Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute über 60 Jahre nur dann in der Brüderschaft aufgenommen werden, wenn sie auf die allgemeine Unterstützung verzichten. Alsdann werden sie als Ehrenmitglieder aufgenommen.

Alle Gelder im Betrage von über $5 sollten per Post Money Order und Summen unter $5 per Postal Note versandt werden. Kein Geld sollte per Expreß Order, viel weniger in einem gewöhnlichen Couvert versandt werden. Eine Post Money Order oder Postal Note ist entschieden das sicherste und billigste.

In Philadelphia beschäftigen sich die Mitglieder der Brüderschaft mit der Idee, eine eigene Halle zu bauen, welche Eigenthum der Brüderschaft sein soll, indem jede Lokal-Union und solche Mitglieder, die Lust dazu haben, Aktien zeichnen können. Nach unserer Ansicht bietet sich hier für die Mitglieder der Brüderschaft eine gute Gelegenheit ihr Geld sicher anzulegen, und fordern wir hiermit zum Meinungsaustausch auf.

Im Allgemeinen ist der Stand unseres Geschäftes für diese Jahreszeit ein guter, man möchte sogar sagen ein besserer (wenigstens in vielen Lokalitäten) als im vorigen Jahre. Die meisten Zimmerleute arbeiten 8½ bis 9 Stunden per Tag und bekommen (in den Orten wo eine gute Union besteht) sogar volle Bezahlung. Nichtsdestoweniger kommen uns aber Klagen zu, daß in manchen Städten unsere Branche sozusagen überfluthet wird, und hauptsächlich von den sogenannten Pfuschern, die von Ort zu Ort wandern und den Lohn dadurch herunterdrücken. Dies gilt hauptsächlich von der Pacific-Küste. Im Großen und Ganzen ist aber die Aussicht für das Frühjahrsgeschäft eine ermuthigende.

—Halten fest am Neunstundentag.— Der Building Trades Council zu Newark, welcher aus den Repräsentanten der verschiedenen Baugewerks-Unions zusammengesetzt ist, hat eine Proklamation erlassen, daß die verschiedenen Gewerkschaften im Bausach vereinigt sind und streng darauf halten werden, daß der Neun-Stundentag, wie er letztes Frühjahr errungen wurde, aufrecht erhalten würde. Einige kleine Regulationen in Betreff der Lohnfrage würden in nächster Zeit zur Notiz der Arbeiter und der Bosse veröffentlicht werden.

Neun Stunden soll jetzt die Parole sein!

Es war uns immer ein Räthsel, wie so viele Zimmerleute den Winter über bei 8½- und 9stündiger Arbeitszeit mit reduzirten Löhnen ihr Leben fristen konnten, und noch dazu, da in dieser Jahreszeit sämmtliche Lebensmittel doch so viel theurer sind als im Sommer.

Ist dieses nun im Winter bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit und darunter durchführbar, warum sollten dieselben es nicht im Sommer oder überhaupt das ganze Jahr hindurch fertig bringen?

Mit dem Herannahen der Wintertage werden die Arbeitsstunden abgekürzt und selbstverständlich fallen auch die Löhne. In dieser Saison scheint dies wenigstens allgemein der Fall zu sein, denn nur mit wenigen Ausnahmen erhalten die Zimmerleute mehr als neunstündige Bezahlung für gelieferte Arbeit. Kommt aber das Frühjahr, so sind die Contraktoren und Arbeitgeber sofort mit dem Verlangen zur Hand, die zehnstündige Arbeit wieder aufzunehmen. Und wie viele Bauschreiner haben überhaupt durchschnittlich mehr als neun Monate des Jahres Arbeit?

Wie leicht könnte nun diesem Uebel gerade jetzt gesteuert werden durch eine stramme Organisation der Zimmerleute im ganzen Lande! „Wir sind mit neun Stunden zufrieden, wir wollen nicht länger zehn Stunden arbeiten!" wäre dann die einstimmige Antwort unserer Fachgenossen auf die erste Andeutung einer Rückkehr zur zehnstündigen Arbeitszeit.

Seit Jahren wurde nun für das Achtstundensystem agitirt. Ein Compromiß auf neun Stunden wäre daher gerade jetzt am Platze, und der Erfolg bliebe gewiß nicht aus. Das Verlangen ist nicht nur ein billiges, sondern auch ein gerechtes, denn die Gewährung dieses Verlangens würde nur ein kleiner Prozentsatz umfassen von den Rechten, die dem Arbeiter eingeräumt werden sollten, um ihn einigermaßen zu entschädigen für die Verluste, welche ihm durch den Fortschritt auf dem Gebiete der Erfindungen bereitet werden.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit bringt dem Arbeiter Stunden der Muse, derselbe bekommt Gelegenheit zu denken, sich selbst auszubilden, und in Folge dessen sich physisch und moralisch auf eine bessere Lebensstufe zu stellen. Doch auch für den Arbeitgeber würde dieses System von Nutzen sein, denn dadurch wird auch ihm eine Stunde von den Geschäftssorgen genommen. Ueberhaupt wird selbst der entschiedenste Gegner nicht bestreiten wollen, daß durch dasselbe Alle, welche davon berührt werden, physisch stärker, edler und humaner gestimmt werden.

In England und Schottland haben die Zimmerleute seit Jahren die neunstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt. Sollen nun amerikanische Arbeiter in diesem freien Lande hinter ihren zurückbleiben und im alten Zehnstundenschlendrian weiterarbeiten, wohl nur deßhalb, weil unsere Väter und Großväter seit vierzig Jahren dasselbe gethan?

Wenn wir fortgeschrittene Arbeiter sein wollen, wenn wir Schritt halten wollen mit den Backsteinlegern und solchen anderen Gewerben, welche die kurze Arbeitszeit eingeführt haben, dann müssen wir uns jetzt energisch aufraffen; deßhalb aufgewacht, Zimmerleute Amerika's! Laßt uns sofort das Neunstundensystem in unserem Gewerbe einführen, und zwar allgemein. Viele Lokal-Unions haben dasselbe schon praktisch und mit gutem Resultate beiderseits eingeführt. Deßhalb laßt uns jetzt handeln. Ueberall da, wo Hammer und Säge geführt wird, ertöne die Parole: „Neun Stunden durch's ganze Jahr!"

Löhne für Zimmerleute.

Cincinnati.—Nachstehende Notiz, in deutscher und englischer Sprache gedruckt, war gestern in den verschiedenen Zimmermannswerkstätten angeheftet:

„An die Zimmermannsgesellen: In einer regelmäßigen Versammlung der Bau-Contraktoren-Association am Freitag, den 4. Februar 1887, wurden folgende Resolutionen einstimmig angenommen:

Beschlossen, daß vom 1. April 1887 ab neun Stunden ein Tagewerk bilden sollen, einschließlich Samstag.

Beschlossen, daß die Arbeitsstunden von 7 bis 12 Uhr Vormittags und von 1 bis 5 Uhr Nachmittags dauern sollen.

Beschlossen, daß ohne Erlaubniß des Baumeisters keine Lunchzeit gehalten werden soll.

Beschlossen, daß für neun Stunden Arbeit soviel bezahlt werden soll, als in 1886 für zehn Stunden."

— Die Mingoer Affaire hat mit einem Sieg der Association über die Knights geendet. Das war vorauszusehen; aber derartige Ereignisse werden voraussichtlich öfter kommen und die Frage zur Entscheidung bringen, wer in der Eisen-Industrie maßgebend sein soll, die Association oder die Knights.

— In einer außerordentlichen Versammlung vom 13. Febr. hat die Brauer-Union von New York ihren Austritt aus dem Orden der Knights of Labor beschlossen, was wir hiermit unter Hinweis auf den folgenden Artikel bekannt machen. Am gleichen Tage Nachmittags hat die Biertreiber-Union No. 1 von New York ebenfalls den Austritt aus dem Orden erklärt und im Verlauf weniger Wochen werden die Küfer, Mälzer und die Ale- und Porter-Brauer wahrscheinlich diesem Beispiele folgen.

Ein Unrecht gegen den Cigarrenmacher.

Die „gepackte" Convention der „Arbeitsritter," welche im Oktober vorigen Jahres in Richmond, Va., tagte, nahm bekanntlich eine gegen die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union gerichtete Resolution an. Wir sind nun in der Lage, einen bezüglich der Durchführung des Inhaltes dieser Resolution erlassenen Ukas der General-Exekutive des Ordens der Knights of Labor im Wortlaute mitzutheilen. Dieses vom 22. Januar d. J. datirte Rundschreiben lautet:

„Den Beamten und Mitgliedern der Distrikts- und Lokal-Assemblies unsern Gruß!"

„In der Convention der General-Assembly, welche vom 4. bis 20. Oktober in Richmond, Va., stattfand, ist folgende Resolution angenommen worden:

„Beschlossen, daß alle Cigarrenmacher, Packer und alle bei der Cigarrenfabrikation Beschäftigte, welche Mitglieder der Knights of Labor und zugleich Mitglieder der Internationalen Cigarrenmacher-Union sind, aus genannter Union auszutreten oder den Orden zu verlassen haben."

„Deshalb erhalten Sie hiermit die Weisung, darauf zu sehen, daß obiges Gebot der General-Assembly vollinhaltlich befolgt wird."

„Im Auftrage der General-Executive; T. V. Powderly, T. L. Barry, Ira B. Aylsworth, Wm. A. Bailey, T. L. McGuire, A. A. Carlton, John W. Hayes, Sekr.

L. S. Chas. B. Litchman,
General-Sekr."

Aus Detroit meldet die dortige „Abendpost," daß wahrscheinlich der Auflösung der Karl Marx Assembly der Knights of Labor noch die mehrerer anderer folgen wird, da die Ordre des Convents von Richmond, welche die Cigarrenmacher, die der Union treu bleiben wollen, ausstößt, viel böses Blut gemacht hat. Die Entrüstung über die Ordre ist so groß, daß die Distrikt-Assembly No. 50 die Exekutive ersucht hat, die Ordre für diesen Distrikt zu suspendiren. Eine Versammlung soll demnächst stattfinden, in der die Sache nochmals zur Sprache kommen soll.—Das Beispiel verdient Nachahmung im ganzen Lande. Faktionelle Hetzereien unter den Arbeitern sind gerade jetzt am wenigsten am Platze, wo die Kapitalisten sich allerorts gegen sie vereinigen.

— Die Trades Assembly von Californien hat mit den Gewerkschaften Australiens einen Gegenseitigkeitsvertrag abzuschließen, um die Einfuhr von Arbeitern unter Contrakt, aber von Letzterem bei Strikes zc. zu verhindern.

— Die New Yorker Zimmerleute.— Die Vereinigten Zimmerleute von New York, Brooklyn und Jersey City faßten am 28. Februar folgende Beschlüsse:

1. Daß der Lohn für 9-stündige Arbeitszeit, am Samstag 8 Stunden, vom 1. April 1887 bis 1. April 1888 für die Zimmerleute von New York $3.50 (drei Dollars fünfzig Cents) sein soll; für Brooklyn $3.25 (drei Dollars fünfundzwanzig Cents; für New Jersey $3.00 (drei Dollars).

Von diesem Lohn sind ausgenommen: ältere Leute; Leute, welche ein Gebrechen an sich haben, und neueingewanderte Leute, welche in die hiesige Arbeit noch nicht eingeweiht sind.

2. Daß wir verlangen, daß wir unseren verdienten Lohn alle acht Tage ausbezahlt bekommen und zwar am Bauplatz selbst oder in einer Office; dieselbe darf jedoch nicht in einer Wirthschaft sein.

—Leland Stanford von Californien hat diverse Millionen zusammengehamstert und sich auch einen Bundes-Senatoren-Sitz gekauft. Da starb sein einziger Sohn und was nun anfangen mit den Millionen. Stanford wurde erst melancholisch und dann philanthropisch. Er gab ein paar Millionen für eine große Universität her. Jetzt ist er gar sozialistisch angelaufen. Im Senat brachte er kürzlich eine Bill zur Förderung des Genossenschafts-Wesens ein und zur Begründung derselben äußerte er sich beiläufig wie folgt:

Seine Bill bezwecke die Organisation von Einzelnen mit oder ohne Kapital und die Unterstützung Mittelloser zur Geltendmachung ihrer natürlichen Vereinsrechte. Seiner Ansicht nach beruhe die ganze Civilisation auf den Prinzipien der Cooperation. Die Industrie, die Gedanken, die großen Ideen, welche weltbewegende und wohlthätige Resultate zeitigten, fanden ihre volle Entwicklung erst durch das Mittel der Organisation und Vereinigung. Es sei deßhalb seine Ueberzeugung, daß mit der Zeit die ganze Industrie, die ganze Produktion in die Hände von Cooperativ-Genossenschaften übergehen werde. Das Prinzip, welches dem neuen System zu Grunde liege, sei ein durchaus demokratisches. Es gewähre dem Volke absoluten Schutz gegen die Monopole der Wenigen und mache die Letzteren thatsächlich unmöglich. Das einzige Monopol, welches unter dem Cooperativ-System entstehen könnte, sei ein wohlthätiges, indem die Lage der Massen dadurch gebessert würde und ihre Bedürfnisse leichter befriedigt werden könnten.

Das ist sehr vernünftig gesprochen, viel gescheidter als man es aus dem Munde dieses Millionärs erwarten konnte. Der Grundgedanke seiner Ausführungen ist vollkommen sozialistisch. Es geschehen noch immer Zeichen und Wunder. Bessern ein Geistlicher, heute ein Millionär zu Gunsten des Sozialismus. Es muß in der Luft liegen.—(Philadelphia Tageblatt.)

Correspondenzen.

St. Paul, Minn., 1. Febr. 1887.

„Am Golde hängt,
Nach Golde drängt,
Doch Alles!"

Die Wahrheit dieses Göthe'schen Ausspruches macht sich nirgends fühlbarer, als gerade da, wo Geld am nothwendigsten gebraucht wird: in den verschiedenen Arbeiterorganisationen. Die laufenden Ausgaben werden wohl durch regelmäßige Steuern gedeckt, aber wie viele unabweisbare anderweitige Forderungen machen sich geltend, für die nicht vorgesorgt ist. Solche Forderungen werden nur von „Fall zu Fall" erledigt. Es sollte aber Vorsorge getroffen werden, der Situation auf „alle Fälle" gewachsen zu sein, zumal da mit dem phönixgleichen Aufschwunge der Arbeiterorganisation naturgemäß auch die Fälle außergewöhnlicher Anforderungen wachsen und sich mehren. Bisher wurden, um solchen Vorkommnissen annähernd gerecht zu werden, Sammellisten in Cirkulation gesetzt. Es ist das eine etwas schwerfällige Maschinerie, mit ungenügendem Erfolge, die entweder ein gut Theil des Aufgebrachten absorbirt, oder anderwärts befriedigt werden muß, also neue Ausgaben verursacht.

Bei nöthigem Verständniß dafür und halbwegs gutem Willen hierzu lassen sich aber auf einfachere Weise mit recht unscheinbaren Mitteln riesige Summen aufbringen. Das hätte noch den Vortheil für sich, daß alle herangezogen würden und nicht Einzelne über ihr Vermögen gehen müßten.

Es ist sehr anerkennenswerth, daß die Organisationen selbstständig bei den Wahlen vorzugehen entschlossen sind. Wahlen kosten aber heidenmäßig viel Geld, deshalb sollte in Zeiten ein tüchtiger Wahl- und Reserve-Fond angelegt werden. Je besser er fundirt ist, je mehr Chancen bei der Wahl.

Mein Vorschlag geht nun dahin: Jede Arbeiterorganisation (die meisten derselben bilden ja wieder Centralisationen) erhebt von jedem Mitgliede wöchentlich wenigstens einen Cent für den Wahl- und Reserve-Fond. Dieser eine Cent ist doch gewiß ein recht nichtssagendes Ding, dennoch kann er sich in einen Riesen verwandeln. Die American Federation of Labor mag uns das veranschaulichen; dieselbe zählt 300,000 Mitglieder. Würde sie nun meinen Vorschlag zur Ausführung bringen, so hätte sie in einer Woche das hübsche Sümmchen von 3,000 Dollars an Hand; in zwei Jahren würde diese über eine Centralisation von 312,000 Dollars verfügen können. Diese Methode fortgesetzt und von allen Organisationen und Centralisationen gemacht, die Wahl wäre auf die Dauer gar nicht im Stande, all das Geld aufzubrauchen; es könnte nebenbei noch für andere edle Zwecke dienstbar gemacht werden. Die Kalamität in Bezug auf Arbeiterhallen könnte dadurch ihrer Erledigung um Bedeutendes näher gerückt werden. Die Benutzung dieses Fonds könnte viel erfolgreicher und auch rascher vor sich gehen.

Gesetzt den Fall: Die Federation of Labor brauchte für irgend einen außergewöhnlichen Fall 10,000 Dollars, so würde sie auf jede zu ihr gehörigen Organisation, im Verhältniß zu deren materiellen Beschaffenheit, einen Theil dieser Summe schlagen und von ihr einfordern; in weniger als der halben Zeit, die die jetzt noch übliche Sammellistenmethode verschlingt, stünde obige Summe zur Verfügung. Dieser Gegenstand ist gewiß der Beachtung werth und sollten sich ihn die Arbeiterorganisationen wohl überlegen und darüber nachdenken. Ich bin überzeugt, er wird sie einen großen Schritt vorwärts thun lassen.

K. Heinr. Müller.

Aus Chicago, Ill.

Hiermit mache ich Ihnen, im Namen des Vereinigungscomité's der sämmtlichen Branchen der Internationalen und Unabhängigen Carpenters Unions von Chicago, die Mittheilung, daß wir uns nach reiflicher Ueberlegung, und nach genauer Durchsicht der Constitutionen der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, (welche am 1. Dec. l. J. in Kraft getreten sind,) in einer extra dazu einberufenen Generalversammlung, welche am 4. Dec. stattfand, entschlossen haben, vom 1. Januar 1887 der obengenannten Brüderschaft beizutreten.

Da wir schon längere Zeit von dem Wunsch beseelt waren, ein vereinigtes Vorgehen der Carpenters von Chicago zu ermöglichen, um unserem gemeinsamen Feind, dem Kapitalismus, entschiedener entgegen treten zu können, deßhalb ist unsere Losung: „Einigkeit macht stark."

Somit empfehlen wir uns denn Ihrer werthen Berücksichtigung, in der Erwartung, von Ihrer Seite das gewünschte Entgegenkommen zu finden. Kann hier gleich noch einschalten, daß wir mit der hiesigen englischen Union in gutem Einvernehmen stehen.

Die Mitgliederzahl die wir gegenwärtig vertreten beträgt circa 1200, welche wir im Frühjahr zu verdoppeln gedenken.

John Grüneberg.

— Zwei neue Arbeitergesetze.— Der Senat nahm am 28. Februar die Hausbill, welche Verfügungen über Arbitration zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern trifft, mit einigen Amendements an.

Dann nahm der Senat auf Antrag Blair's die Hausbill an, welche verbietet, zu öffentlichen Regierungsarbeiten, besonders Regierungsbauten, oder zur Herstellung von Material für Regierungsarbeiten, Sträflingsarbeit oder Ausländer zu verwenden.

Vermischte Notizen.

— Geschworene in Philadelphia haben die „Ehre" eines Scabs auf sechs Cents taxirt. Mit dieser Schätzung sind wir so ziemlich einverstanden.

— Vor die Frage gestellt, entweder aus der Internationalen Cigarrenmacher-Union oder aus dem Orden der Knights of Labor auszuscheiden, haben die Newarker Cigarrenmacher sich für die Union entschieden und sind dabei dem allgemeinen Zug in diesem Geschäfte gefolgt.

— Ein Aufruf an die Gewerkschaftsmitglieder des Landes ist von der Internationalen Cigarrenmacher-Union erlassen worden, worin die Arbeiter aufgefordert werden, sie dadurch zu unterstützen, indem dieselben nur solche Cigarrenläden begünstigen, in denen Cigarren mit dem Internationalen Label zu haben sind.

— Die hohen Herren vom General-Board der Arbeitsritter haben ein feines Haus in der aristokratischen Broadstraße in Philadelphia gekauft und richten es luxuriös mit Sammt-Teppichen, Spitzenvorhängen und feiner Polsterarbeit ein. Unter den Mitgliedern herrscht darüber bitterböse Stimmung. Für sie ist nie Geld da, wenn sie an Strike „beordert" werden, obwohl man ihnen noch Extra-Steuern abfordert.

— Zahlen sprechen.—Ein Delegat der Minenarbeiter berichtete in der Convention zu Columbus, daß von den $96,000, welche von den organisirten Arbeitern für die strikenden Kohlengräber im Hocking-Thale aufgebracht wurden, nur sage und schreibe: achthundert und sechzig Dollars und siebenundsechzig Cents von den Knights of Labor herrührten, von welcher Summe die General-Assembly des Ordens $200 beisteuerte.

— Wm. Kliver, der neuerwählte Präsident der Trades' und Labor Assembly von Chicago, Ills., war seit mehreren Jahren der ehrliche und getreue Schatzmeister der Carpenters Union No. 21. Durch seine ununterbrochene Thätigkeit und Energie hat die Arbeiterbewegung von Chicago viele Erfolge zu verzeichnen und ist seine Erhebung zum Vorsitzenden obiger Körperschaft eine sichere Bürgschaft gegen jede Intrigue politischer Macher.

—Die Baugewerkschaften Boston's. Der hiesige Building Trades Council hat die Errichtung eines Contributionsfonds zu organisiren, der mit einem Circular-Comité der Arbeiter zusammentreten soll, um Arrangements zu treffen, damit gleiche Arbeitsstunden für alle an Bauten beschäftigten Arbeiter eingesetzt und alle zukünftigen Differenzen gütlich beigelegt werden können.

— Ein Monatsbeitrag zur Gewerkschaft ist in England gleich 6 Stunden Arbeitslohn; in den Ver. Staaten dagegen ist derselbe bei den meisten Gewerkvereinen nur gleich 1½ Stunden Arbeitslohn. Und doch gibt es hier noch Leute, welche glauben, die Beiträge zur Gewerkschaft seien zu hoch. Sobald die amerikanischen Arbeiter dasselbe finanzielle System in ihre Gewerkvereine oder Orden einführen, wie ihre englischen Brüder, wird sich auch ihre Macht schnell verdoppeln.

— Nationale Gewerks-Distrikte innerhalb des Ordens der Arbeitsritter werden nun wahrscheinlich sehr rasch hintereinander gebildet werden. Die Möbelarbeiter im Orden hielten eine Convention zu diesem Zwecke am 9. Februar in Cincinnati; die Zink- und Blecharbeiter wollen in Philadelphia tagen, und die Straßenbahn-Leute haben ebenfalls die Gründung eines National-Distrikts in Angriff genommen. Die Umbildung des Ordens in einen Gewerkschafts-Verband ist nur eine Frage der Zeit.

— Trotz dem Geschrei der kapitalistischen Presse Chicago's, daß die Achtstundenbewegung im letzten Mai dem Baugewerbe, u.s.w. ungeheuren Schaden zugefügt, beweisen die Berichte des Jahresabschlusses gerade das Gegentheil, nämlich: Grundeigenthumsverkäufe waren 14,228, im Werthe von $75,275,697; gegen 11,027, im Werthe von $47,866,687, im Jahre 1885. Die Zahl der Gebäude welche errichtet wurden betrug 4,664, welche einen Werth von $26,630,800 repräsentiren, während im Jahre 1885 nur 4,638 Gebäude im Werthe von $24,530,530 verzeichnet sind. Natürlich sind obige Zahlen in der obenerwähnten Presse nur oberflächlich berührt worden.

—"Bradstreets" erscheint wieder mit einer Statistik der Strikes. Es giebt an, daß im vorigen Monat 77,550 Arbeiter gestrikt haben, gegen 47,200 im gleichen Monat des Vorjahres. Nach Geschäftsbranchen vertheilen sie sich wie folgt: Verkehr, 41,300; Kohlengräber, 12,450; Schuhmacher, 14,600; Tabakarbeiter, 4,300; Textilarbeiter, 2,700; Schneider, 1,300; Eisenarbeiter, 6,000. Die Liste ist nicht vollständig, wie man aus den Zeitungsberichten ersehen kann. Die Zahl der Striker ist mit 100,000 eher zu gering als zu hoch angeschlagen. Die Zahl der größeren Strikes beträgt 90; von diesen sind nach "Bradstreets" 52 mit 33,000 Mann zu Gunsten der Arbeiter beendet worden; neun mit 3,700 zu ihren Ungunsten, die übrigen dauern fort. Das Ergebniß ist somit für die Arbeiter durchaus nicht schlecht. Für dem Wall Street Strike waren derselben Quelle zufolge im letzten Monat 40,500 Mann betheiligt; jetzt dürften es 35,000 sein.

MANUFACTURERS WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.

SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 7, 1887.—A mechanics' prize masquerade ball was given by Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 107, of Sandusky, O., on February 3, 1887, for the benefit of a sick fund. The affair was a grand success, every ticket was sold, and a handsome sum was realized. The following is a list of contributors who donated prizes to our ball, and they deserve honorable mention, and also the liberal patronage of all workingmen:

Sandusky Tool Company, Sandusky O.—1 plow, 2 sets of planes, 1 handle smooth plane, 2 bench screws, 3 rolling pins, 6 brad handles, with brad sets.

Harvey W. Peace, Brooklyn, N. Y.—1 dozen best saws.

Richardson Bros., Newark, N. J.—8 of their best saws.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.—3 of their best saws.

Woodrough & McParlin, Cincinnati, O.—3 of their best saws.

Mack & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—1 set of their best chisels.

Yerkes & Plumb, Philadelphia, Pa.—½ dozen hammers, ½ dozen hatchets.

A. G. Peck & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.—6 hatchets.

At the regular meeting of the Brotherhood, Union 107 adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 107, of Sandusky, O., Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend our hearty thanks and best wishes and respects to the above contributors, for aiding us to organize a sick fund.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-members of the Brotherhood that are, or whenever in need of tools, to remember the above manufacturers, as they have shown such kindness towards our Union in contributing so liberally to aid our sick fund. Respectfully,

GEORGE H. SMITH,
H. L. SHUMACHER,
C. F. STATZEL,
} Committee.

J. H. SAYWARD,
DEALER IN
Carpenters' Tools
AND HARDWARE,
No. 25 Washington Street,
HAVERHILL, MASS.
Good Bargains. First-Class Goods.

OBITUARY.

Obituary resolutions inserted at ten cents a line.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our late Bro. August Johnson; and,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Hyde Park Union, 162, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not mourn the less for our brother who has been so untimely taken from us;

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. August Johnson, this union has lost a good, true, and faithful brother;

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be tendered his relatives and friends, in their great affliction;

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning, for thirty days, as a last tribute of respect for our departed brother.

UNION 162, HYDE PARK, ILL.

January 4, 1887.

CAUTION!

PORTLAND,——————OREGON.

Work is very scarce, and many men out of employment.

CURRENT WAGES:

$2.50 - - FOR TEN HOURS.

Believe no advertisements to the contrary.

By order of the Carpenters' Union of Portland, Oregon.

T. F. MAHON,
Secretary.

$50.00 REWARD.

LOCAL UNION No. 58, of the BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, hereby offer a reward of $50 for the

ARREST AND CONVICTION

Of any person or persons detected

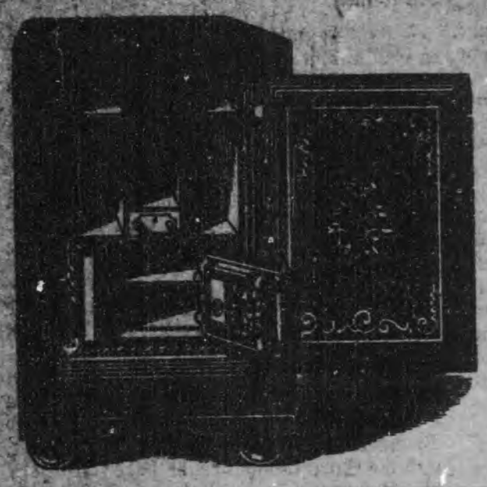
STEALING TOOLS from Members of this Brotherhood.

This action is made necessary, as a large number of Carpenters have recently had their tools stolen.

Los Angeles, Feb. 3, 1887.

FOOT POWER
SCROLL SAWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Lathes, Mortisers, Etc.
FOR WORKSHOP USE.
Sold on trial, if desired
New Catalogue Free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
495 Water Street,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

J. H. FLAHARTY & CO.,
SEALS, BADGES,
Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Burning Brands, Alphabets, etc.
48 Superior St., CLEVELAND, O.

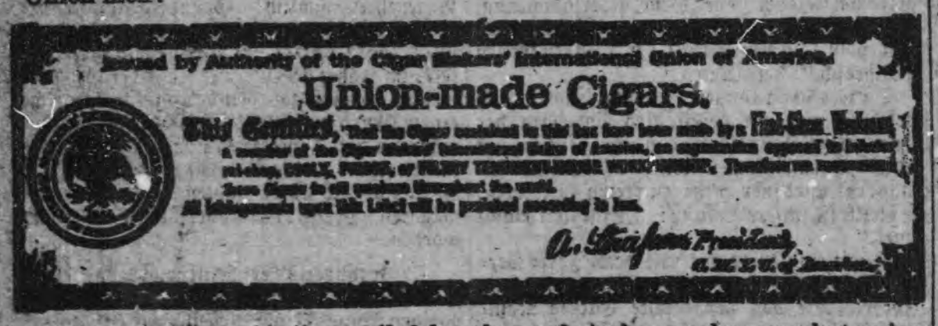


John Farrel. Jordan Mathews.
Geo. L. Remington.

FARREL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Herring's Pat. Champion
SAFES
627 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.

"If you want a Saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

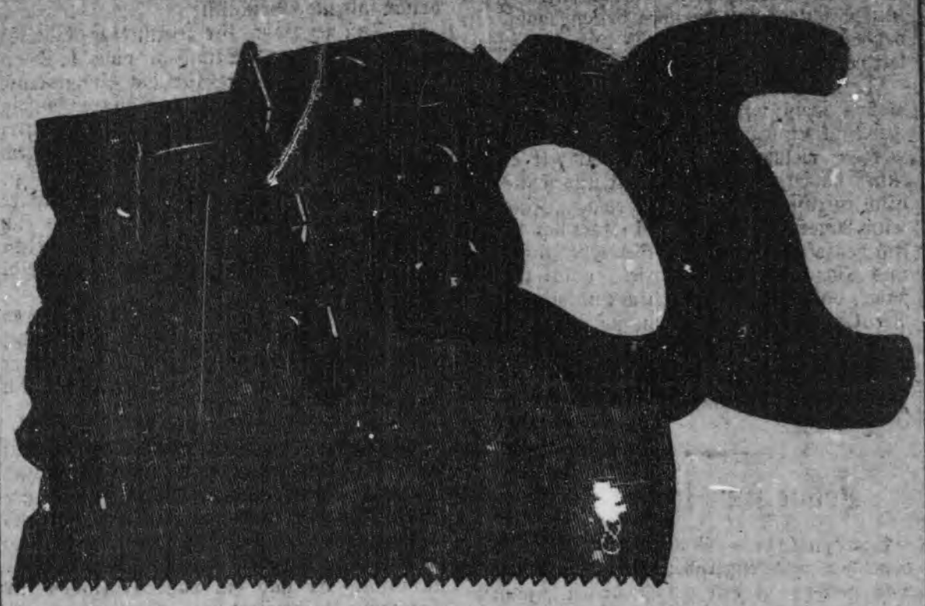
Having the Latest Close-up of Handle, Spring Steel Blades, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square, would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this Journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for $1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
Williamsport, Pa.

Fox's Combination Square
AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
140 Park Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Mechanics' Tools
OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

HARDWARE!

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERXA, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
KENNEBEC ICE.
A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the
YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Patent Adjustable Countersink.

Sent to all parts of the world by mail on receipt of price. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Try a sample.

OTIS SMITH,
Rockville, Conn.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.
Pensacola, Fla.
Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.
E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

UNION 26, Jackson, Mich., now charges $3.00 initiation fee.

UNION 18, Hamilton, Canada, promises to gain considerable new members this season.

KEY WEST, FLA.—All material has to be brought here by boats, consequently work is very unsteady.

CLEVELAND, O.—Union 234 (German) held a very successful mass meeting March 26, in favor of nine hours.

AURORA, ILL.—We have a host of "wood butchers" here, and a lot of jobbers who [illegible]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Many out of work in this city, and we are determined that Unions 223 and 224 shall be maintained.

ATHENS, PA.—The "Cheap John" contractors here are ruining business. They take work for about the bare cost of material.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—As usual, men are pouring in here from every quarter of the globe, but we are doing all we can to "corral" the new comers into Union 160.

TROY, N. Y.—Work very dull, and the employers are endeavoring to precipitate a lock-out of the masons and other branches in the building line. Our unions are solid, and in good condition.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash. T.—We have organized a union, and the contractors are sending east for 500 men to fill our places. They want to cut us down to 25 cents per hour. Work is very scarce here.

UNION 118, Manchester, N. H., held its second annual entertainment and oyster supper last month, at Good Templars' Hall. It was attended by fully 300 persons, and proved a thoroughly successful affair.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than one-half of the carpenters are idle, owing to the inclement weather. The address of General Secretary McGuire here, on March 29, was very encouraging to Union 94.

GEO. E. MCNEILL'S book on "The Labor Movement—The Problem of To-day," is the most accurate and interesting history of the labor movement in America. It is well worth reading, and devotes considerable space to the history of our Brotherhood.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—Union 71 has started with bright prospects, and will embrace all the territory from 55th street to 71st street, and from State street to Ashland avenue. With the co-operation of all sister unions in the vicinity, we will succeed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A mill owner in this city, named Beardsley, has been ridiculing Union 203, and preventing his workmen from joining. We are following up his mill-work wherever it is sent, and after a while it will be our turn "to laugh in our sleeves."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—$5,400 has been already subscribed for the Carpenters' Hall Association, under the auspices of Union 56. A delegation from Union 56 visited Union 86, San Bernardino, at its hall, March 17. A delegation from Union 235, of Riverside, was also present.

ITEMS OF TRADE NEWS.

UNION 25, Toledo, O., held a public meeting with good results, March 2.

UNION 227, Philadelphia, is making great headway, initiating new members at every meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Union 34 held a rousing public meeting last month in New Windom Hall.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Union 87 has taken a leading part in forming a Building Trades Council in this city.

CARPENTERS' Union, No. 2, of Cincinnati, O., has resolved to recognize no cigar label but the international blue label.

RICHMOND, VA.—Union 132 held a very well attended and fruitful public meeting last month, in favor of nine hours as a day's work.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND, delegate from Union 84, Akron O., to the Buffalo Convention last August, is a labor candidate for Mayor of that city.

DAVID GREGG, one of the delegates to our first convention, in Chicago, 1881, is now a resident in St. Augustine, Fla., and is President of the new union just started there.

ON APRIL 23, Carpenters' Union 209 (German), of Cincinnati, O., will give a grand entertainment at Workmen's Hall, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of a flag.

JOSIAH R. DYER is re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer of the Granite Cutters National Union for the eighth year, and the headquarters are removed from Philadelphia to New York.

[illegible] weapon is all right, but the "boycott," organized labor's means for bringing employers to reason is all wrong. This is a case where sance for the goose is not sance for the gander.

WHEELING, W. V.—Union 3 has elected a committee of seven, on organization, to promote the interests of organization among non-union carpenters. Bro. Geo. L. Muhn proposes to soon organize a carpenters' union in Parkersburgh, W. Va.

THE NAME of the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," its title, and all constitutions ever adopted by it, have been and are now copyrighted in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. All infringements on the name will be punished by law.

"UNION No. 1," Washington, D. C., is striving to get its cards recognized by Union 29, of Baltimore, and by other unions. Union No. 1 is suspended for non-payment of its legal debts, and it cannot be recognized by any of our local unions any more than a suspended or expelled member can be recognized. Remember the cards of members of "Union No. 1" are no good in our Brotherhood.

DETROIT, MICH.—De Man Bros. planing mill, have locked-out their union men until they return to work on the ten hours system. The carpenters of this city are determined to stand by the nine hours, and won't use a foot of material that comes from De Man's mill, until they recognize the nine-hour rule. This firm signed an agreement for nine hours, and has broken it.

SINCE the Convention, in August last, we have paid out $12,806.46 in death benefits, on 102 claims; 39 died of lung diseases, chiefly chronic. Union 22, of San Francisco, alone, had 11 claims (owing to the recently large death rate of that city). Estimating on the 102 claims paid, we find the death-rate in our Brotherhood will average 7 per year to the thousand, and 38 years is the average age at time of death.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The unions in the building line have formed a Building Trades' Council. The Carpenters' Trade Council was the mainspring of the movement. The Carpenters' Council is composed of 43 delegates, and represents 6,000 members. Its officers are: J. Sterling, President; F. Myers, Vice-President; E. Bates, Recording Secretary; J. Brennock, Financial Secretary and Walking Delegate; J. Parkes, Treasurer, and R. Rowe, Door Keeper.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union, No. 6, of New York, has resolved in favor of enforcing the nine-hour rule among its members.

"WHY DO they cry for bread?" asked the innocent French princess, as the roar of the fierce, hungry mob resounded through the courtyard of Versailles. "If they have no bread, why don't they eat cake?"

THE NEXT NATIONAL UNION to be formed in the building line will be the Stone Cutters' General Union of America. And in this work, the *Stone Cutters' Journal*, of St. Paul, Minn., is doing a yeoman's service.

CINCINNATI, O.—Building Trades Council, composed of eighteen different bodies and about 16,000 men, proposes to erect a hall. The idea is to incorporate the council and issue stock in $10 shares, to members only, for a building to cost about $30,000.

G. H. NIX, publisher of the *Zimmerkunst*, monthly organ of the Verband der Zimmerleute (National Carpenters' Union), of Germany, writes us that he favors a meeting of the representative officers of the Carpenters' National Unions of Europe and America, at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1889.

THE MARCH Report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows trade is very dull in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and moderate in Scotland, while New Zealand and Australia are overstocked with men. The society has 449 branches, 25,404 members, 2,090 on unemployed benefit, 365 on sick benefit, and 194 on superannuation benefit.

BOSTON, MASS.—On March 28, Unions 33 and 138, turned out in force in parade [illegible] from adjacent cities also took part, and Faneuil Hall was thronged with a vast concourse of people who listened to addresses from General Secretary McGuire, F. K. Foster and D. H. Biggs.

IF THERE is a contemptible coward on the face of the earth, it is a man with a knowledge of law who tries to frighten ignorant working people by telling them the law will do terrible things to them for boycotting. To take advantage of a man's ignorance is a mean, low, degrading, unpardonable sin, and every one caught at it ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

THE Journeymen Bakers' National Union now numbers 45 local unions. It has issued a circular to all our local unions, which has been endorsed by our General Secretary, asking aid and encouragement in the formation of bakers' unions in every city where there is no such union. We trust the appeal will not be unheeded, and that our local unions will not only assist the bakers, but also all other trades striving to organize.

CANTON, OHIO.—President A. J. Kintz, of Union 143, has been doing an excellent work in furnishing the Canton *Daily Repository* with articles, from time to time, in behalf of our Brotherhood. The same methods can be used to advantage by all our local unions. Use the daily press of your city, brothers, and let the outside world know our purposes. We have naught to fear, and much to gain, by having our objects known.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The firm of Longstaff & Hurd are paying nine hours' pay for nine hours' work Saturdays, where the men formerly got full pay. This firm employs 70 men, and sends most of its work to be put up in New York City and vicinity. They prepare stairs and inside finish of all kinds. The carpenters in New York would do a very good turn if they would only refuse to put up Longstaff & Hurd's work, until said firm complies with union rules and hires union men.

THE GREATEST QUESTION in the world is, how to give every man a man's share in what goes on in life. Not a pig's share, not a horse's share, not the share of a machine fed with oil, only to make it work and nothing else. It isn't a man's share just to mind your pin-making, or your glass-blowing, and higgle about your own wages, and bring up your family to be ignorant sons of ignorant fathers, and no better prospect; that is a slave's share.—*George Eliot.*

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

GERMANY.—The National Carpenters' Union will hold its Annual Convention in Lübeck, May 29-31.

SCOTLAND.—James Beveridge, has been re-elected General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland for the next three years, without opposition. —The coal miners are making a vigorous movement for an advance of six pence, to make wages five shillings per day.—As showing the little doing in the building trade, several Scotch timber yards are restricting the hours of labor to forty-four per week.

ENGLAND.—The carpenters and joiners of New Castle and Gateshead were threatened with a reduction in wages of ½ penny per hour, whereupon they gave a counter notice to the employers for an advance of ½ penny. Both notices are now withdrawn by mutual consent, and the men are working at the usual rate—8 pence per hour for 50 hours per week.—In Birmingham a proposed reduction of 1 penny per hour in carpenters' wages is to be settled by arbitration. The employers are talking of a lockout, and the reduction also involves other branches of the building trades.—The National Association of "Master Builders of Great Britain" recently held its half yearly meeting at Nottingham. A very small attendance was present. The next meeting will be held in Glasgow.—It is said that more than 125,000 people in the city of London are engaged in the building trades, while in the entire kingdom 689,000 are so engaged.—Labor unions of England spent in thirty years upwards of $19,000,000 for the relief of members.—London labor leaders are taking a novel way of pushing forward labor organization. They have had [illegible] meetings addressed by [illegible] and packs.

HOW TO MARK TOOLS.

Much trouble can often be saved by marking tools with their owner's name, which can easily be done in the following manner: Coat over the tools a thin layer of wax or hard tallow, by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax warm, until it flows, and let it cool. When hard, mark your name through the wax with a graver, and apply aqua-fortis (nitric acid); after a few moments, wash off the acid thoroughly with water, warm the metal enough to melt the wax, and wipe it off with a soft rag. The letters will be found etched into the steel.

THE UNITED HOUSE FRAMERS, of New York appear to be in bad odor just now among the journeymen's unions in the building trades of that city. The framers are really carpenters who do the rough work on a building. They lay beams or "set joists," put on the roof timbers, lay flooring, etc. Their wages have been from 25 to 50 cents a day lower than carpenters receive, and for this reason, when a boss can use them to do the work of regular carpenters they are so employed.

THE PATERSON *Labor Standard* says: "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and the United Order of Carpenters should amalgamate." To this we wish to say, that we have been urging the United Order, again and again, to amalgamate with us. We had matters arranged for a mutual conference a year ago, but the United Order unceremoniously dropped the whole matter, on the eve of the conference. Nevertheless, we are ready to try it again, if the United Order will only agree to meet us. The unity of the craft is our sole purpose.

CARPENTERS in the city of London receive ninepence an hour, and work fifty-two and a half hours per week; this makes $9.45 per week. Bricklayers get about the same, but their work is very uncertain, and the average earnings per week of the bricklayer for the year round, is not more than $7. These are small figures when compared with the amounts received by bricklayers and carpenters in some of our large cities; but then, on the whole, the tradesman in London has not nearly the expenditure his fellow craftsman has in this country. Neither has he the advantages.

Keep away from Chicago and Cincinnati. Carpenters are on general strike in both cities. 7000 men are out in Chicago and 2000 in Cincinnati. The prospects are favorable to the men.

THE TEXAS CAPITOL, A SCAB JOB.

AUSTIN, Texas, March, 17, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the Texas Capitol building, now in course of construction at this place, has been and is still under boycott by the Granite Cutters International Union, and the Knights of Labor.

2. That the carpenter and joiner work is soon to begin; and that the sub-contractor proposes to advertise for 300 carpenters and joiners in the near future.

3. All union and K. of L. men, as well as all sympathizers, are respectfully urged and requested to steer clear of the job, as the building, so far, has been constructed with convict labor and Mexican and Italian —non-union labor.

4. All papers friendly to organized labor will please copy.

VIGILANTE.

BUSTED BY A STRIKE.

"It vhas all owing to der shtrikes in my shop," explained a Wisconsin wagon maker who had gone to the wall.

"Vhy, you of ten, and don't vant to pay me."

"What did they want?"

"Vhell, I doan' pay 'em for dree months und dey shump on me for der money. I doan' haf it, und I vhas gone oop like some balloons."

WANTED CARPENTERS!

Wanted — Carpenters and the working people in general to rote the perverted freedom of the press by railroad corporations, real estate speculators and would-be contractors, who make a business of publishing and circulating delusive pamphlets and ostentatious advertisements for selfish purposes and to mislead the working people who are searching for employment.

During the past twelve months there have been many advertisements published encouraging carpenters to come to Los Angeles to find employment, and now this city is overrun with them.

On one building, by actual count, 119 carpenters applied for work during 10 days, and not one was required. As near as the Union can ascertain there are over 200 carpenters out of employment at the present time in this city.

The Carpenters' Union of Los Angeles deem it their duty to warn their fellow-workingmen against the treachery of speculators who by delusive advertisements have overrun the State with idle men.

Fellow-workingmen, take a friendly warning and save expense and disappointment.

Any newspaper that will republish this article will confer a favor on the working-people.

Published by UNION 56, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

IN THE Cigarmakers' International Union the vote on joining the American Federation of Labor stands 4382 in the affirmative, and 113 in the negative.

ON MAY 2 the Carpenters' Unions of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and San Rafael, California, will hold a grand reunion picnic at Shell-Mound Park.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.
Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1887.

FRATERNITY.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

What though the crowds who shout the word,
Pervert the meaning it should bear,
And feel their hearts with hatred stirr'd,
Even while their plaudits load the air;
Yet shall not we, thou mighty THOUGHT;
Despair thy triumph yet to see,
Or doubt the good that shall be wrought
In thy great name, FRATERNITY.

By prophets told, by psalmists sung,
Preached on the Mount by lips sublime,
The theme of every sage's tongue
For twice a thousand years of time;
What happy progress hast thou made?
What bliss to man has flowed from thee?
What war and bloodshed hast thou stayed?
What peace affirmed, FRATERNITY?

Alas! the years have failed to teach
The obvious lesson to mankind,
And myriad preachers failed to preach
Conviction to the deaf and blind.
Still do we rush to furious war,
Still to the slayer bend the knee,
And still, most Christian as we are,
Forget thy name, FRATERNITY.

And shall we, cramm'd with mutual hates,
Despise our neighbor for a flaw?
And sneer, because he promulgates,
Before he understands thy law?
No! let us hail the word of might,
Breathed by a nation of the free;
Thy recognition is a light—
Thy name a faith, FRATERNITY.

The preacher may belie his creed,
But still the truth preserves its flame;
The sage may do a foolish deed,
Yet wisdom shares not in the shame.
Be scorning hushed—be cavil dumb—
Whatever ills the world may see,
We'll look for blessings yet to come
In thy great name, FRATERNITY.

A TRAMP.

"Mister, don't say no. What do I want with a dime? To get a drink? Maybe. True, I'm a tramp, and you folks say 'Why don't you go to work?' Say, will you give me a job? No? I thought not. It's so darned easy to preach, but when a man tries to get a chance he always gets left. Yes, there's the woodyard, where a man can saw a cord of wood for fifteen cents' worth of grub. And there's the county charity, where a man can get a loaf of stale bread if he takes off his hat and manhood, and stoops low enough to the political thieves who run it, and accept as charity the crust that may keep him from starving.

"What's that you say? I'm asking charity from you, and that's as bad as taking it from the poor societies? O no, mister, I come to you as man to man. Go to the public charity, and the official, in his fine uniform, treats you like a cur that is trying to steal a bone. No, I don't want any of what people call charity. I ask you for a dime simply because I'm so weak and tired and hungry that I *must* get something to sustain life, or else lie down and die.

"I talk like a man of some education, do I? Well, I had fair schooling, and spent all the time I could in trying to learn. How did I get so low? It must have been through drink? That's where you're off your base, mister. I guess I never in a month, when I was best off, drank as much as you or one of your wealthy friends drink in a day. That's the way you fellows who have the bulge on wealth try to make your minds easy when you see a man down. Why, mister, where I lived the whole town wouldn't spend in a year in drink as much as you rich 'uns chuck out in one wine supper.

"Why, what the whole gang in the mill where I worked (500 of us) got in wages for a month, wouldn't pay for the banquet the boss, Mr. C——, gave after we were locked out. And our combined wages for a year wouldn't equal what he gave a big-bellied evangelist to help him to save our souls. Our bodies were of no account.

"Where's my home? I aint got any. I used to have one back in Ohio, and worked in a rolling-mill. But the firm brought over a lot of foreigners, and we had to go to work for the same pay the Bohemians and Poles got, which was so much lower than American workers had ever earned in that line that we could hardly exist in decency on the wages. Two years later we found there had been three further cuts in wages, and then the imported paupers kicked. We few American workers had not manhood enough left to kick. We were locked out, starved and clubbed by the authorities. Later, starvation compelled the workers to accept the terms offered by the bosses.

"As I had taken a leading and active part in the trouble, when it was ended I could not get employment even under the reduction, and was further informed by the boss that he would blacklist me as far as he possibly could. Since then I could get no job at iron work, and as I am fit for nothing else, having worked all my life at that trade, I was forced to be a tramp.

"Don't think it was free choice, sir. The little education and refinement I had was rather a hurt than a good, for I couldn't get down to cleaning streets or peddling shoe-strings.

"Did I have a family? Yes, sir. I had the best wife and three of the finest children you ever laid eyes on. What became of them? Mary, my wife, she died soon after the hard times came, from hunger and grief together. You see, it was a cold wet, sloppy day when the company put us out of *their* house, which we had lived in for years, paying enough in rent to build a half dozen like it, and Mary, wife—she wasn't overly strong, poor girl—she took cold and sick and died. Don't mind me, mister. I feel all broke up when I think of that time.

"What became of the young ones? They went to the poorhouse, and Ned and Nan they hungered so for their mam, that they kinder wilted away and died, too. Little Mary, she's still livin' there, mister; but I never 'spect to see her again, for I've lost heart, and purty soon, mister, I'll lay down in some wet ditch, and never get up no more.

"What's that you're givin' me? a V? That no good now, sir. The time's past when it might a done good. I've had all the nerve and good druv out of me? I'm played out. But I tell you what to do, friend, if you'll let me call you so; send it to little Mary at the poorhouse; here's her address, and say you saw her old dad, and he love's her, and wishes he could do her some good, and he can't just make it out that so many folks have so much that's no good to 'em, and so many folks that need so little to keep 'em happy, have to starve and freeze to death.

"No, mister, I can't take so much money. It would do me no good now. Give me a quarter, and do what I ask you, and that will do me more good now than money."

* * * * * * *

So they parted. The tramp and the man of wealth. As the rich man went up the road, he thought, "There's lots of truth in what that poor devil meant. The Church says he is my brother. Then, in justice, I should treat him as such. But what can I do single handed? I can at least labor to help to change the present economic conditions which perpetuate such infamous class distinctions."

What thought the tramp as, with bowed head, he stumbled onward, shivering in his rags? No one can tell. In his seething brain boiled and bubbled all the hell that class of birth or wealth has made its slaves endure since man first lived. The wind blew fiercer. Through the rain and mud and mire he struggled onward. His brain was still confused, for with the thought of what he had been and what he was now, there mingled soft-toned chimes of love and light and brightness from the "long ago." But from the deepest recess of his mind there came this thought, clear cut and firm, the only remnant of the manhood gone, "Will ever all men live and work and love like brothers? Will ever, from the womb of Time, be born the age when there will be no kings by birth or wealth, and no subjected slaves to toil, through vested wrong, in rags, so they, the kings, may strut in fine array? I know not. I have played my little part and can but die."

The morning sun now gilds the eastern sky, and flashing through the glen, tints with his glory all the rags that cover that which once did live and move. For in the ditch, beside the winding road, beneath the weeds that quiver in the breeze, lies dead "a tramp." And on his face, smoothed by the hand of death, is born again the hope and joy of youth.—HOMO, in *Henry George's Standard.*

PITTSBURGH CARPENTERS.

One evening, less than two years ago, six or eight carpenters dropped into the *Labor Herald* office, and asked the co-operation of the editor in getting Secretary McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to pay Pittsburgh a visit, and call a meeting of the "Knights of the Plane," with a view toward organizing a union. This we cheerfully did, and in two weeks' time Secretary McGuire held his meeting, and, in the office of the *Labor Herald*, about a dozen men effected an organization, which in less than two years' time has grown to great proportion. The ranks of the baker's dozen have been swollen to a dozen hundred, and the carpenters of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the surrounding towns are more thoroughly organized than ever before in the history of Organized Labor of Allegheny county, and as a result of their thorough organization, after the first of May nine hours will constitute a day's work, at the wages for which the boys so nobly struck not long since. The master builders have accepted the proposition of the journeymen, and there will be no strike this spring, despite the prediction of some of the "prognosticators of hard times."

We congratulate the members of the brotherhood on the success in making nine hours constitute a day's work.

We congratulate the dozen honest workers who formed the nucleus of this great organization in Pittsburgh, for they should feel proud of the results of the first meeting.

Lastly, we congratulate the *Labor Herald* for its humble efforts in assisting the carpenters to organize, and return thanks to our many subscribers among that craft, who have so liberally supported this paper for its action in their behalf.—*Pittsburgh Labor Herald.*

A GRAPHIC SKETCH OF LIFE AMONG THE LONDON CARPENTERS.

Counting carpenters and "wood butchers" together, it is estimated that about 20,000 men make their living in London as carpenters and joiners. Of these, nearly 5,000 are of the "wood butcher," or inexpert workman class, and therefore do not belong to the trade societies. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with 3,000 members in London and 25,000 in Great Britain, is the larger of the two societies. The General Union of Carpenters and Joiners having 1,000 members in London, and 6,000 in Great Britain, is the second. Only a third, therefore, of the expert carpenters are trade-unionists. This is in part due to the fact that as in all London trade societies the carpenters' unions are for insurance as well as for trade purposes. Age and other disqualifications serve, therefore, to keep out many mechanics who sympathize with the unions. To keep such debarred mechanics under the influence of trade unionism, an effort has been made to bring them into the trade societies as non-insured members at a trifling fee. This entirely failed, as it was found the men took no interest and would pay no fees except when allowed to share in the societies' guarantee against sickness or lack of employment. At present all London carpenters work fifty-two and a half hours per week at nine pence (about 18 cents) an hour. This uniformity is largely due, it is claimed, to a series of strikes beginning in 1859. In that year, a great strike of all the building trades caused the introduction of the hour system. A twenty-three weeks' struggle also caused a decrease in working hours from fifty-eight and a half to fifty-six and a half per week and an increase in pay from five shillings six pence (about $1.30) per day, to seven pence (14 cents) per hour. In 1866 another penny (2 cents) was added per hour by the masters, without the compulsion of a strike. In 1872 an application for a penny per hour more pay, and a decrease of four hours per week in the laboring period caused a general lockout in all branches of the building trade. After a seventeen weeks' struggle the carpenters yielded without having obtained what they asked, but this was peaceably given by the masters within the next two years. In 1877 a demand for an advance of ten pence per hour was made, but withdrawn, and the carpenters took no part in the general strike of that year. Since then there has been no strike in London, and in spite of the bad times there has been no attempt to decrease the wages or increase the hours of work.

The relations between employer and employed were never better, it is said, than now. The regulations, hours, and pays are quite generally enforced throughout London, although some firms get more and give less. Uniform pay has, however, brought into existence a class of carpenters who do not benefit by this uniformity; they are called "improvers" or learners, and the excuse made for refusing them full pay is that they are inexpert workmen finishing their trade education at the bench. They are paid from 3½ to 7½ pence per hour. I saw one man of 40 who through stupidity had worked all his life at six pence per hour. In one shop I found 4 "improvers" among thirty workmen. Apprentices are taken for six years at from $1 per week for the first year to $3.50 per week for the sixth year. Neither masters nor men like to see apprentices in the shops. Hence I found that the sons of most of the carpenters I saw had not learned any trade, but were either clerks or unskilled workmen. This system has not yet forced the importation of German skilled labor, as recruits from the provinces supply the demand for fresh carpenters. There are signs, however, that the carpentering trade like other trades in which apprentices are done away with, will eventually be flooded with well-trained foreign workmen. No attempt has yet been made to force uniformity of wages and hours among the carpenters of Great Britain. The carpenters of Lewes, for instance, work eight and a half hours longer each week for 3 pence an hour less than is paid to London carpenters. The result is that country carpenters have flooded the London labor market in their search for high pay and short hours.

The building trade in London ought, from the number of buildings going up, to be in good condition, but it is estimated that 3,000 carpenters are now out of work. These men come largely from the shipbuilding centers, from which hard times have driven them. They carry in many cases several hundred dollars' worth of tools, the mere cost of transportation of which serves to keep them in London when once they get there. If these men are society men, they bring with them a traveling card which entitles them while out of work to 35 cents a day from any branch to which they are accredited. The society also keeps "out of employment" books, placed generally at handily located taverns. The men sign daily while out of work, and by reference to them Secretaries of branches are able to warn the men of any approaching vacancies in a shop or building job. Most of the best workmen are society men, as by means of these books they obtain an important advantage over non-society men in their search for work. Several contractors told me they could not afford to quarrel with the trade societies, as this would take from them their best workmen.—*New York Herald.*

THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF UNION MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The unusual number of balls this winter given by various trade unions, show that workingmen are beginning to enjoy more of the pleasant features of life.

A few years ago we seldom heard of a union ball. The poor laboring man saw but little pleasure or ever expected to enjoy any of the pleasures of life. To-day they are awakening and organizing everywhere to gain a share of the pleasures and luxuries that they have so long heaped up for a few selfish persons. And if you look upon the domestic life of the laboring man to-day, you will find just as great a change as that presented to you in his public life. Look upon his table, and you will find good substantial food, food that would make even a gouty money king healthy to live upon. Nothing is scanted, but plenty for all is the way you find many a workman's table covered to-day. And as you recollect the scanty meal of the workingman but a few years ago, you will look for the cause, and if you search carefully you will find this great change of affairs were brought about by unions. Look at his wife and children, and you will find a happy change for the better. No ragged squalor, no pale, weary looking woman or ragged stupid children, but a healthy, matronly looking lady and neatly dressed and intelligent looking children, with slates and books here and there around the room, tells the story, yes plainly tells the story of the great improvements and benefits that unionism has gained for the workingman. In no other manner could such a great change have been brought about. In most all trades that have formed unions, prices have been maintained and the members have steady work, while in the unorganized trades, prices have been continually reduced from time to time and workmen were laid idle whenever times got a little dull. The reason is plain. Unorganized labor has no power, while organized labor is allowed a voice in matters pertaining to the struggle for bread. And looking at the benefits that unionism has brought about, we can only wonder that all trades do not try to gain the advantages that a thoroughly organized union has given other trades. We say to all trades, organize and educate if you wish to make any advance, if you wish to enjoy the comforts you see other workingmen enjoying. And to labor unions, educate your members more fully, and thereby more firmly unite as a band, of brothers who seek their own and the individual advancement of each other. This is the secret of union prosperity.—*Journal of Industry, Quincy, Ill.*

TRADE RULES ADOPTED BY UNION 142, PITTSBURG, PA.

RULE 1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work; all overtime to be discouraged except when absolutely necessary, when no less than time and one-half time shall be paid.

RULE 2. Shops, mills and other concerns where Rule 1 is violated, the union, after being apprised of the violation by the Shop Committee, shall appoint a special committee to confer with the owners or managers of said concerns, and endeavor to get this rule established; in the event of failure, the union, by a two-thirds vote, shall decide on measures to deal with said concerns.

RULE 3. Shops, mills, and other concerns who run according to union rules, but practice discrimination against employing union men, shall be proceeded with as prescribed in Rule 2.

RULE 4. The President of the union shall appoint a Shop Committee of from one to three members (according to discretion) in each shop, mill or other concern, who shall be the only ones authorized to present any difficulty in their places of employment to the union to be settled; provided, said committee shall have no power themselves to settle any grievance that may compromise in any manner any of the by-laws or trade rules of this union.

RULE 5. Railroad or car fare shall be paid by the employer, where the distance to the place of work cannot be easily walked inside of thirty minutes from the shop; provided, this rule does not relate to members living in the suburbs, or those who may live near the place of work.

RULE 6. When this union deems itself strong enough, and after each member in good standing have been notified by a written notice at least three weeks prior to action, it shall proceed to elect a walking delegate, whose duties shall be similiar to such delegates in other trades; he shall be elected by ballot semi-annually, and shall receive as pay the average wages of a carpenter.

RULE 7. Any member going to work on a struck job, knowing such to be the case, shall be fined five dollars for each day so worked; this fine cannot be remitted, unless by an unanimous vote of this union.

ALL MEN are equal; it is not birth, but virtue alone, that makes the difference.—*Voltaire.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Apprentice System.

Whereas, The lack of a proper apprentice system has proven very injurious to the best interests of our trade, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take this matter into serious consideration and recommend to the various unions the best means to lessen the evil under which we now labor in relation to this matter.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Correspondence of Delegates.

Inasmuch as the delegates here assembled have endeavored to conscientiously perform their several duties as expected by their respective unions, and in the performance of those duties have striven to act together in harmony for the welfare of the entire Brotherhood, be it

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inadvisable that the acquaintanceship thus formed be permitted to lapse, and strongly recommend that it be kept up by means of correspondence, that we may interchange views for the welfare of our Brotherhood.

District Organization.

Whereas, There are conflicting ideas on some particular matters affecting different localities, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take into serious consideration the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, and report to the unions by means of a circular or through the columns of the CARPENTER.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employrs

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical.

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for our own common good.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

A CHAMPION LIAR.

There is a liar in California trying to head off the liars who get up the circulation statement for the daily papers. The California liar says:

"Bill Vanders, who fell through the roof of a sawmill when the boiler exploded last week, coughed up a circular saw and a piece of lung to-day. Dr. Wilkins put the lung back under Vanders' shirt, and set it up by the steam gauge. He was so far recovered this evening that he blew the bottom out of a lung-tester, and the water in the machine nearly drowned a Baptist preacher.

Vanders, who was the engineer at the time of the boiler explosion, was not only docked for the fifteen minutes he was in the air, but the owner of the mill made him repair the hole in the roof at his own expense, besides bringing suit for the recovery of the saw."

WORKINGMEN can travel on Belgian railways, to and from their work, at a cost of about one-tenth of a cent per mile, and Belgian railways pay, too. Belgian railways are run by the government.

WOMAN WITH A SAW.

When a woman her home would decorate,
She stops not at the obstacles small or great;
But the funniest sight her trials afford
Is when madam essays to saw a board.

With her knee on a board, and the board on a chair,
She poises her saw with a knowing air;
Makes several wild rasps at the penciled line,
And is off with a whiz the reverse of fine.

With lips compressed, she gets down to work,
And crosses the timber jerkity-jerk;
She can't keep to the line, her knees slip askew;
But she keeps to the work till the board splits in two.

She has damaged the chair, she has ruined the saw;
Her back is aching, her hands are raw;
And she finds when she tries to fit her prize,
It's an inch too short of the requisite size.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL MEN AND CARPENTERS.

The idea of working for such a mere pittance as $2.00 or $2.50, at a business that calls for as much judgment and skill and knowledge of materials, as is required of a carpenter, is, to say the least, not very encouraging, nor a very great inducement to a man to put much time or thought into his work, much less heart and spirit. As compared with a majority of the members of the professions, I honestly believe that the carpenters and joiners of this country will be well able to hold their own from a mental or physical standpoint. I cannot see why there should be such a disparity in the amount that is now allowed for professional services, in comparison with carpenter work. I will venture to say that of the two professions, legal and medical, that one good carpenter and joiner—I mean a good mechanic—will do *more* towards developing and building up a country, and thereby making it valuable in the eyes of the world at large, than any *ten* members of the above professions, and yet look at the difference in their remuneration financially and their position socially. The professional man assuming to be of so much higher order of humanity than we are. The common mudsills of society are only fit to be stepping-stones on which the professional men walk into power and office. They seem to take it for granted that the administration of government and political and social preferment, is for them, and them alone; while the mechanic, farmer, and laborer—the bone and sinew, and, with all due reverence to the "professionals," a good proportion of the BRAIN of this country—is entitled to very little, if any, voice in the matter of making and executing the laws of the land. I honestly believe we, as the builders up of this country, we who have made it what it is—the foremost nation in the world—should, at least, have a fair representation in its Legislatures and in Congress, and to that end will devote the spare moments of my life. CHIP.

Springfield, Ill.

PIECE WORK.

Organized carpenters set their faces against piece work, and have pretty well wiped out that mode of work so much in vogue a few years ago. At first the piece worker may get a fair price for his work, but as others fall into line and become his competitors, a starvation limit in the way of compensation is soon reached. The piece worker makes a veritable machine of himself. But the evil don't end here, for he forces other to his slavish level, although these continue to work by the day, by the tendency piece work has to lower wages, and bring about a demand for a greater quantity of work to be piled up by the regular day hand. And then again, piece work inevitably leads to botch work. Go into a newly built house that has been left to piece workers to construct, and you will find the floor to wabble under your feet, for the want of proper nailing; about every third joist is all that receives a nail. The doors will not swing round to the wall, not the fault of the hinges, but of hurry-up, get-done quickly, slip-shod piece work. The piece working carpenter imitates the plumber in making his joints with putty. The speculator in real estate don't care for all this botch work; he don't intend to carry the property, but will fasten it on to some poor devil of an investor who is incapable of looking beneath the surface of things. Buddensick, the ex-piece-work builder, who is now languishing in Sing Sing prison for the improper construction of a row of houses, knows how the old thing works.—*Baltimore Labor Free Press.*

WHAT A PROFESSOR THINKS.

"I have not the least doubt but that these labor organizations cut off one-half of the drain on charity funds. Those organizations lead the men to habits of saving. The union creates a strong feeling of brotherhood and co-operation which will eventually do the laborer his greatest good. These organizations are educators, and they will cause him to seek the ballot. They take him from the saloon, and, in fact, do more for him than almost any other one thing. Nothing can be more erroneous than the belief that strikes are the principal objects of trades unions, unless it is the statement that the unions themselves are demoralizing."—*Prof. E. S. Bemis.*

YOUTHFUL INTUITION.

Son—What place is this, pa?

Father—This is the park, my son.

What is that pretty building over there?

That is the conservatory, my boy.

What a beautiful place. Who does it belong to, pa?

It belongs to the people, my boy.

But who pays for it?

Why, the taxpayers, of course, my son.

Are those rough-looking men over there, sorting out flowers, taxpayers?

No, my boy, they are only common laborers.

Don't they pay taxes, too, pa?

No, my son, it is only the property holders who pay taxes.

Do property holders do any work?

No, my son, not as a rule.

Where do they get the money to pay the taxes with?

Oh, from rents and profits of business, I suppose.

But who pays the rents and profits?

Oh! Why—the people who occupy the houses and consume goods, I suppose.

Don't these dirty men occupy houses and consume goods?

Yes, I presume so.

Then I guess that they're the ones that pay the taxes after all, ain't they?

Well, I suppose so. But why do you ask such ridiculous questions?

If the property holders don't work and don't produce anything, how do they live?

They live from the same source that they pay their taxes from, I presume.

Oh! Do these ragged men make the park, pay the taxes, and support the property-holders besides?

Well, yes; I presume that is the case, but you make me tired asking such foolish questions.

Did these men make all those fine, smooth carriage roads too?

Why, yes; I presume they did.

How is it I don't see them riding over them?

I don't know, my son; I wish you would talk about something else.

Well, it all seems so strange.

What seems strange, my son?

Why, all this you have told me. These men, you say, make bricks out of common earth, build houses, and then turn round and pay those who did not assist in building them a big price for the privilege of living in them. They also make fine carriages in which they never ride, and then lay out the beautiful parks with smooth roads over which they never travel, except on foot, and pay the taxes and support the riders besides?

True, my son, but if they are willing to do it, it is not our place to grumble.

No, certainly not. But shall I tell you my private opinion of the workingman who can see these things going on and does not believe in labor organizations?

What is it, my son?

He is an ass.—*Toronto Labor Record.*

A CURIOUS FACT.

It is a curious fact, which would bear, perhaps, careful investigation, as to the question of cause and effect, that labor associations are almost always the strongest and best organized in localities where the rate of wages is the highest; and contrawise, where men are paid low rates of wages, either labor organizations do not exist, or if they exist, are not particularly efficient in their operation. One would suppose, for example, that there would be no place on this earth where labor organizations were more needed than in China and India. And yet such a thing as a labor organization has never been so much as thought of by the wage-earners of the two countries. So, too, among the workers in Southern Europe, particularly in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, the rates of wages in all three of these countries are very low, probably, on the average, no more than a third of what is received for daily wages by the average workingman in this country. Spaniards and Italians have no aptitude for forming associations, for they formed political societies of immense influence and extent over and over again. Yet they have not been able to organize successful trades unions for the purpose of increasing the rate of wages. Or, if we take this country alone, it will be found that those localities where the rates of wages are highest are usually those localities where the power of the trades unions is the strongest.—*Boston Herald.*

BEST LUMBER FOR VARIOUS USES.

For general construction.—Oak, Chestnut, Teak, Cedar, Fir, Elm, Walnut, Larch, Pine, Beech, Mahogany, Poplar.

For scaffolding, ladders, etc.—Acacia, Spruce, Fir.

Timbers durable in wet places.—Oak, Alder, Teak, Acacia, Elm, White Cedar, Larch, Iron Bark, Beech, Plane, North American Plane.

Timbers durable in dry places.—Oak, Chestnut, Olive, Mahogany, Larch, Willow, Deal, Cedar, Pine of all kinds, Maple, Ash, Plane, Poplar, Teak, Sycamore, Acacia.

For patterns.—Deal, Alder, Pine, Mahogany.

Hardest English woods.—Box, Oak, Elm, Walnut, Beach.

THE INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

Views of Congressmen and Trades Union Officers on this Important Subject.

For many years it has been a demand of the organized American working men to secure national legislation in favor of the incorporation of trades unions by Act of Congress.

In Great Britain the measure was adopted years ago by Act of Parliament, and to-day nearly all the British Trades Unions are legally chartered under the Government. This measure was absolutely necessary, in order to give the trades unions of England a legal status; through adverse legislation against them, they had been previously regarded as conspiracies, and their members outlawed and branded as felons. To offset this, the unions fought for legal incorporation.

We are free to say, however, that in America this subject has of late given rise to considerably diversity of opinion in the ranks of organized labor. An Act of Congress incorporating trades unions has been passed, but owing to the Federal character of our Government, the question of states rights has intervened and made the law for incorporation of trades unions only applicable to the territories and the District of Columbia. Consequently it is of no avail in any state. This fact has opened up the whole question of state and national incorporation, of its value and necessity, as well as of its general bearings.

To secure the information necessary to arrive at a sound conclusion, General Secretary McGuire opened up an extensive correspondence, and he now presents the results of it to the readers of THE CARPENTER:

Views of Various Congressmen.

U. S. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, writes as follows:

I do not understand that an Act of National Incorporation could be passed designed to have any effect on the states. It would be effective in the District and territories. No incorporation in one state would be of avail in another state when there are laws regulating foreign corporations, except in conformity to those laws; but where there are no laws in a state upon the subject of corporations, in another state a foreign corporation is, like any citizen of another state, able to sue and be sued in the Courts, and any property it may hold in the jurisdiction is subject to control, and entitled to protection, like the property of citizens.

The local organizations you speak of, would, I should think, in the absence of any special legislation in the state where they exist, be able to act merely as the agents of the parent organization. The question of the actual powers of a corporation created by Congress is one of much difficulty. There has been adverse action upon nearly all measures looking to their creation by Congress.

There are general incorporation laws in this District, in the territories, and probably in all the states.

H. W. BLAIR.

Ex-Congressman W. S. Rosencrans, of California, at present Register of the U. S. Treasury, sends his views in this way:

A corporation, or person in law, is the creature of the law, and its rights and privileges, as well as its duties, are therefore dependent upon the law under which it has its existence.

State corporations are persons in law, having rights and privileges in the state in which they live, and when doing business in other states, must be subject to the laws of those other states.

In that respect, therefore, their business must be subordinate to the provisions of state law. This is a general proposition.

I am of the belief that such corporations would be free to do in other states what they do in the state under which they exist, in the absence of any state laws to the contrary.

I know this is the case with insurance companies, which often establish agencies in other states, and do business freely on compliance with such conditions as the states in which they are prescribed.

As between a parent corporation, or trades union, and any subordinate branch, I think the law would hold the prescription of the parent organization binding when not in contravention of state law.

A national charter for any corporation or union would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, for the reason that there is no constitutional authority conferred on the Federal Government for that purpose; and in the absence of constitutional authority, such power is reserved for the state.

Some twelve years ago, Congress was memorialized to pass a bill to promote commerce and amity upon considerations of public utility which commanded the highest approval of leading members of the Senate and House, without distinction of party, but in the judgment of the committee the Government had not the clear constitutional power, and it was deemed inexpedient to enter upon a doubtful field.

National banks are provided for by legislation, because they are fiscal agents for the Federal Government, and the power is given to the Government by the Constitution to establish a circulating medium and provide for the fiscal administration of the Treasury.

The incorporation of literary, scientific, industrial or eleemosynary societies could only come under what is known as the General Welfare Clause, which, it has always been felt, should be very strictly construed.

Very truly, yours,
W. S. ROSENCRANS.

Congressman M. A. Foran, of Ohio, Ex-President of the Coopers' International Unions, expresses this opinion:

The only benefit I can see that would accrue from the incorporation of a national trade union under state law, would be its ability to hold its officers to accountability under bond, provided they lived within the state, and the holding of property (real estate) in the name of the organization. All incorporated bodies can sue, and *be sued.* But I do not think your organization would find it necessary to sue anyone. Under the laws of most states, you can prosecute and defend as co-partnerships nearly as well as if you were a corporation. The national law regarding trade unions, relates only to this District and the territories. I am clearly of the opinion that it would not be legal for a union located here, being chartered, to delegate its powers to a union located in a state. Such delegation of power would be null and void.

M. A. FORAN.

Views of Trades Union Officers.

In answer to letters sent to the heads of the various National and International Trade Unions, the following are a few samples of the views expressed; and it is noteworthy that there is a general unity in the opinion that there is little advantage to be gained by the incorporation of trades unions.

From the President of the Cigarmakers:

1. Our International Union is not incorporated; some of our local unions are.

2. The officers of our local unions are only allowed to hold small sums of money; all amounts have to be deposited with trustees, in a responsible bank. As a benevolent organization, we can hold the officers responsible in almost every state.

3. I am of the opinion that, if the act passed by Congress would be adopted by the several State Legislatures, it would help trades unions.

Yours fraternally,
A. STRASSER,
International President.

From the Secretary-Treasurer of the Typographical Union:

The I. T. U. is not incorporated. Our Secretary-Treasurer is under bond of $2,500, to be in hands of two sureties, neither of whom shall be members of the craft. President approves the bond. There can, in my opinion, be no benefit from incorporation, unless the trades organizations are recognized and legalized in every way by Government.

Fraternally,
D. M. PASCOE,
Int. Sec'y-Treas.

From the President of the American Flint Glass Workers:

The A. F. G. W. U. is not an incorporated body; nor do we believe there is an incorporated National labor society in the State of Pennsylvania.

We require from each of our financial officers a judgment bond, made in favor of the Chairman of our Executive Board, and properly indorsed.

We have not given the subject of incorporated labor societies very close attention; but from the little consideration we have given it, we believe that whilst incorporated societies in no respect possess advantages over unincorporated societies, the former are subject to some disadvantages, which are not known to the latter. Thus, every act of the incorporated society must be made to conform to its charter of incorporation. An incorporated society is subject to attacks from within and without the pale of its organization; thus, not unfrequently, causing tedious and expensive litigation.

Truly yours,
WM. J. SMITH,
General President.

From the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

We are not incorporated. Our experience teaches us that incorporation would be a detriment.

At the time of the Boston and Maine strike, they were very free to tell us that if we were incorporated, so that we could be reached, they would make us sweat. We do not think there is anything to be gained by incorporation.

Our officers are not under bonds. We had one suit against a defaulter who was an officer, and we found that a salaried officer could be arrested for embezzlement, his property all taken, and he imprisoned, just as well as though we were incorporated; hence, we have seen nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by incorporation.

Yours truly,
T. S. INGRAHAM,
First Grand Engineer.

From the Iron Molder's Union of North America:

Our organization is not incorporated. We are not incorporated as a National or International body. Our Treasurer gives an *individual* bond to our Trustees, and the Trustees gives an individual bond to the President. I am of the opinion that there is nothing gained by National or International Unions being incorporated. During a big strike in our trade in this city in 1880 the bosses got a scab to bring suit against myself and the other officers of our organization for $10,000, and they went surety for costs of Court. Although the case never went to the Courts after the case was tried in the magistrate's office; yet it cost us $80 to defend it.

After our Treasurer Peter J. Meaney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., absconded, we consulted attorneys in reference to being incorporated, and were advised against it, on the grounds that employers could keep us continually in hot water by suits, etc. I am not in favor of National organizations being incorporated.

Respectfully yours in U.,
P. F. FITZPATRICK,
International President.

From the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

Our organization is not, and never has been incorporated, either as a National or International body. We have no desire to be incorporated, for several reasons—the most important being on account of the vast amount of litigation that would be sure to follow. Having a beneficiary department connected with our Order, in which each member is required to participate to the amount of $1500, and having an unusually high mortality rate on account of the extremely hazardous occupation of our members, we are compelled to exercise the greatest care in discriminating against illegal claims that are presented for allowance; and if we were incorporated, we find that such claimants would not only be enabled to reach us by law, but would be enabled, in almost every instance, to compel the allowance of their claims. That Courts of law almost invariably decide in favor of the individual and against the organization is too well known to require any labored proof. This being the case, we have thought it best not to incorporate our Order, although at nearly every convention we have ever held the question has been presented and agitated. It is true that incorporation has its advantages, but we are of the opinion, based upon the experience of active organizations, that such advantages are more than counteracted by the vast amount of litigation, expense, annoyance and other embarrassments that are certain to ensure.

The bonds of our financial officers are executed in the name of, and held by, the Board of Grand Trustees *as individuals.*

I do not believe there is anything gained by the incorporation of a national trade organization, and my experience leads me to advise against it.

Yours, fraternally,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
Grand Secretary.

From the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers:

I do not think that it would be well at all times to have an organization incorporated for the reason that it may very often be the cause of involving such organization in *law suits* that may arise through strikes taking place in localities where employers would take the advantage if they knew the organization was incorporated. Then again, if a strike was to take place and the funds would be exhausted some of the dissatisfied members would bring claims for their strike benefits.

I have reasons to believe, at a strike that took place some five years ago, when almost the entire organization was thrown out (for an *advance* on the *basis* of our scale of prices), which lasted four months, when the funds were exhausted, that a few discontented ones would have brought suit against the organization, if they could have done so. This is one of my reasons that I think there could not much be gained by being incorporated.

The officers of National as well as of Local Unions would be more or less subject to having law suits brought against them for very petty causes, that would continually have them in the hands of lawyers and courts in the various states where such trifling matters would occur.

WM. WEIHE,
General President.

WE SUBMIT these letters just as they are, and from them it is evident that the burden of evidence is against the incorporation of trades unions, and that the disadvantages are far greater than the good to be derived from incorporation.

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—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

OF AMERICA.

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1887.

THE CONVENTIONS of our Brotherhood are held once every two years, or biennially. The next regular convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., in August, 1888.

A CIRCULAR for general vote of all the local unions in regard to our rules has been sent to each local, and we hope the same will be acted on promptly. The exact vote *for* and *against* the propositions must be returned to this office by May 5, at the latest.

IN DETROIT, MICH., a few planing mill concerns are attempting to resume the ten-hour system after signing an agreement to work only nine hours a day. We advise all carpenters and machine hands to keep away from these mills, as the union workmen are locked out.

GENERAL SECRETARY MCGUIRE spoke in Boston, Mass., March 28, and in Providence, R. I., March 29. Both meetings were well attended, and considerable interest in the Brotherhood was aroused. The daily papers of Boston gave a three column report of the parade and mass meeting on the 28. Two years ago, they would barely give a three line notice.

CONTRACTORS FORMING A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

A call went forth for a National Convention of Contractors and Builders, which was held in Chicago on March 29. Mr. W. H. Sayward, of Boston, Secretary of the "Master" Builders' Association of Boston, was the moving spirit. He went from city to city urging organization among the employers.

In Albany, N. Y., a State Convention of Contractors was held to arrange for representation at the Chicago Convention. In New Britain, Conn., there is a local society of contractors, the President of which, A. E. Johnson, is a *suspended member* of Carpenters' Union 97, and the Secretary, O. F. Curtis, is the employer who last August broke his solemn written agreement with the union, and tried to force his men back to ten hours on Saturday.

An organization composed of such "honorable men" as Johnson and Curtis is not likely to be very long-lived. At any rate, men who violate agreements, who cut and slash each other in prices, who are rivals in business, who use every means to elbow each other one side in obtaining contracts, who have no cohesive interest in each other—each man looking out to get all he can, and to get the best of the other, no matter how—such people are not likely to form an organization of any permanency or any power.

We have nothing to fear from such a movement. It was tried in Great Britain, and at times held together when the organized power of the journeymen in some strike would compel the contractors to do so. But to-day the National Federation of "Master" Builders, as it is called in Great Britain, is the mere shell of a social organization, which meets annually at the festive board, and covers twenty-five to thirty seats.

We favor a National Organization of Contractors and Employers; and much good can be done by it. But they first had better drop the title *Masters*, for it does not belong to this age, nor is it in consonance with Republican institutions. It had better be left on the other side of the ocean.

If the contractors and employers will only organize to stop undue competition and low bids, they will do well. If they will insist on stringent building laws, proper respect for sanitation, and a rigid regard for specifications, along with strict financial responsibility of all builders in taking work, then much public good will ensue, and great benefit will result to the contractors themselves. A score of very necessary reforms might be accomplished in the building trades by a National Association of Employing Builders, if the majority of contractors and employing builders would only lay aside their petty jealousies, their selfish rivalry, and their unscrupulous practices. Whether they will do that or not, remains to be seen! We doubt it very much! Nevertheless, we favor the movement; and all we ask, is that the employers shall not deny a right to the journeymen, that they claim for themselves—the right to combine for mutual protection.

NEW UNIONS CHARTERED.

As all our members know, March is as dull a month for carpenter work as any in the year. Nevertheless, our Brotherhood chartered FIFTEEN new unions last month. The charters granted are: 15, Syracuse, N. Y. (German); 85, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 249, Saratoga, N. Y.; 250, McGinnisville, Mich.; 251, Rondout, N. Y.; 252, West Troy, N. Y.; 253, Orange, N. J.; 254, Anniston, Ala.; 255, Hannibal, Mo.; 256, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian); 257, St. Louis, Mo.; 258, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 259, St. Augustines, Fla.; 260, Clarinda, Iowa; 261.

KEEP YOUR DUES PAID UP!

ONEONTA, N.Y.—Brothers, are you aware that death is on your track? It will overtake you sooner or later, so be prepared for it. Keep your dues paid up; do not get in arrears! If you know of any member that has been suspended, try and get him to come back, and pay up his dues. It is a small amount each year, and if you are square in your account, you or your wife or friends, will certainly have the benefit. Union 101 has lost two Brothers recently, who were in arrears at their death, so their relatives could not draw any benefit. Bro. Charles Durfee died with inflammation of the bowels, leaving a wife and several small children destitute. He was in arrears! And on January 17 Peter M. Borst fell from a ladder and crushed his skull, broke his collar bone, and crushed his whole left side in. He lived about twenty hours, in an unconscious condition until death. He was in arrears, so his family could not draw any benefit. Bro. Borst leaves a wife nearly destitute, when, if he had paid a small sum she would have had something with which to help herself. Brothers, remember that death's call is certain, and we can't tell how soon it will overtake us. Keep your dues paid; do not let them run until you get into arrears, as then it is too late. Better even pay in advance.

C. L. WARD.

VOICE FROM FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Prices for work here are very low. Contractors have organized to fix a scale of prices. There is a great deal of contracting done by inferior mechanics—"saw and hatchet" men. They do not command decent wages working as journeymen, and they conclude to make more by taking contracts. They put in low estimates to get the work, and they pay low wages, and work for almost nothing themselves.

It is my opinion, it will not be any better until those working at the trade are thoroughly organized. In the first place, the practice of taking apprentice boys is entirely abandoned in our country. I look at this as being very injurious to mechanics. Boys when they want to work at a trade get a few tools. They then go to some man, and hire for all they can get. They are sure to ask more for their time than any man can afford to give them and teach them a trade. The result is, they are put at just such rough work as they can do, and earn the wages they ask. They never become good mechanics. If you want good mechanics, you will get them, as a rule, among old, grey-headed men. When they are gone, I don't know where we will look for mechanics.

LEWIS GRIFFITH.

WHAT THE STREET CAR MEN HAVE GAINED.

The gain of the street car employés, says *John Swinton's Paper*, in New York and other cities, through the strikes of last year, has been absolute. It includes more pay, more leisure, and more men at work. The effect of their combination in New York and Brooklyn was to take an average of three hours and nineteen minutes of work per day from the men employed, and to increase their pay by at least seventy-five cents per day. That is to say, the street car employés now work seventy-seven hours per week and earn $2 per day, against 100 hours and $1 75, as per scale of January last year. They gained nearly two working days of twelve hours each per week, and $1.75 in pay. The cost of these efforts, in wage loss and expenses, all told, to the wage earners, was less than $100,000. Over $2,000,000 were added to the wages of this class, and 2000 more men are now employed.

A NATIONAL UNION OF HOUSE PAINTERS IS ORGANIZED.

On March 15th, representatives of painters' unions from twelve states and from Canada, met in convention in Baltimore, Md., and formed the "Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America." The following officers were elected: President, J. Harrold, Newark, N. J.; First Vice-President, J. A. Rose, Danbury, Conn.; Second Vice-President, George Harris, Toronto, Canada; General Secretary, J. T. Elliott, Baltimore, Md.. It was decided to publish an official monthly journal for journeymen painters. The constitution is modeled very largely after that of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the new organization starts out with lively energy, new charters being issued daily, and there is no reason why the Brotherhood of Painters cannot soon assume a leading place among the national trades-unions of America. Our local unions can help it considerably by aiding the formation of painters' unions where none exist, and by urging those organized to join the Painters' Brotherhood. By writing to John T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., this work can be helped. Several of our local unions have already done good service in this matter.

PATRONIZE THE MOLDERS' LABEL.

At the last session of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America, it was decided to issue a label similar to those of other organizations, and the Executive Board was empowered to see it go into effect. A neat design has been adopted, which reads as follows:

This certifies that these castings have been made by competent first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison-made goods. All infringements upon the label will be punished according to law.

On entering hardware or stove stores, or other places of business where cast-iron wares are sold, be sure that the label of the Iron Molders' Union of North America is on the goods before purchasing. Don't take any other.

CONNECTICUT FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Eighty-seven delegates, representing seventy unions and 15,000 members in various parts of the State, met in Hartford, Conn., March 8. A permanent State organization was formed, and it is predicted that in a year's time every town in the State will have a local branch or union connected with the Federation. A resolution was adopted sustaining and pledging aid to the Carpenters and Joiners' Union in obtaining the nine-hour day.

The following permanent officers were elected: President, H. L. Bacon (carpenter), of Meriden; First Vice-President, R. J. Teal (bricklayer), of Waterbury; Second Vice-President, Mrs. John J. Delong (hat trimmer), of Danbury; Secretary, W. E. Cree (cigarmaker), of Hartford; Treasurer, P. H. Fagan (carpenter), of Hartford; Executive Committee, D. F. McNamara and G. R. Nichols (carpenter), of New Haven, and John Garvey, of New Britain; Trustees, John Goodare, E. C. Weir, and F. H. Greenenthal.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on the second Monday in October at Meriden.

FINING ABSENT MEMBERS.

Union 78, Troy, N. Y., has passed a resolution that any member who absents himself for two successive meetings, without notifying the R. S. in writing prior to the second meeting, shall be fined 50 cents for each and every meeting missed. The union uses a roll book, and the name of every member three months in arrears is read aloud, so the members in good standing know who they are. This is done as an incentive to make men pay up.

TRUE DEFINITION OF A "SCAB."

Some years ago a union man was tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a "scab" from going to work in strike shops. In summing up the case, the counsel said: According to the unionist a "scab" is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though one may be useful to one party in troublesome time, when peace returns they are deserted alike by all. So, when help is needed, a "scab" is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grab a benefit he never labored to secure; he cares only for himself, but sees not beyond the extent of the day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellowmen, and is himself sold in turn by his employers, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity.

THE LABOR FAIR of the Trades Assembly at Wheeling netted $1600. It will be used to furnish the hall and reading-room. The Trades Assembly of that city, composed of thirty-nine organizations, will in a month or two have the finest hall in the Ohio valley.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to Feb. 28th, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	*Page.*	*Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	118	29 00
2. Cincinnati, O.	490	42 20
3. Wheeling, W. Va.	46	10 20
4. St. Louis, Mo	268	37 80
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	90	. . .
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	118	12 50
7. Louisville, Ky.	145	14 20
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	462	49 40
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	79	21 05
10. Detroit, Mich.	718	78 10
11. Cleveland, O.	124	12 50
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	52	10 20
13. Chicago, Ill.	40	11 25
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	11	1 00
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (German)	16	. . .
16. Springfield, Ill.	20	6 50
17. Bellaire, O.	26	2 10
18. Hamilton, Can.	24	7 90
19. New Albany, Ind.	35	8 10
20. Camden, N. J.	210	20 90
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	26	10 70
22. San Francisco, Cal.	534	54 25
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	111	25 85
24. Somerville, Mass.	37	5 25
25. Toledo, O.	140	14 40
26. Jackson, Mich.	63	9 00
27. Toronto, Can.	169	26 70
28. Chicago, Ill.	249	24 00
29. Baltimore, Md.	157	25 10
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	450	73 60
31. Trenton, N. J.	19	3 80
32. Detroit, Mich.	54	. . .
33. Boston, Mass.	933	94 25
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	183	18 30
35. San Rafael, Cal.	23	2 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	216	33 10
37. New Orleans, La.	8	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	47	4 80
39. Athens, Pa.	24	3 25
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	40	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.	27	2 70
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	15	2 75
43. Hartford, Conn.	158	29 85
44. Waterbury, Conn.	154	6 25
45. Shreveport, La.	13	7 00
46. Bartow, Fla	8	9 55
47. Alameda, Cal.	53	9 55
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	27	5 00
49. Meriden, Conn.	90	25 05
50. Portland, Oregon	32	. . .
51. Charleston, S. C.	13	5 00
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	115	17 00
53. Rutland, Vt.	10	5 00
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	223	3 00
55. Denver, Col.	142	35 00
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	529	69 65
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	49	5 60
58. Omaha, Neb.	75	16 35
59. Detroit, Mich.	10	5 00
60. Hillsboro, Texas	18	. . .
61. Columbus, O.	15	. . .
62. Gainesville, Tex.	13	5 00
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	12	5 00
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	2 25
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	130	20 85
66. Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	10	3 25
68. Des Moines, Iowa	25	4 35
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	10	3 25
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	3	1 40
71. Englewood, Ill.	17	5 00
72. Rochester, N. Y.	261	29 80
73. Leavenworth, Kan.	20	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	26	7 40
75. Eau Claire, Wis.	10	. . .
76. New Orleans, La.	20	5 00
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	10	1 80
78. Troy, N. Y.	18	. . .
79. Alton, Ill.	8	. . .
80. Hastings, Mich.	28	3 00
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	5	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	104	11 65
83. Halifax, N. S.	24	. . .
84. Akron, O.	108	12 05
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	13	. . .
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	20	11 00
87. St. Paul, Minn.	178	39 80
88. Town of Lake	10	. . .
89. Mobile, Ala.	22	9 00
90. Evansville, Ind.	71	7 25
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	89	18 95
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	42	4 95
93. Worcester, Mass.	148	. . .
94. Providence, R. I.	94	3 10
95. Holyoke, Mass.	31	1 60
96. Springfield, Mass.	61	7 00
97. New Britain, Conn.	56	50
98. Sedalia, Mo.	15	1 90
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	17	6 25
100. Muskegon, Mich.	24	3 60
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	19	1 90
102. Springfield, Mo.	7	70
103. Chanute, Kan.	15	2 80
104. Dayton, O.	61	6 90
105. Springfield, O.	10	. . .
106. Thomasville, Ga.	8	2 00
107. Sandusky, O.	25	6 10
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	11	1 90
109. Galveston, Tex.	196	23 45
110. Owosso, Mich.	27	2 70
111. Lawrence, Mass.	97	10 20
112. Lynn, Mass.	129	13 00
113. Parsons, Kans.	10	. . .
114. Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	22	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	41	8 95
116. Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
117. Massillon, Ohio	33	8 25
118. Manchester, N. H.	60	. . .
119. Newark, N. J.	644	64 80
120. Ansonia, Conn.	27	3 32
121. Danbury, Conn.	146	25 25
122. Germantown, Pa.	60	7 20
123. Wichita, Kan.	97	8 10
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	85	12 00
125. Utica, N. Y.	10	1 00
126. New Haven, Conn.	319	8 30
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	57	2 50
128. St. Thomas, Can.	34	3 80
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	78	15 60
130. Brockton, Mass.	101	10 10
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	60	6 25
132. Richmond, Va.	138	14 86
133. Beverly, Mass.	14	14 44
134. Brunswick, Ga.	9	. . .
135. Chelsea, Mass.	87	8 95
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	58	5 80
137. Norwich, Conn.	79	12 20
138. Cambridge, Mass.	260	26 50
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	54	5 40
140. Salem, Mass.	49	17 05
141. Northampton, Mass.	18	5 95
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	220	38 50
143. Canton, O.	126	3 10
144. Garden City, Kan.	21	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	78	7 70
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	69	7 00
147. Sioux City, Iowa	107	11 80
148. Lincoln, Neb.	22	. . .
149. Oscoda, Mich.	8	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	150	16 00
151. Ottawa, Can.	38	2 60
152. Malden, Mass.	31	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	60	6 00
154. Marlboro, Mass.	31	3 40
155. Pittsfield, N. J.	72	6 60
156. Creston, Iowa	19	1 90
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	153	15 50
158. Topeka, Kan.	49	4 10
159. Armourdale, Kan.	16	3 00
160. Fairmount City, Mo.	100	19 87
161. Belleville, Can.	25	3 40
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	157	2 65
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	75	21 65
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	120	26 30
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	94	9 80
166. Rock Island, Ill.	20	3 25
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	63	7 25
168. Salem, O.	14	. . .
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	53	7 70
170. Montgomery, Ala.	28	50
171. Youngstown, O.	76	16 70
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	130	23 75
173. Lewiston, Me.	29	. . .
174. Hudson, Mich.	10	. . .
175. Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	12	4 45
176. Newport, R. I.	65	14 60
177. McKeesport, Pa.	85	8 10
178. New London, Conn.	32	15 71
179. Middletown, Conn.	14	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	42	4 50
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	95	23 70
182. San Diego, Cal.	250	32 10
183. Boston, Mass.	18	. . .
184. Boston, Mass.	10	. . .
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	. . .	. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	37	. . .
187. Vincennes, Ind.	10	1 50
188. Findlay, O.	27	3 40
189. Quincy, Ill.	102	19 60
190. Washington, D. C.	22	. . .
191. York, Pa.	53	5 70
192. Natick, Mass.	16	1 60
193. N. Adams	10	. . .
194. London, Can.	70	7 00
195. Pasadena, Cal.	128	22 55
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	18	1 90
197. Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	22	2 15
198. Dallas, Tex.	33	5 05
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	91	9 10
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	. . .
201. Paducah, Ky.	73	6 70
202. Fostoria, O.	25	4 70
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	30	3 00
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	64	5 80
205. Johnstown, Pa.	18	2 00
206. Bentonville, Ark.	8	4 05
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	2 65
208. Lancaster, Pa.	65	6 55
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)†	143	13 80
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	19	1 80
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	115	16 45
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	43	6 55
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	44	14 30
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	61	5 80
215. Menomonee, Mich.	25	. . .
216. Waltham, Mass.	45	9 00
217. Covington, Ky.	18	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	19	2 95
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	202	21 20
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	18	. . .
221. Marinette, Wis.	22	1 00
222. Westfield, Mass.	9	2 40
223. Jacksonville, Fla.	26	. . .
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	30	6 00
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	29	3 85
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	39	10 44
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	50	. . .
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	91	8 70
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	43	. . .
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	46	2 30
231. Birmingham, Ala.	23	. . .
232. Key West, Fla.	32	7 25
233. Waverly, N. Y.	21	2 80
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	48	5 50
235. Riverside, Cal.	35	6 00
236. Pottstown, Pa.	31	8 10
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	33	1 20
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	115	20 70
239. Phila., Pa.	56	18 05
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	200	2 00
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	223	25 00
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	33	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	30	. . .
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	134	. . .
245. Peoria, Ill.	54	11 20
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	27	5 00
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	3 00
248. Charleston, W. Va.	20	. . .
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	10	. . .
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	10	. . .
251. Rondout, N. Y.	15	. . .
252. West Troy, N. Y.	6	. . .
253. Orange, N. J.	14	. . .
254. Anniston, Ala.	10	. . .
255. Hannibal, Mo.	7	. . .
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	67	. . .
Total	29 023	$2441 24

*No Report from F. S. †New Union.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—February, 1887.

On hand, January 31, 1886	$ 895 84
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2441 24
" assessment (Union 29)	19 20
" David Dow (subscriber)	55
Total	$3396 83

EXPENSES—February, 1887.

For Office, etc.	$406 89
" Printing	324 85
" 500 Badges	100 00
Death Benefits	1547 70
Balance on Hand (January 31, 1887)	877 39
Total	$3256 83

DETAILED EXPENSES—February, 1887.

Printing 5000 Note Heads	$ 11 85
" 5300 Membership Cards	13 75
" 2000 German Constitutions	22 00
" 1000 Envelopes	1 50
" 1000 Notices of Arrears	2 00
" 2,00 Trustees' Reports	6 50
" Electrotyping same	1 25
" 2000 German Applications	3 00
" 1000 Rolls for Membership	8 00
" 500 Postal Cards	6 25
" Five 300-page Ledgers	7 75
" 50 Treasurer's Cash Books for L. U.	14 50
" 50 Day Books for L. U.	33 50
" 50 Ledgers for L. U.	39 00
" 1000 Honorary Members' Cards	1 00
" 21,000 Copies March Journal	150 60
Mailing March Journal	12 21
Wagon Hire for March Journal	80
Expressage, New Constitution, and Supplies	28 82
Six Telegrams	2 16
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	49 55
Salary for February	125 00
Assistance in General Office	54 50
Office Rent, for February	15 00
E. J. Lake, for Organizing	50 00
Wm. F. Abrams, "	15 00
B. Neiligan "	8 25
Coal and Wood for Office	5 75
500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.	100 00
Expressage on above	40
Expenses of G. S. to Newark, New York, and vicinity	6 50
Services of R. S. and G. T. for February	21 25
Stationery	2 80
20 Mailing Tubes	1 00
Furniture for Office	7 90
Benefit No: 181, S. B. Johnson	250 00
" 182, Mrs. A. J. Smith	50 00
" 183, Geo. W. Nason	200 00
" 184, W. B. Beaver	200 00
" 185, Mrs. Nellie House	25 00
" 186, Conrad Runge	72 70
" 187, Henry Schumacher	100 00
" 188, Mrs. E. A. Bayley	25 00
" 189, Jno. H. Finnigan	100 00
" 190, Mrs. Eva Brodeser	25 00
" 191, Mrs. Eliza Jimerson	25 00
" 192, Mrs. Anna Sprague	25 00
" 193, Mrs. Sarah Collum	25 00
" 194, George Ann	200 00
" 195, M. C. O'Connell	200 00
" 196, Mrs. Adelaide V. Tees	50 00
" 197, Mrs. M. A. Fitzpatrick	25 00
" 198, Mrs. M. A. Lefever	50 00
Total	$3279 44

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON.—Dull. 17½ to 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Flat; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Very dull. $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling. $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 54 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 58½ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50. Crowded.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Quiet; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Flat; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $3.
SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet, $2.00 to $3.00.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Slow; $1.75 to $2.75.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CHRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—$1.75 to $2.50. Very dull.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50. 59 hours.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3. 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull, $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FOSTORIA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE UNDER EIGHT HOURS.

"I am willing to show the books of my firm to any business man in order to convince him that my men during the past year have done more work in eight hours than they formerly did in ten," said Charles G. Dixon, a plaining-mill owner in Chicago, to a reporter the other day. "Our work is a considerable strain on men's nerves, because the slightest inattention may cause the loss of a finger or an arm by the machinery. The consequence was that toward the end of the day the men grew tired, and when they worked ten hours, they spoiled more material during the last two hours than their whole work was worth. The workingmen tried to learn by experience last spring whether they could compel the employers to grant the eight-hour day, but they did not try long enough to find out. They lacked persistence. I hope they will try again this spring, but the movement must be national. You cannot work eight hours in Chicago while they work ten or twelve hours just across the Indiana line. I have noticed," he continued, "that a man who works until he is completely tired out is the man who will squander his money in the barrooms on his way home. But the man who gets off early thinks: 'Well, it's not late yet; I guess I'll take the old woman to the park to-night.' That man never thinks of taking a drink. I don't want any more ten-hour men in my shop."—*Chicago Herald.*

THE ENGLISH TRADE COMMISSION IN FAVOR OF UNIONISM.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of the depression of trade in Great Britain have made their final report. They find that in other countries in Europe, labor agitations have as yet made but little headway. The laborers are more at the mercy of the employers, hours are long, and wages are low. In Great Britain, on the contrary, the labor unions and the striking system have increased wages and shortened the working hours. Their hope is that labor unionism and striking will soon spread over the countries of middle Europe, which they believe will place the English workman on a better footing, as his superior ability and intelligence will give him a forward position in the race for existence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MARCH 5.—Charters granted: Alton, Ill., and Englewood, Ill. Charter for Branch 1, Hyde Park, Ill., laid over for information.

Order of business suspended to hear Bro. H. W. Hale, F. S. of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., in regard to assessments 142 and 143. Union 29 asked a rehearing of the claims—A. J. Evans and Mrs. Sophia E. Hanson. After due investigation it was found that the blame for not receiving notice of assessments did not rest with either the G. S. or the F. S. of Union 29. The disapproval of the claims was reconsidered.

Com. from Union 159, Armourdale, Kan., protesting against granting a charter to parties in Kansas City, Kan. Ordered that the President and R. S. of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., be appointed a committee to inquire into the matter and report.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, Canada, asking sanction of E. B. in its movement to fix hours and wages. Ordered, that it be referred back to the L. U. with instructions that the E. B. deems it advisable for the present not to sanction any strikes.

The following names were recommended to the G. P. for appointment as organizers: P. F. Mahon, Portland, Oregon, and C. A. Stowell, Spokane, Wash. Ter.

Claims approved: A. J. Evans and Mrs. Sophia E. Hanson, both of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Jane Prosser, St. Louis, Mo.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. A. L. Fogleman, Detroit, Mich., on the ground that Bro. Fogleman was over 60 years of age when admitted.

Referred for information: Mrs. W. Bald, St. Catharines, Canada. (Lacked card of membership.)

MARCH 12.—Charters granted: Charleston, W. Va.; Syracuse, N. Y., (German); Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rutland, Vt.; Saratoga, N. Y., and Town of Lake (Scandinavian).

Claims approved: J. G. Claser, Union 238, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary J. King, Worcester, Mass.

Claim disapproved: J. N. P. Sole, Eau Claire, Wis., on ground that no meetings of the Union were held for six weeks prior to the death of Bro. Sole, in violation Art. 4, Sec. 1 of the Const.

Claims referred for information: Mrs. Rebecca Turner, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Belle J. Marshall, Wheeling, W. Va.

Com. from Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, asking sanction of their demands. Sanction withheld for reasons given in similar cases.

Com. Union 126, New Haven, Conn., asking sanction of demands. Ordered to take same course as in other cases.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, asking information as to qualifications for membership. E. B. decided that parties ruptured and affected with rheumatism can be admitted only as Honorary Members. In the case of the person whose wife is in bad health, he can be admitted as a Beneficiary member, but under Art. 6, Sec. 1, he would not be entitled to Wife Funeral Benefit.

On suggestion of G. S. it was ordered that the title of our Brotherhood and the Constitution be copyrighted at Washington, D. C., to prevent infringement of our rights.

Com. from Secretary of U. O. of New York and vicinity announcing postponement a second time on a proposition to interchange cards. Com. received and filed, and G. S. instructed to urge action.

Com. Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., showing reasons why Bro. Lindsey (rejected in Union 142, Pittsburgh, and admitted to Union 211,) should be retained as a member of Union 211. The E. B. reaffirmed their decision in the case.

Com. Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., as to legality of action of Union 142 in asking an agreement between the two Unions to refuse to initiate members resident in each other's city. E. B. decided that while there is no law on the subject, for the sake of harmony, the E. B. deems it wise to recommend the adoption of the plan.

Com. Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., claiming dues on traveling-cards of members from Union 200, Fort Plain, N. Y.. E. B. decided to endorse letter of G. S. to [illegible]6 on the subject.

Protests received from Unions 5, 12, 112, 121 and 169, against payment of benefits under new Constitution. Laid over to await general vote of local unions on the subject.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for January, they find them correct as printed in the March paper.

MARCH 19.—Charters granted: McGinnisville, Mich.; Rondout, N. Y.; West Troy, N. Y.; Orange, N. J.; Anniston, Ala.

Application from wood-working machinists of Toronto, Canada, for information as to procuring a charter from the B. The E. B. declared in favor of granting charters to wood-working machine hands, provided they comply with our Constitution.

Com. from Jas. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y., for information to organize a second local union of the B. in Brooklyn, N. Y. Received and com. of G. S. approved.

Com. from Amalgamated Carpenters, per Thos. Shaw, Secretary of the American District, regarding a boycott of their members in some localities by our local unions. Letter received, and G. S. instructed to arrange for mutual recognition of cards between the Amalgamated and the B.

Com. from General President Shields indorsing action of E. B. in regard to strikes. Received and filed.

G. S. presented certificate from Washington, D. C., copyrighting the name of our Brotherhood and its Constitutions, as adopted in four different conventions.

Com. from H. W. Hale, F. S., Union 29, Washington, D. C., in reference to recognizing cards of members of the so-called Union No. 1, Washington, D. C. Reply of G. S. approved. The members of Union No. 1 can only be recognized as suspended members.

Com. from Com. of Investigation, Oakland, Cal., in the Stephens affair, asking information. Received, and G. S. action in sending information endorsed.

Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., requested E. B. to have Union 237 charge the same initiation fee as all other unions in Pittsburgh District. G. S. instructed to comply with the request.

Com. from E. J. McComiskey, desiring to retain his membership, Union 133, of Beverly, Mass., having lapsed. G. S. instructed to inform him he could do so under the Constitution by sending his dues to the G. S.

Communications from Union 109, Galveston, Tex., and Union 43, Hartford, Conn., asking sanction of E. B. in their contemplated demands. Sanction withheld for the reason that the E. B. desires to reserve its support for cases where employers endeavor to deprive our members of advantages gained, or wherever employers break agreements made with our local unions, and lock out our members.

Com. from Detroit, Mich, endorsed by all the unions in that city, asking aid in a lockout in De Man Bros'. mill, said firm trying to force the men back to 10 hours, in violation of the signed agreement of said firm to run on the 9 hours system. E. B. decided that inasmuch as it is a case of broken contract, the position of the Detroit unions is endorsed most heartily, and the G. S. received private instructions in the matter.

Com. from Union 10, Detroit, Mich., asking permission, in accord with constitution, to reinstate M. D. Fetterly, an expelled member of said union. E. B. decided that the said person can be re-admitted by a two-third vote, and then must go through the regular course of a reinstated member.

Com. from Union 150, Augusta, Ga., in a demand for nine hours, one shop alone holding out, ordered to take the same course as in the Detroit case.

Appeal of W. H. Prosch, Galveston, Tex., for sick benefits. E. B. decided, in view of the fact that Union 109 had to suspend payment of benefits, and notified the G. S. to that effect, that the said brother is only entitled to sick benefits up to date of suspension of benefits; Union 109 having paid $160 benefits to the brother.

Claims approved: P. A. Gower, Brockton, Mass.; Nimrod Winter, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank Deahmer, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Rebecca Turner, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Ellen Hinckley, Union 139, Gloversville, N. Y., according to evidence of doctor, deceased was in bad health nine months previous to admission of her husband to membership, having a chronic disease. Mrs. Belle J. Marshall, Wheeling, W. Va., in bad health nearly a year previous to admission of Bro. Marshall to membership. Claim disapproved.

Claims referred for information: Mrs. A. Bayer, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Hodge, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mrs. Louisa Sadler, Richmond, Va., and disability claim of George Mabie, Danbury, Conn.

Circular for general vote read and adopted.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICBE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved March 5. Paid March 7.

No. 199.—A. J. EVANS, age 53 years, 9 months, initiated Dec. 31, 1883, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of fibrous phthisis, Dec. 29, 1886. Papers received Jan. 21, 1887.

No. 200.—MRS. SOPHIA E. HANSON, age 35 years, wife of John E. Hanson, initiated May 12, 1884, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of consumption, Jan. 31, 1887. Papers received Feb. 10, 1887.

No. 201.—MRS. JANE PROSSER, age 38, wife of David Prosser, initiated April 26, 1886, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., died of apoplexy, Jan. 29, 1887. Papers received Feb. 24, 1887.

Approved March 12. Paid March 14.

No. 202.—JOHN G. CLASER, age 31, initiated May 21, 1885, Union 238, Philadelphia, died of inflammation of lungs, Feb. 20, 1887. Papers received March 8, 1887.

No. 203.—MRS. MARY E. KING, age 35, wife of Peter S. King, admitted Dec. 29, 1885, Union No. 93, Worcester, Mass., died of hemorrhage of bowels, Feb. 3, 1887. Papers received March 10, 1887.

Approved March 19. Paid March 21.

No. 204.—PETER A. GOWER, age 31, initiated Dec. 12, 1885, Union 130, Brockton, Mass., died of consumption, Jan. 25, 1887. Papers received Feb. 21, 1887.

No. 205.—NIMROD WINTER, age 51, initiated Feb. 26, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of ulcer of stomach, Jan. 29, 1887. Papers received Feb. 22, 1887.

No. 206.—FRANK DEAHMER, age 34, initiated Feb. 20, 1885, Union 7, Louisville, Ky., died of phthisis pulmonalis, Feb. 13, 1887. Papers received Feb. 24, 1887.

No. 207.—MRS. REBECCA TURNER, age 52 wife of Baxton Turner, initiated April 3, 1886 Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., died of consumption Feb. 24, 1887. Papers received March 8, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

D. H. LAFFERTY, from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for hiring non-union men.

CHAS. WELLS, from Union 129, South Bay City, Mich., for keeping and misappropriating union funds.

L. M. WHITE, from Union 133, Beverly, Mass., for dishonesty.

C. J. TORELLA, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for misappropriating money he should have sent to the G. S.

JOHN BREISINGER, from Union 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., for bad conduct.

W. B. WRIGHT, ex-Financial Secretary Union 121, Danbury, Conn., for misappropriating moneys he should have sent to the G. S.

E. D. DARLING, now resident in Washington, D. C., expelled from Union 131, Binghampton, N. Y., for affiliating with so-called Union No. 1, of Washington, D. C., and for openly advising local unions to withdraw from the B. Darling is on a traveling card from Union 131, and the same is hereby revoked.

SHORTER HOURS MEANS BETTER WORKMEN.

In Russia the hands work twelve hours a day; in Germany and France eleven; in England nine. Yet nine hours a day of English work means more than twelve hours of Russian work. The laborer receives better wages, and, at the same time, the manufacturer gets a larger product—so much larger that it is the Russian, the German, or the Frenchman who requires protection against his English competitor, in spite of the longer hours and lower days' wages. As long as hours can be reduced without reducing the value of the product—that is to say, as long as the quantity is counterbalanced by an improvement in quality—so long will the laborer continue to rise in the industrial scale with the shortening of his hours of work. Where we find long hours prevailing, it means, in general (apart from the special circumstances of particular trades), that the system of production is based on the wants of the less efficient members of the community rather than the more efficient ones.—*Arthur T. Hadley, of Connecticut.*

A GALA TIME IN CHARLESTON.

One of the grandest sights that has been witnessed in Charleston, S. C., in many years was the carpenters' turnout on February 24. It was arranged by Union 52, and a torchlight parade had been a part of the programme, but owing to the inclement weather it was postponed. The balance of the arrangements were handsomely carried out. For the first time in the history of "Old Charleston" over-joyed white men were the guests of a body of colored men—all carpenters—eating at their banquet board, mingling together in one fraternal bond of union, handsomely entertained in every respect. Members of other organizations likewise participated. The object of the gathering was to arouse the non-union carpenters of the city. Union 52 is composed of colored carpenters, and has been organized over four years. Union 51 (white carpenters) has been recently founded and promises to be very prosperous. Previous to the banquet, a public meeting was held at which effective speeches were made by Chairman F. E. Rames, Messrs. J. Frank, W. L. Jeredaux, W. P. Russell, Geo. Gregory and other speakers. The event has given quite a boom to our unions in Charleston.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2121 Evergreen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, J. F. Gillespie, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; David Cockill, Germantown, Pa.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

AKRON, O.—*E. P. Sprigle, 220 Pine St.—A. Woodring, 132 Sherman St.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—*C. L. Mohney, 41 C St.—W. R. Hust, 66 Sarah St.

Union 237, (Ger.) *A. Weizman, 45 Centre St.—Aug. Knupe, 152 Lowre St.

ALTON, ILL.—*W. H. Wayman.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, Box 221.—J. C. Paris, Box 557.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Marquis D. Miller, Box 2055.—*J. Ragan, Box 2047.

ANNISTON, ALA.—

ANSONIA, CONN.—*M. C. Griswold—W. H. Cowle

ARMOURDALE, KAN.—John M. Craft,—W. E. Powell, Box 99.

ATHENS, PA.—*R. C. Childs.—C. W. Prince.

AUGUSTA, GA.—(Col.) Union 136, Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.

Union 150, W. H. Morse, 404 Taylor Street.—W. J. Byrne, 1229 Broad St.

AURORA, ILL.—*D. B. Chapman, 240 W. Park Ave.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomfret, Box 2317. W. E. Chinnock, 166 Kalamazoo St.

BARTOW, FLA.—*M. M. Whilden.—J. S. Karr.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—*W. H. Law.—J. W. Hall.

BELLAIRE, O.—*J. W. Jones.—D. C. Shepherd, Lock Box 919.

BELLEVILLE, CAN.—J. C. Wensley, Box 547.—George B. Kent, Box 547.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.—J. A. Lee.

BEVERLY, MASS.—D. M. Orser, Box 1040.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—*H. De Lester, Harding Block, Court St.—A. W. Walker, 54 Walnut

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—*C. H. Bowling—B. Andrus, Box 620.

BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 6 Fruit St.—J. G. Clinkard, 124 Eliot St.

Union 183, *Dennis O'Donnell, 1023 Tremont Boston Highlands.—Chas. Kavanagh, 23 Carver St.

Union 184 (Stair Builders), *J. McDuff, 3 Whitney Place.—N. McLonde, 74 Spring Park, Jamaica Plain.

BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthoover.—Robert Adams, Wilkinsburg.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*Isaac Hiltz, 18 Wallace St. Alfred E. Dixon, 528 Main St.

BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Union 247.—T. W. Bunting, 43 Fleet Place.—*George Paynton, 192 Fifth Ave.

Union 253, *W. Thos. Hill, Geo. W. Davis, 1827 Fulton St.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—(Colored) Union 49—*J. McRay. L. P. Pinckney.

Union 136, *M. F. Martin.—C. J. Salisberry.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.—Geo. Rickelmann, 152 Goodrich St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—L. G. Newman, 115 Elm St., Cambridgeport, Mass.—*Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster St.

CAMDEN, N. J.—*Jas. H. Reeve, 511 South Sixth. J. H. Pratt, 355 Royden St.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—W. E. Casler, Box 838.—Wm. D. Hess.

CANTON, O.—C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*E. R. Fitz.—W. H. Bayliss, 60 South Fifth St.

CHANUTE, KAN.—J. L. Troy.—*G. A. Harp, Box 360.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Union 52 (Col.), *J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.

Union 51, Wm. Patterson, 76 Society St.—*Jos. Hudspith, 245 King St.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—P. C. Russell.—J. S. McDonald.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*D. Stroop, North Side—T. J. Weaver, 703 Boyce St.

CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St. P. J. Smyth, 106 Middlesex St.

CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287 Otto Reinhardt.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 319 W. Randolph St.—J. J. Linehan, 77 S. Morgan St.

Union 13 (north side), R. E. Neves, 354 West Indiana St.—*Alfred Shanen, 47 Burling St.

Union 21 (French), Geo. Lambert, 99 Johnson Street.

Union 28, W. S. Weeks, 3211 Fifth Ave.

Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.

Union 181 (Scandinavian), —Andrew Hansen, 285 W. Ohio St.—*P. A. Skotte, 661 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 241 (Ger.), *Jacob Schaemer, 35 Bissell St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 179 W. 13th Place

Union 244, (Ger.) *W. Hoftеman, 52 Tell Place. ——Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 256.—(Bohem.)—H. Paara, 785 Allport St.

CINCINNATI, O.*—C. A. Rockwood, 502 State Ave. J. Cannon, 318 Central Ave.

Union 209, (Ger.) Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty Street.—*Rud. Rottmayer, 83 McMicken Ave.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John Stripe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 182 Prospect St.

Union 234, (Ger.) Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.

COHOES, N. Y.—Jas. Daley, Box 99—J. O'Connor, Waterford, N Y.

COLUMBIA, S C.—A W. Curtis.

COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 90 E. University St.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Plainer

COVINGTON, KY.—W. B. Jarvis, 63 E. 9th St.—V. J. Oliver, 78 East 2d St.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Boggs—I. B. Jordan, Box 359.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 622 Cottage Lane.—H. J. Emmins, 849 Live-Oak St.

DANBURY, CONN.—G. L. Smith, Box 84.—J. S. Mead, Garfield Ave.

DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Kolzon, 212 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1706 Marquet St.

DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.

DENVER, COL.—*J. F. Hall, 1159 S. 13th St.—S. A. Pierce, 1915 Arrapahoe St.

DES MOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 758 9th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 139 Alfred St. Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.

Union 219, (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 535 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

Union 32, *J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.

Union 58, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—Geo. Lesner, 58 Bremen St.—J. P. Ryder, 539 Saratoga St.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. F. Bayley, 709 S. 11th St. Jos. Jackson, 109 S. Jefferson St.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Byrne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 855.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St. T. F. Maher, 457 Spring St.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*J. J. English.—Guy Jenkins, Cor. 63d and Stewart Ave.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.

FINDLAY, O.—T. D. Hawkins, Box 209.—A. B. Jacobs.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer—*C. W. Sauer.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 30 N. Calhoun St.—Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe St.

FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.—S. Drenning.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellborn.—*J. J. Ray.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Geo. J. Garthar, O½ St. nr. 22. L. W. Govett, 21st St. bet. O and P Sts.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—*H. N. Swartwood, Box 571.—Jacob Halloway.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—P. J. Savage, Box 171.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlin, Box 4900.—J. G. Smith

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Rosborough, Jr., 68 North.

HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank Murray, 230 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 409 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—*L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—H. Lofreve, 1522 Milwaukee Ave.—*F. Warnicke, 1497 Milwaukee Ave.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke.

JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 401 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 320 S. Milwaukee St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 222—H. E. Neil, 128 West State St.

Union 224 (Col),—James W. Garvin, 60 Orange. S. B. Taylor, 137 Market St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*J. D. Rose, J. Blackburn.—John Way.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—C. S. Kimball, 532 E. 12th St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH—B. M. Kline, 425 E. North St. *L. Phelps.

KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—*H. H. Cox, 30 E. Cumberland St.—J. R. Galyon, 37 Broad St.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.), —*Henry Oldenburg, 1141 Oakdale Ave.—John Glaser, 875 Sheffield Ave.

LANCASTER, PA.—R. A. Ewing, 446 Frieborg St. *Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ellsworth Martin, 168 Prospect St.—*Chas. Cowx, 232 Water St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.—A. E. Holley, 1026 Osage St.

LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 28 Park St.

LINCOLN, NEB.—*C. P. Banning, 1030 F St.—T. E. Sperry, 1426 P St.

LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, Warncliff Road, South London.—E. Aust, 639 Lorne Ave.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 482—E. M. Prettyman, Box 482.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.

Union 214 (Ger.),—*A. Pecklenck, 2305 Grayson. A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 18 Bay View Ave.

MCCHEESNEYVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Sneed, 353 4th Ave. *M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. E. Hargett.—J. H. White.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277. Edgeworth, Mass.—*C. E. Woods, Box 365, Reading, Mass.

MANCHESTER, N.H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Rose, 39 Spring St.

MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—*G. W. White, Box 785.—C. A. Clisbee.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Geo. Miller.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxted, 103 Main Street.—*L. V Dixon, 245 Main St

Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Kartheiser.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—F. E. Buhner, 46 Newton St.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior. Fairview Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. L. Hoos, 1007 Walnut St.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 North Pierce St.

Union 228.—Joseph Immler, 645 2d Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Mitchell St., Bay View.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—H. C. Bekurs, W. Bayou, 2d S. Charleston—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.

Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.

Union 197—(Colored),—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.—Jos. A. Dufresne, Box 1675.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—F. H. Whelpley, Box 491.

NEWARK, N. J.—(Union 119.)*Geo. Winnett, 130 Hunterdon St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.

Union 172—(German),—*John Wirtz, 94 Charlton Street.—Frank Seitler, 60 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, Box 41.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. J. Healy, 279 Hamilton G. W. Veeley, 46 Sylvan Ave.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—J. G. Bloomer, 566 Josephine St.

Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.—E. N. Jones, 4th near Liberty.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Thomas Moon, 11 Maitland Court 3d St.—*H. B. Hart, 5 Brewer St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 651.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 1177—J. L. Smith, Box 982.

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, 68 Shetucket St.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1502 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles.—*Valentine Strobert.

OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Jas. Philpot, 107 Willow St.—*A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*Geo. H. Morgan.—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.

PADUCAH, KY.—*O. G. Kitzing, Box 75.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 324.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 25.—J. McElheran, Box 25.

Union 127 (Colored),—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—S. Brown, care of James Brown jr., South West.

PEORIA, ILL.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.

Union 227, S. B. Swan, 2191 E. Huntingdon St.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade St.

Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock St. *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish Pl.

Union 239, *W. Warnick, 810 Markoe St.—H. C. Dennis, 3432 Ludlow St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. A. O'Hara, 66 Locust Street. J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.

Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.

Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.

Union 230, (South Side)—W. F. Willock, Mt. Oliver P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*J. A. Caler, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodd.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 194 Jackson St. *F. W. Karsten.

POTTSTOWN, PA—*W. D. Livengood, 524 Walnut Harry C. Grubb.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 135 Garden A. J. Dauchy, 10 High St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—J. R. Pickett, Plane St., Arlington.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 65 S. 7th St.—H. J. Marcks, 334 Hamp St.

RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall. J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—S. S. Castleman.—M. M. Davis, Box 200.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, 832 19th St.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—*Jos. Tubby.—Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass. H. Hewitt, Auckland St., Dorchester, Mass.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 11 Gedney St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes. O. H. Huber 17 Powell St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills—Chas. I. Jacobs

ST. AUGUSTINES, FLA.—B. W. Kibler, Box 306.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. Cudney, Welland Av.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 23d St.—*F. J. St. John.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4,—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier Street.

Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2610 S. 11th St.—J. Reinke, 1541 S. 3d St.

Union 12, — (German), — *John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1612 Biddle St.

Union 257.— — — —,

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.

Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 145 Smith G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.

Union 213 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 374 N. Fort St.—J. Hanson, 878 Park Ave.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

SARATOGA, N. Y.—

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*Isaacs Moore.—J. M. Squier.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*R. R. Young, Stewart Ba.—P. A. Proctor, 221 Gwinnette St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, Box 77.—*W. M. Ritter, Union Hill.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold.—*C. H. Coke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. E. Oxby, 517 7th St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., Jos. Totten, 325 Cambridge St., Cambridge.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1000 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box, 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—F. Blois, Box 561. J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sine, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Nathan Perkins, 163 Eastern Ave.—Warren Mills, 477 State St.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—*R. J. Burgoyne, Box 670.—C. T. Parrish, Box 805.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 182½ Belden Ave.

Union 15 (German), Wm. Schueler, 43 Jaycox St.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Samuel Haynes, 508 S. 13th St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—*Isaiah Dekle.

Union 116 (Col.).—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 388 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—*Union 23—T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—T. E. Smith, 1148 48th St.

Union 88—L. E. Maendler, 521 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.—*R. J. Oberland, 4901 Indiana Ave.

Union 242—(German),—A. Mannig, 4341 Bishop Johann Sommer, 4859 Bishop St.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—John Kane, 193 Berkeley Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick St.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—L. H. Gazin, 18 William St.—C. A. White, 58 Spring St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esen, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. H. Knight, 1107 S St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. C. Codet, Sayre, Pa.—Chas. S. Brown.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman.—*George Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—G. L. Muhn, 130 N. York St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 8 Goulding. J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.*

YORK, PA.—Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.

THE KNIGHTS OF LEISURE, Sons of Rest, and Never Sweats, the three "secret" organizations that were consolidated last fall, will hold a grand "Do-Nothing" soon.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ten years ago, or on the 13th of September, 1877, the New York *Herald* published a letter from Wendell Phillips, and it seems to us that the following extract from it is worth reprinting at this time:

"We have more than enough of the babble and chaff of 'supply and demand.' That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, stomachs, and hot blood, and builds its world, as children do, out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes, and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority, and a large share of the intellectual ability are in the possession of the employed. Hence, such questions are far more complicated than in countries where despotism holds iron sway over disfranchised ignorance. Equally out of place and absurd, is the argument that capital will only pay what it pleases, and labor must submit. This is slavery. The millions employed in mines, factories, and on railways have usually that one trade, and no other. They cannot easily shift into other employments. Very few families of workingmen have means, when turned out of work, to travel hundreds of miles in search of other employers. Hence, the majority of the employed are chained to one place, and to one trade. Saying to such men, 'You shall have no voice in fixing your own wages, and you shall take what is offered to you, or starve,' is slavery. No American will submit to that. No American ought to submit to that."

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A reduction in the hours of labor tends to restore the equalization between production and consumption. It causes an advance of wages and intelligence, distributes the benefits of the labor-saving machinery, overcomes the inevitable monotonous labor, gives opportunities of escape from some of the worse conditions of wage service, enables the worker to live farther from his work, under more healthful and helpful conditions, gives him the time and inclination for better social conditions, encourages organization, increases self-respect, gives needed employment to the unemployed, both through the hours reduced and through the demand for more of the products of labor, that his increased wages, intelligence, and opportunities demand. A reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages without increasing the cost of production. It will lessen speculation and usurous profits, and open up a market of home consumers.

VIEWS OF A BOSTON CIGARMAKER.

It is no great delight to me while going from my work at five o'clock P. M., to see other workmen hard at work long after I get home, who ought to be smoking some Blue Label cigars which I and my fellow-craftsmen make. Why should one trade work longer than another? It is only through strong organization! How long will one trade hold this right if no other trade will make an effort to reduce its time of work to eight hours? Eight hours is long enough for any one to work. By working longer than eight hours you are depriving others of a chance to work, and those out of work are keeping down the price of those who are at work, and making them far more dependent. By organization the hours of labor can be reduced without much trouble.

H. W. B.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 20, 1887.

A WORD OF VINDICATION.

The opposition of trade unions in this country is born of ignorance, many people believing that the more powerful the union the greater the number of strikes. All evidence proves to the contrary. The same respect that is shown to wealthy corporations of employers is shown to the wealthy organizations of workers, as a rule. An employer will give respectful attention to the representatives of half a million of dollars, without reference to the politics represented. The great hindrance to the success of labor organizations in this country, is due to their poverty. They seem to think that an income of $100,000 is an unsafe amount. One of the greatest advantages of labor organization is in the development of its members. They learn self-respect and respect for each other. They become acquainted with the forms of procedure, and through their trade reports are familiar with the condition of their trade in the country. They become greater readers and reasoners. Where they become firmly established, reading rooms become multiplied, and the drinking saloons are less patronized.—*Robert Howard in the Labor Leader.*

A WAGE SLAVE.

A wage-slave is a man or woman dependent upon the whim or caprice of another who, by the private ownership of the means of the production, is able to refuse employment, or give such wages and impose such conditions as the worker without property is compelled to accept, or be forced to surrender by the alternative of starvation.—*Reynold's Newspaper.*

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the completion of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Published by request of Union 241.

Local Union 241, of Chicago, has endorsed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted five months ago by International Carpenters' Union No. 1. At the same time, we wish to call the attention of the Brotherhood to the fact that the eight condemned Anarchists, in Chicago, have been elected honorary members of our union:

WHEREAS, In Chicago, Ill., seven men have been sentenced to death, and one to 15 years' servitude; and

WHEREAS, The death of Policeman Degnan was given as reason for this sentence; and

WHEREAS, The prosecution, during the trial, has not proved, by any means, that the defendants were in the least responsible for the death of said Degan, who, on the contrary, lost his life while in the act of aiding in an unlawful, unconstitutional, and treasonable assault upon a meeting of peaceable citizens; and further,

WHEREAS, Everybody acquainted with the case in question, and with the proceedings of the trial, must needs give the opinion that the conviction of these eight men was but the outgrowth of class-hatred nourished by the capitalists against organized labor, and that the defendants were not found guilty of murder, but guilty of prominent activity in the labor movement; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we denounce the indictment against the eight anarchists as unfounded, their trial as partial, and their conviction as unjust and outrageous; further,

Be it resolved, That we take up the gauntlet thrown to organized labor by this verdict: that we declare our solidarity with the condemned men, and that we ask our comrades of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' to do the same. We beseech our brothers to also protest against the verdict, to demand a new trial, and to assist us morally and financially in our endeavor to secure justice for the condemned ones.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS say the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will have a headquarters of their own in Philadelphia soon. The building is to cost not less than $25,000. All we know about it is that the matter has been talked of in some private circles. Nevertheless, it can be made a reality.

FROM JANUARY 1 to March 1 there were reported to *Bradstreet's* 166 strikes, involving 100,000 men, against 24 strikes of 58,000 employees last year. The successes this year—of strikes ended—are 43 strikes and 24,000 men, against 9 strikes, involving 23,000 employees, last year. The failures this year are 96 strikes and 60,000 strikers, against 10 strikes, involving 35,000 employes, in 1886. Most all these strikes were instigated by the Knights of Labor.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

John Nagel, welcher in Cincinnati, O., auftauchte, wurde von Union 164, Pittsburg, Pa., suspendirt.

In Newark, N.J., besteht ein sehr thätiger Baugewerbe-Rath, welcher von Unions 119 und 172 thatkräftig unterstützt wird.

Die Mitre Assembly von Troy, N. Y., bestehend aus Bauschreinern, ist aus dem Orden der Arbeitsritter ausgetreten und hat sich der Union 78 daselbst angeschlossen.

Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., ist stark hinter den Scabs, welche von dort nach Austin, Tex., gingen, um an dem berüchtigten Sträflingsarbeit-Staats-Kapitol zu arbeiten.

Unions 2 und 209 hielten im letzten Monat verschiedene sehr erfolgreiche Agitationsversammlungen. Beide Vereine haben bedeutend an Mitgliederzahl zugenommen.

Ehrenmitglieds-Karten für Bauschreiner über 60 Jahre, welche von den allgemeinen Unterstützungen ausgeschlossen sind, können jetzt von dem General-Sekretär bezogen werden.

Jede Union hat über die Constitution der American Federation of Labor sofort abzustimmen und das Resultat an den General-Sekretär einzusenden. Diese Bekanntmachung ist offiziell.

Chicago, Ill., ist gegenwärtig geradezu überfüllt von Bauschreinern aus allen Ecken und Enden der Welt. Das Resultat ist überfüllter Arbeitsmarkt und niedrige Löhne. Fachgenossen, meidet diese Stadt.

Bleibt fern von der Pacific-Küste. Die billigen Eisenbahnpreise haben sozusagen jede Ortschaft von Arbeitslosen überfluthet, die sogar für einen Dollar und weniger arbeiten. Die Löhne sind demzufolge niedrig und die Arbeit knapp.

Der Kassenbericht sollte vom Finanz-Sekretär am letzten Versammlungsabend eines jeden Monats eingesandt werden; zu gleicher Zeit mit diesem Bericht kann dann der Schatzmeister eine Post-Office Money Order für alle fälligen Steuern absenden.

Zehn Cents per Monat Kopfsteuer ist nunmehr die Regel und zwar seit dem 1. Dezember 1886, zahlbar zuerst für den Monat Dezember. Diejenigen Unions, welche uns nur 5 Cents als Kopfsteuer zuschickten, wurden schon von ihrem Irrthum benachrichtigt.

Nach Beschluß der Exekutivbehörde können Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute über 60 Jahre nur dann in der Brüderschaft aufgenommen werden, wenn sie auf die allgemeine Unterstützung verzichten. Alsdann werden sie als Ehrenmitglieder aufgenommen.

Alle Gelder im Betrage von über $5 sollten per Post Money Order und Summen unter $5 per Postal Note versandt werden. Kein Geld sollte per Expreß Order, viel weniger in einem gewöhnlichen Couvert versandt werden. Eine Post Money Order oder Postal Note ist entschieden das sicherste und billigste.

Das vierteljährliche Paßwort für den Termin vom 1. April bis zum 1. Juli, welches vom General-Sekretär an die Unions übermittelt wurde, ist nur gutstehenden Mitgliedern zugänglich, und sollten solche Unions, die es noch nicht erhalten, sich sofort an den General-Sekretär wenden.

Nach der neuen Constitution muß die Kopfsteuer regelmäßig bezahlt werden, und ohne vorhergehende Aufforderung des General-Sekretärs. Die strikte Durchführung dieser Regel erspart dem General-Sekretär unnöthige Buchführung, und werden dadurch spätere eventuell vorkommende Zwistigkeiten vermieden. Dieses zur Beachtung!

Im Vorzimmer einer jeden Lokal-Union sollte eine Tafel hängen, worauf sämmtliche offizielle Bekanntmachungen der Exekutive, sowie alle Circulare, Warnungen, &c. der Schwester-Unionen angebracht werden können. Die Tafel sollte die Ueberschrift „Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute," oder auch den Namen der Lokal-Union führen.

Der Strike-Fond.—Nach Artikel XX, Sektion 14, Seite 16 der Constitution, hat jede Lokal-Union die in dem betreffenden Passus bestimmte Summe aufzubewahren. Dieses muß monatlich geschehen, so daß im Falle eines Strikes das Geld der Exekutiv-Behörde sofort zur Verfügung gestellt werden kann. In keinem Falle darf dieser Fond für andere Zwecke verwendet werden.

Offizielle Correspondenzen der Lokal-Unions hat der protokollirende Sekretär zu besorgen, und kein Anderer sollte diese Arbeit thun wollen. Nach der neuen Constitution werden die Pflichten des correspondirenden Sekretärs von dem protokollirenden Sekretär übernommen. Die Berichte über den Stand des Gewerbes sollten nur vierteljährlich eingeschickt werden, ausgenommen wenn eine Veränderung im Geschäftsstand eintritt.

Unterstützungen werden wie folgt ausbezahlt: Für Unfälle, bei einjähriger Mitgliedschaft, $100; zweijähriger, $200; dreijähriger, $300. Für Todesfälle, bei sechsmonatlicher Mitgliedschaft, $100; einjähriger, $200. Im Todesfalle der Frau, bei sechsmonatlicher Mitgliedschaft, $25, und bei einjähriger Mitgliederschaft $50. Bei Strikes werden ausbezahlt $5 per Woche an verheirathete und $4 wöchentlich an ledige Mitglieder. Krankenunterstützung wird von jeder Lokal-Union selbst geregelt.

Worte der Beherzigung.

Wohl die größte Gefahr für neue Unions, und auch manchmal für ältere, liegt in einem voreiligen und nutzlosen Ausstande. Viele Arbeiter lassen sich durch eine vermeintliche Stärke ihrer Reihen im ersten Enthusiasmus hinreißen, ohne zuerst der Angelegenheit die ihr von allen Seiten nöthige Erwägung und ruhige Ueberlegung angedeihen zu lassen. Daß dies ein großer Fehler ist, werden sie erst dann gewahr, wenn der Strike im Gange ist, und ihnen die dazu nöthigen Requisiten, wie Geld, Disziplin und Erfahrung fehlen.

Die Brüderschaft der Locomotiv-Engineers, welche über diese Kriegsmittel reichlich zu verfügen hatte, gewann dadurch Sieg um Sieg. Dagegen gab uns die Niederlage der Telegraphisten, die bekanntlich diese Mittel nicht besaßen, trotzdem sie von den Orden der Arbeitsritter unterstützt wurden, einen Beweis der Stichhaltigkeit unserer Gründe.

Wir wenden uns deßhalb an unsere Mitglieder mit dem Rathschlage: Meidet womöglich Ausstände, wartet bis eure Organisation vervollständigt ist, seht hauptsächlich auf gute Disziplin. Geht nicht zu früh vor; macht keine Forderung vor dem 1. Mai; besteht die Forderung in höherem Lohne, dann fordert vorerst nur eine Erhöhung von 25 Cents; habt ihr einen Erfolg zu verzeichnen, dann könnt ihr später eure Forderung erhöhen. Vor Allem annoncirt eure Forderung nicht in den Zeitungen, denn sonst wird die Stadt von Beschäftigungslosen überfluthet. Der beste Plan ist sicher der, ein Committee zu ernennen, um mit euren Arbeitgebern zu conferiren; erkundigt euch erst, wie dieselben einer Lohnerhöhung, &c. gegenüber Stellung nehmen werden; unterhandelt mit ihnen mäßig und vernünftig und ihr habt schon halb gewonnen. Könnt Ihr kein Committee schicken, dann übersendet eine Zuschrift, die eure Forderungen enthalten; persönliche Unterhandlungen sind jedoch am erfolgreichsten.

Vor Allem beherzigt diese Worte! Die älteren Unions unserer Brüderschaft haben die Wichtigkeit derselben schon längst und öfters empfunden.

Ermuthigendes Wachsthum.

Das Wachsthum unserer Brüderschaft schreitet rüstig vorwärts. In den Monaten Januar und Februar wurde folgenden Unions Freibriefe bewilligt: No. 1, Chicago, Ill.; 13, Chicago, Ill.; 16, Springfield, Ill.; 21, Chicago, Ill. (französisch); 23, Town of Lake, Ill.; 28, Chicago, Ill.; 32, Detroit, Mich.; 39, Athens, Pa.; 41, Spokane, Wash. Ter.; 45, Shreveport, La.; 46, Bartow, Fla.; 48, Terre Haute, Ind.; 50, Portland, Or.; 51, Charleston, S. C. (Weiße); 53, Rutland, Vt.; 54, Chicago, Ill. (böhmisch); 59, Detroit, Mich.; 60, Hillsboro, Tex.; 62, Gainesville, Tex.; 63, Canajoharie, N. Y.; 67, Roxbury, Mass.; 69, Columbia, S.C.; 71, Englewood, Ill.; 79, Alton, Ill.; 85, Kansas City, Kan.; 86, San Bernardino, Cal. (reorganisirt); 88, Town of Lake, Ill.; 245, Peoria, Ill.; 246, Beaver Falls, Pa.; 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 248, Charleston, W. Va. Zusammen 31 neue Unions in zwei Monaten, somit wären in den letzten sechs Monaten 74 Freibriefe an neue Unions ausgeschrieben. Dieses Wachsthum überstieg alle unsere kühnsten Erwartungen und sollte jedem Mitgliede unserer Brüderschaft einen Sporn zu neuer Thätigkeit geben. Möge Jeder unermüdlich weiter arbeiten, bis daß in jedem Orte dieses Landes eine Union unserer Brüderschaft existirt.

Ein Arzt über die Achtstunden-Arbeit.

Wie vom medizinischen Standpunkt aus die Achtstundenarbeit beleuchtet wird, darüber läßt ein Arzt einem amerikanischen Blatte folgende Zuschrift zugehen:

„Es ist auffallend, daß die Aerzte Amerika's sich bis jetzt nicht offen über die Achtstundenregel ausgesprochen haben. Denn ein solches Gesetz, vom medizinischen Standpunkte aus betrachtet, muß nur herbeigewünscht werden, da es für den Arzt unfraglich ist, daß das leibliche Wohl des Volkes, das mit dem geistigen eng verbunden ist und sein muß, durch eine strikte Durchführung, resp. Einführung des Achtstundengesetzes ganz enorm gefördert werden würde. Was nutzt dem Arbeiter die Hygiene, wenn er keine Zeit hat, dieselbe zu studiren, und was soll aus den Kindern werden, wenn die Eltern sich nicht um dieselben bekümmern können? Es ist leicht, sich gegen das Trinken in einer Philippika zu ergehen; aber wir sind überzeugt, Tausende bedürfen desselben zur Stimulation ihrer durch Ueberarbeitung abgespannten Nerven absolut, um nicht umzusinken. So wird das Trinken zuerst Gewohnheit und dann Laster. Ob sich mit achtstündiger Arbeit die Welt ernähren und erhalten ließe, ist ja, bis das Experiment gemacht wird, fraglich. Möglich muß es aber aus zwei Gründen sein. Erstens enthebt uns die Dampfmaschine der Körperarbeit immer mehr und zweitens kann der ausgeruhte Organismus in der gleichen Zeit das Drei- und Mehrfache leisten. Dies wird durch ein einfaches Beispiel leicht verständlich:

„Der Arbeiter, wollte sagen, der Redakteur dieser Zeitung, würde nicht im Stande sein, dem Publikum regelmäßig seine Geistesprodukte zu senden, wenn ihm die Nachtruhe, d. h. ein sechs bis acht Stunden andauernder Schlaf geraubt würde, denn acht Stunden Schlaf gebraucht der Mensch im Durchschnitt. Wenige weniger, viele mehr. Acht Stunden sollte Jeder haben, um sie nach eigener Wahl anzuwenden. Die Menschheit würde rascher vorschreiten und die Sorge der Volkslehrer müßte nur bleiben, zu zweckmäßiger, gewißlich zum großen Theil intellektueller Anwendung der übrigen acht Stunden zu veranlassen. Zu diesem Zwecke sollten in erster Linie die Aerzte ihr Theil thun, um die Achtstundenregel einzuführen. Sollte der Luxus der begünstigten Klassen darunter leiden, es wäre nur ein Gewinn.

„‚Wer,' so erzählte uns kürzlich ein Kollege, ‚wie wir, im Hause eines Armen, den Vater mit einer Amputationswunde und zwei Kinder mit Scharlach in demselben Zimmer liegen sieht, in welchem die Mutter kocht und wäscht, weil kein anderes Zimmer da ist, der weiß, daß selbst 24-stündige Ruhe nichts helfen würde.'

„Nur die höhere Intelligenz kann dem Arbeiter helfen gesund zu werden, und dazu bedarf es freier Zeit."

Zur Geschichte der Gewerkschaften.

Die ersten Notizen über das englische Gewerkschaftswesen reichen zurück bis zu Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts, wo dieselben noch illegal waren. 1810 mußten noch die Versammlungen der „Friendly Society of Iron Founders" in dunklen Nächten, in den Einöden und Mooren des Hochlandes stattfinden und waren die Veranstalter dieser Versammlungen gezwungen, ihre Archive im Torf zu begraben. In diesen Tagen waren die Strikes das einzige bekannte Mittel zur Verbesserung der Lage des Arbeiterstandes, sie traten zumeist in Verbindung mit Gewaltthätigkeiten auf und wurden die Urheber derselben mit den härtesten Strafen bedacht. 1812 stand auf die Zerstörung eines Werkzeuges noch die Todesstrafe. In Folge des großen Krieges wurden aber Tausende außer Arbeit gebracht und wurde damit die Agitation so mächtig, daß die Gesetzgebung 1824 die Vereinigung von Arbeitern ausdrücklich anerkannte. Es wurden aber nur die Bestrebungen zwecks Höherbringung der Löhne und der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit gestattet. Als Beispiel der Verfolgung von Trades Unions-Mitgliedern sei erwähnt, daß 1849 eine 57 Yard lange Anklage gegen viele Personen anhängig gemacht wurde wegen Conspiration zum Strike. 1867 bestimmte das Gesetz, daß Trades Unions Strike-Regeln haben durften, aber kein Eigenthum, außer für wohlthätige Zwecke. 1871 wurde dann endlich gesetzlich bestimmt, daß Trades Unions legale Organisation sind, deren Mitglieder nicht wegen Conspiration zum Strike angeklagt werden können. Die Geschichte des Boycotts in Amerika scheint einen ähnlichen, doch beschleunigteren Verlauf nehmen zu wollen, wie die der Strikes in England.

Das Unionlabel der Eisengießer.

Die Internationale Iron Moulders Union von Amerika hat soeben ein Union-Label eingeführt, das für alle von Mitgliedern genannter Organisation angefertigten Gußarbeiten bestimmt ist. Das Label lautet wie folgt:

"This certifies that these castings were made by competent first-class workmen, members of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison-made goods. All infringements upon this label will be punished according to law."

Vermischte Notizen.

— Schreiner in Hartford, Conn., wollen 9 Stunden per Tag arbeiten nach dem 1. April.

— Die Schmach des Landes scheint für Niemanden mehr ein Geheimniß zu sein, sagt doch selbst der „Philadelphia Inquirer": „Jay Gould will nicht zum Senat gehören, ihm ist es lieber, daß der Senat ihm gehört."

— In Belgien fahren die Arbeiter auf der Eisenbahn zu Einzehntel vom Cent per Meile. Die Eisenbahnen sind erfolgreich, befinden sich aber nicht in den Händen der Monopolisten, sondern sind Regierungseigenthum.

— Die Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika, deren Hauptquartier sich schon seit zehn Jahren in Philadelphia befindet, hat die Absicht, ein eigenes Gebäude zu errichten oder anzukaufen. Es soll nicht weniger als $25,000 kosten.

— Der ärgste Zerstörer und der gefährlichste Mann in den Arbeiter-Organisationen ist derjenige, welcher sofortige Resultate sehen will und welcher erwartet, daß alle Ziele in wenigen Monaten erreicht werden, nachdem er sich der Organisation angeschlossen.

— Chicago.—Die hiesigen Bauschreiner haben beschlossen, am 4. April für achtstündige Arbeitszeit zu 35 Cents pro Stunde auszustehen. Eine Consolidation aller Baugewerkschaften—Maurer, Schreiner, Anstreicher, Plumber, Gypser u. s. w.—ist behufs gegenseitiger Unterstützung im Werke.

— Die Geschichte der Arbeiter-Organisationen ist ein unumstößlicher Beweis, daß gerade diejenigen Vereine, welche die höchsten Beiträge fordern, für jeden eingezahlten Dollar die verhältnißmäßig höchsten Benefits darbieten können. Die Artikel mit niedrigen Preisen sind die theuersten.

— Ein Richter im Staate Connecticut bestrafte kürzlich ein Paar Eisenbahn-Superintendenten, weil sie einen Mann „blacklisteten." Er entschied, daß es offenbare Verschwörung sei, einen Mann zu verhindern, seine Arbeitskraft nützlich zu verwenden. Ob aber die Supreme-Court diese Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten wird, das ist die Frage.

— Im Jahre 1860 wurden mit Sklavenarbeit in Süd-Carolina 353,412 Ballen Baumwolle gezogen, und im Jahre 1886 mit Lohnarbeit 530,102 Ballen. Die Plantagen-Lords haben auch schon längst eingesehen, welche Dummköpfe sie waren, als sie sich der Emancipation widersetzten. Die Hungerpeitsche ist viel wirksamer als die Sklavenpeitsche!

— Hätten alle derzeit aufgeklärten Menschen den Muth ihrer Ueberzeugung, die Vollzugskraft ihrer Meinung, die Opferwilligkeit ihrer selbstsüchtigen Interessen, das Bewußtsein der Menschenwürde und das Schamgefühl der Selbsterniedrigung, so würde eine zeitgemäße Umgestaltung der Zustände gewiß viel leichter und schmerzloser zu bewerkstelligen sein.

— Es ist gegenwärtig in Philadelphia eine Bewegung im Gange, um alle organisirten Zimmerleute zu solidarischem Vorgehen gegen die Nicht-Union-Zimmerleute zu vereinigen. Zu diesem Zwecke haben die hiesigen Lokal-Unions der Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners, nämlich No. 8, No. 227, No. 288, No. 239, No. 122 (in Germantown) und No. 20 (in Camden), sowie die Branches No. 1 und No. 2 der Amalgamated Carpenters, sowie die Journeymen Carpenters Protective Association ein gemeinschaftliches Executiv-Comité ernannt.

— Das Bauholz ist nun ebenfalls monopolisirt. Die Besitzer der Waldländereien im Norden und Süden haben einen „Pool" gebildet und die Preise wurden sofort um 50 Cts. per tausend Fuß in die Höhe geschraubt. — Die Standard Oil Company hat sämmtliche Baumwollsamen-Oelfabriken im Süden aufgekauft und hat nun ein Monopol auf die Fabrikation dieses Oels.—Glucose wird blos in einigen großen Fabriken hergestellt, die kleinen Fabrikanten mußten alle ihre Geschäfte einstellen.—Jetzt heißt es, daß sich die großen Mehlfabrikanten im Westen geeinigt hätten, um die Preise des Weizens beim Einkauf zu drücken. So geht es fort und bald wird der Monopolismus in jeden Geschäftsbetrieb eingedrungen sein, und das arme Volk kann zusehen, wie es fertig wird.

—Albany.—Die Assembly-Männer Martin und Collins haben als Mitglieder des Legislatur-Comités zur Untersuchung der Kohlenschaufler-Strikes einen Minoritätsbericht abgegeben, in dem sie sagen: „Wir glauben, daß die Organisation der Arbeiter eine weise Maßregel ist und wir glauben, daß ein Arbeiter, der einer Organisation angehört, durch die Pflichten, welche ihm die Organisation auferlegt, an der Ausübung seiner anderen Pflichten nicht behindert zu werden braucht. Gerade dieser Strike hat gezeigt, wie segensreich die Organisation der Arbeiter wirkt.

Obschon 20,000 Arbeiter und 1000 Polizisten müßig am Ufer standen, sind während des Strikes, wie die Polizeiakten ergeben, viel weniger polizeiliche Verhaftungen vorgenommen worden, als in der gleichen Periode des Vorjahres. Vor 10 Jahren, als noch keine solche Organisation bestand, hätte ein derartiger Strike die schlimmsten Riots zur Folge gehabt; diesmal aber herrschte, von vereinzelten kleinen Balgereien abgesehen, Ruhe; die Führer der Organisation ertheilten die nöthigen Warnungen, und diese wurden beachtet.

— Unionleute kämpfen männlich; Nicht-Unionleute beugen die Köpfe und ergeben sich einem Gegner. Vertrauen und brüderliches Gefühl den Mitarbeitern gegenüber bezeichnet den Unionmann, das Verhalten des Nicht-Unionmannes gleicht einem Piraten. Unionleute befolgen regulirende Trades-Gesetze, Nicht-Unionleute bevorzugen Trades-Anarchie.

— Hätten alle derzeit aufgeklärten Menschen den Muth ihrer Ueberzeugung, die Vollzugskraft ihrer Meinung, die Opferwilligkeit ihrer selbstsüchtigen Interessen, das Bewußtsein der Menschenwürde und das Schamgefühl der Selbsterniedrigung, so würde eine zeitgemäße Umgestaltung der Zustände gewiß viel leichter und schmerzloser zu bewerkstelligen sein.—(Aus Joh. Phil. Becker's „Glaubensbekenntniß.")

— Die Oberbeamten der Knights of Labor erklären, daß die Beschlüsse der Clevelander Convention über Beschränkung des Boycotts nicht länger in Kraft sind. Jede Assembly und jeder Distrikt kann einen solchen beschließen, wenn sie ihn für gut findet. Zu dieser taktischen Aenderung war man einfach dadurch gezwungen, daß die Fabrikanten massenhaft zu boycotten begannen, als die Knights davon Abstand nehmen wollten.

— Alle geistigen und sächlichen Eigenschaften, Ideales und materielles Werthe und Genußgüter sind das Ergebniß der Gesammtbestrebungen und Leistungen der Menschen und Völker aller Orte und aller Zeiten, somit sammt allen Naturschätzen Aller und Jedes Gemeingut, und es folglich vernünftiger, gerechter und allgemein beglückender Weise keinerlei Privateigenthum geben, sondern nur ein von der Gesammtheit sanktionirtes und legalisirtes Privatnutznießungsgut, beweglicher und unbeweglicher Art, Geltung erlangen kann.

— Kann es wohl eine großartigere Idee geben, als daß die Millionen von Arbeitern in dem einen hauptsächlichen Prinzip sich einigen: Diejenigen nicht zu patronisiren, welche der Arbeiter-Bewegung opponiren? Daß die Arbeiter-Bewegung eine Brüderschaft ist, in welcher jeder Mann Schulter an Schulter für das bedrohte Prinzip einsteht? Jede Gewerkschaft ist in dieser Beziehung ein bedeutender Faktor, und ein einzelnes Mitglied, das sich an das Prinzip der vereinigten Handlungsweise nicht kehrt, betrügt und täuscht seine Mitarbeiter und pflanzt ein Bajonet in die Hände des Feindes. Ein großartiger Beweis von Menschlichkeit und Nächstenliebe ist der freiwillige Dienst von Männern für eine gerechte Sache. Millionen von Arbeitern sind in Gewerkschaften verbunden, um die Prinzipien aufrecht zu erhalten, welche jedem Einzelnen auf berühmen.—(„Morning News" Letter.)

— Aus dem Munde eines Beamten.—Der Statistiker G. Poll sagt in seinem Jahresbericht was folgt: „Es würde mich aufrichtig freuen, wenn das Bureau constatiren könnte, daß Arbeitgeber freiwillig die Löhne erhöhen. Aber es thut mir außerordentlich leid, sagen zu müssen: Derartige Fälle ereignen sich so wenig, so selten und zugleich in so geringer Bedeutung, wenn überhaupt, daß sie gar nicht in Betracht kommen. Nicht ein einziger Fall dieser Art ist dem Bureau berichtet worden, in welchem ein Arbeitgeber die Löhne erhöht hätte, ohne durch die Strike-Epidemie veranlaßt zu werden. Die seltenen Fälle von Gewinnbetheiligung und sonstigen Versuchen der Arbeitgeber, mit ihren Arbeitern anständig und gerecht zu verfahren, fallen in die späteren Sommermonate und in den Herbst, während die Strike-Bewegung zeitig im Frühjahr begann. Alle Thatsachen gehen dahin, zu beweisen, daß den Arbeitern niemals die „vollen" Löhne, oder besser: solche Löhne, welche der aus einem Geschäftsaufschwung folgenden Prosperität angemessen sind, gezahlt werden, wenn nicht ein Zwang an die Arbeitgeber herantritt."

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Illustrated Architectural and Mechanical Drawing-Book. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
Gould's American Stair-Builder	3 00
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy	5 00

Monckton's Treadgold's, Riddell's and other Standard Works on hand at bottom figures.

Any of the above books can be had at the prices above stated, and sent postpaid to any address. Also any other books, or foreign or domestic trade journals in the mechanical or scientific lines.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 814, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemcal poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile below.

☞ Stay away from Cincinnati, O.! That city, is overcrowded with men! Work is unsettled in that city and wages are very low. Cincinnati is a poor place to look for work at present, so don't go there at all!

INFORMATION WANTED.

I would like to get trace of BEN WEAVILL, a carpenter, who has worked in New York mostly, and for the past two years has worked in various cities. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his anxious parents, who have not heard from him in three years. Address B. EDWARDS, Harker St., West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

J. H. SAYWARD,

DEALER IN

Carpenters' Tools

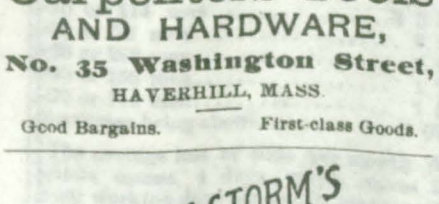
AND HARDWARE,

No. 35 Washington Street,

HAVERHILL, MASS.

Good Bargains. First-class Goods.

STRAITON & STORM'S



PINNACLE.

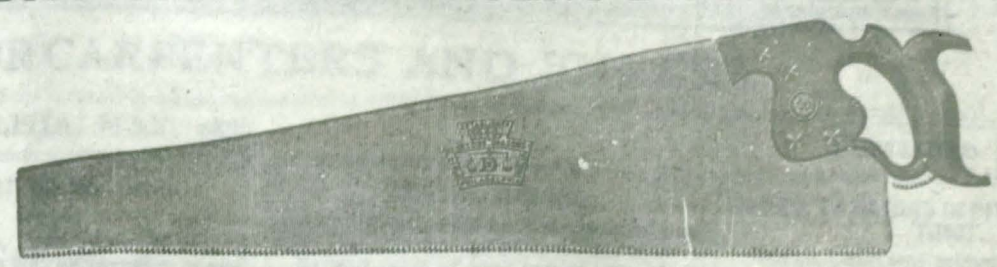
WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

"If you want a Saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Close-up of Handle, Spring Steel Blades, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.

☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION PLANE ON EARTH. TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

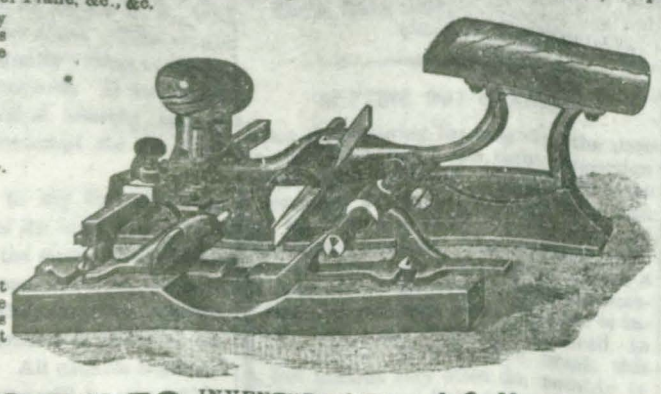
Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plane and Dadoes, 1/16, 3/32, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16, 1, 1 1/16, 1 1/8, 1 3/16, 1 1/4, 1 5/16, 1 3/8, 1 7/16, 1 1/2. Front and back Fillisters. Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/8 to 3/4, with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 3/8, 1, 1 1/8, 1 1/4 snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a Quarter Round Ogee Case; Moulding Planes groove any way of grain; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price.

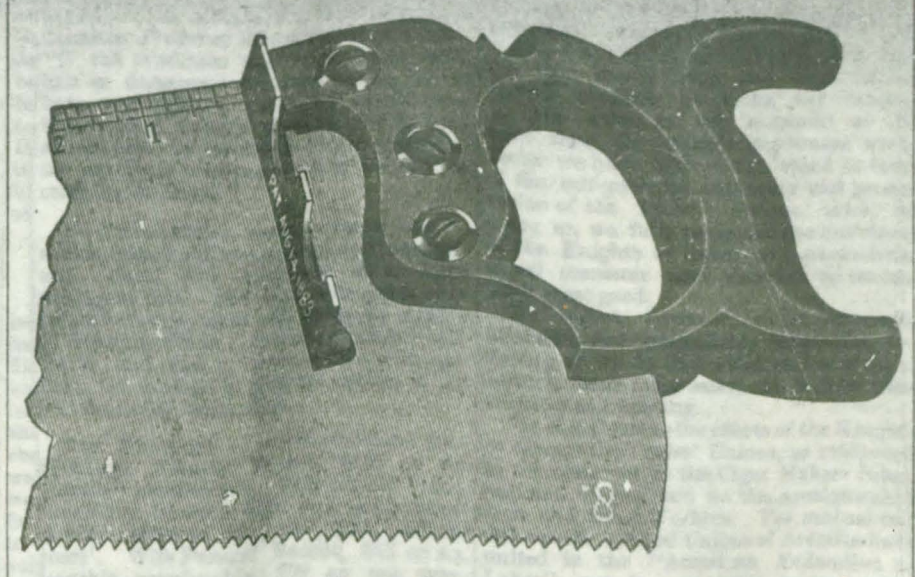
The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.



ADDRESS AMOS FALES, INVENTOR and PATENTEE, Rockfall, Conn.

ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In calling your attention to the above improved square, would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this Journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for $1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead: Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
Williamsport, Pa.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, - - - MASS.

HARDWARE!

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a **First-Class Workman,** a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

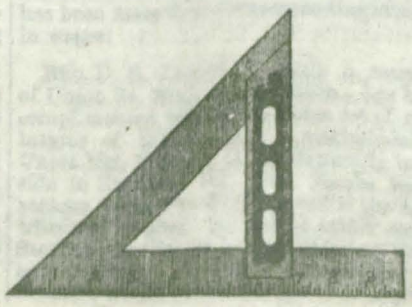
If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜



Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Pantentee and Sole Manufacturer,

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

FOOT POWER

SCROLL SAWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Lathes, Mortisers Etc.
FOR WORKSHOP USE.
Sold on trial, if desired
New Catalogue Free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
435 Water Street,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y

CARPENTER

AL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE CITIES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.
Pensacola, Fla.
Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.
E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.

BROTHERS, TAKE NOTICE.

Union 24, Somerville, Mass., recently sent out a circular on its own authority calling for a general vote on a question decided by the Executive Board. In doing this, Union 24 had no authority, for the Constitution states distinctly, on Page 21, Art. 27, Sec. 6, that "all decisions of the Executive Board *shall be binding*, until reversed by the Convention."

If a local union can assume the right to send out a circular, and call on the local unions for a general vote, then every union not having a claim approved, and every [illegible] as well as every member with an appeal not favorably passed on by the E. B., will also assume the same right. This would keep the unions constantly voting, to the exclusion of all other business. It would precipitate the worst form of anarchy, and encourage an utter contempt for all discipline.

We are gratified to say that the overwhelming majority of the local unions have paid no attention to the circular from Union 24. In all future cases we trust, the local unions will act in the same wise manner, and give no consideration to any such unauthorized circulars. All calls for a general vote of the local unions will be sent out by the General Executive Board, and bear the signature of the General Secretary.

PROF. RANKIN says: "In the same species of timber, that specimen will be the strongest and most durable which has grown the slowest, as shown by the narrowness of the annular rings.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS. — The April report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shows 450 branches, 25,277 members, 1,693 on unemployed benefit, 667 on sick benefit, and 200 superannuated.

GERMANY.—In Dresden the carpenters are agitating the ten-hour rule in place of eleven hours, and they want 38 pennies per hour. In Potsdam, the carpenters demand from April 1, 35 pennies per hour. In Leipsic the carpenters insist on 40 pennies per hour as a days work. Strikes for ten hours and higher wages are under way in Marienburg and Bremen.

IT IS NOT generally known that many contractors and builders take advantage, not only of the men they employ, but the men who employ them. They are not satisfied with from fifty cents to one dollar profit on a good man, but want to hire men as low as $1.50 per day and charge the same rate for such men in jobbing or day's work as they do for a good man.

THE CIRCULATION of commodities is the starting point of capital: the production of commodities, their circulation, and that more developed form of their circulation called commerce, these form the historical groundwork from which it rises. The modern history of capital dates from the creation, in the 16th century, of a world-embracing commerce and a world-embracing market.—*Karl Marx.*

THE GREAT BOOM IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., EXPLODED.

As it is a matter of public interest, I respectfully ask to submit the following report for publication in your excellent paper, so that people out as well as in the city of Birmingham, Ala., may have a correct idea of the condition of the carpenter trade in this city.

The following report is a correct statement and the result of ten days' faithful work among the mechanics, contractors, shops and building of Birmingham:

Shops and buildings visited	115
White carpenters employed	641
Colored carpenters employed	42
White idle	39
Colored idle	17
Total white and colored employed and unemployed	739

The above figures are based on the resident carpenters, but there is fully 500 more floating carpenters who are out of work and have been deceived into coming here by the false newspaper talk of the building boom in Birmingham.

Wages range as follows, per day:

20 or 114 men	$ 2 50
20 or 76 men	2 25
20 or 266 men	2 00
20 or 190 men	1 75
20 or 114 men	1 50
an average being about	2 02½

The average loss of time per month for various causes, 4 days, which leaves 22 actual working days per month, making the average monthly earnings of the carpenters in Birmingham, $44.44. The average house rent paid by carpenters with families is $12.50 per month, leaving out of their entire earnings only $31.94 per month, or barely $8 per week to provide for all the necessaries and comforts to a family, and the cost of living in Birmingham, outside of house rents, is about on a par with other cities.

There is more work in the carpenter's line of business at present in Birmingham, than at any other time in its history, but on account of the thorough publication of the boom in this city it has been an injury instead of an advantage to the resident carpenters of Birmingham, as mechanics are flowding here from all points of the compass. Mechanics from the north and east are arriving here daily only to be disappointed. They hear of Birmingham and a great boom and come here with the expectation of getting from $3 to $4 per day [illegible] $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

Yours, fraternally,
CHAS. P. NORTHERN.

SETTING OUT STAIRS.

After determining the height of the riser from the "story rod," the right proportion of tread must be found. Sometimes steps are arranged so that it is easier for a man to go up "two at a time" than to walk up in the proper manner. The reason is, both tread and riser are made small. When a riser is reduced, the tread must be increased, and the contrary when the riser is increased, the tread must be reduced in width. Joiners do not often break this rule, but masons very often do, notably in steps leading to and from railway stations. A simple rule may be given for finding a suitable proportion.

Take any suitable step as a standard step, that is to say, if you know of a staircase which is comfortable and easy to walk up, take it as a standard to gauge others. Suppose you have a riser given, and require the width of a suitable tread, make use of the following proportions:—

Local unions have placed their initiation fee at $5, and their dues at 50 cents per month. The life and stamina of a labor organization is in high dues and a good treasury. "Cheap John" unions are like "Cheap John" goods,—mostly shoddy!

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The contractors who have been in the habit of hiring cheap men are finding out, to their bitter experience, that low-wage men are the most expensive, after all. Union 68 held a very fine sociable and supper on April 26, and had a half column report of it in the *Daily News*.

BRO. J. W. PUGSLEY, of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., has been appointed by Secretary Whitney, of the Navy Department, as superintendent of construction and general repairs at the Washington Navy Yard. No better appointment could be made. Bro. Pugsley is not only an excellent mechanic, but has been an unswerving union man for years.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Forepaugh, the circus man, gave his work last month to a contractor who hired scab carpenters, working them ten hours a day, and was paying 50 cents per day less than union rates. A committe from Carpenters' Union No. 8, waited on Mr. Forepaugh, made known the above facts, and the result is the job became a complete union job at nine hours a day and union wages.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

IN SCOTLAND, according to official statistics, there are 9[illegible] journeymen carpenters and 2,251 apprentices. Of these, 4,077 are members of the Associated Carpenters.

THE INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union has been taking a general vote of its local unions on the question of nine hours, and the result is the overwhelming adoption of the nine-hour system. The subject will now go to the Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union for final action.

BRO. PHINEAS J. MCARTHUR, a member of Union 136 Cambridge, Mass., was the active moving spirit in the formation of Union 259, in St. Augustine. Would that we had more such members, who would act as Traveling Organizers for our Brotherhood, and start up unions wherever they would go.

A UNION MOULDER from England visited Switzerland last year and urged the molders of that country to organize. Their union now has twelve branches, including about two-thirds of all the molders in the country. Steps are now being taken for the affiliation of all the Iron Molders' Unions of Europe and America, interchange of cards, and co-operation.

AN EXCHANGE tells us the "Master" stair builders of Cincinnati, have organized an association "to prevent any cutting in fair rates." We think it is time the journeymen stair builders of Cincinnati followed the example of their employers. By a strong union affiliated with our Brotherhood, they can prevent any cutting in fair wages.

[illegible] thereby, Professor Edward Atkinson said: "If the workmen and workwomen were half as dangerous as some people would have you believe, your city would have been sacked twenty years ago. The only anarchists to be dreaded to-day in this country are those who make use of the law for carrying on fraud."

NO REVOLUTION, moral or social, can be accomplished without courage and enthusiasm. Great and dangerous ideas must subjugate self. The man who fights only to procure enjoyment will never be capable of heroic sacrifices. Sacrifice demands self-denial, and that is incompatible with egotism, for egotism is pleasure carried to the last degree of refinement.

THE BENEFITS of our Brotherhood are: Members' Funeral Benefit, $100 on six months' membership; $200 on one year. Disability Benefit, $100 one year's membership; $200 on two years'; $300 on three years'. Wife Funeral Benefit, $25 on six month's membership; $50 on one year. Strike Benefits, $5 per week for married men, and $4 per week for single men.

REFERRING to a carpenter who was seriously injured from the falling of an insecure scaffold, the *American Builder* adds: "It seems too bad, with the genius this country affords, that it cannot find someone who will invent a scaffold which will prevent the fearful loss of life which is daily occurring through the carelessness of those who build the ordinary joist and board affair.

IN 1861 wages of carpenters in Scotland ranged from 3½ to 5 pence per hour, and now they range from 5½ to 7½ pence per hour. The hours of labor in 1861 were 57 to 60 hours per week, now they are reduced to 51 hours per week. These facts are taken from the 25 years' report of the Associated Carpenters of Scotland. They show that though there has been a large reduction in the hours of labor, yet there has been more than a corresponding increase in wages.

BRO. D. B. JACOBS, formerly a member of Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., has been complimented with a handsome set of resolutions of thanks and a testimonial by Union 188, Findlay, O., on departing to reside in Steelton, Pa. Bro. Jacobs was a zealous worker in Findlay and is the same wherever he goes. He had no sooner struck Steelton than he set to work to form a Carpenters' Union. We wish all our traveling brothers would follow his grand example.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALL UNIONS wanting French Rituals can have them free by applying to the G. S.

SECRETARIES of local unions should not send any correspondence to this office on the back of monthly report sheets. Such correspondence is apt to be overlooked, besides that, it disfigures the reports.

THE MEMBERS of all our local unions should make it a practise to read the Proceedings of the Executive Board as published each month in this JOURNAL. The decisions, and rulings of the E. B. so published are official and binding on all the unions and members, and this should be kept in mind.

THIS JOURNAL is the *official organ* of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Any announcement published in it to the local unions must be considered as official, and acted on accordingly. We make this statement because some members are inclined to think, that a notice or announcement is not official, unless sent out in circular form.

IN CALLING on the local unions for their roll of members in good standing up to February 1, 1887, our General Secretary has discovered a number of local unions with no record of the ages of their members, and the application blanks of such members cannot be found or else are destroyed. This must be looked out for in the future, and each local union must see that due record is made of the ages of the members and the application blanks must be properly filed for future reference.

NEITHER FISH NOR FLESH.

We believe in harmonizing all elements of the labor movement, and allowing each [illegible] see why one organization should attempt to make any inroads on the other, or use measures to detract from the other's legitimate work. Hence we have taken a firm stand in favor of the self-governing autonomy and preservation of the Trades' Unions. And, in doing so, we fully recognise the usefulness of the Knights of Labor as a great educational economic force destined to accomplish great good.

We object, however, to its autocratic methods, and centralising tendencies, believing as we do that a Federation of all of Labor's forces is far safer, and will be more effective and binding.

We also object to the efforts of the Knights to disrupt the Trades' Unions, as evidenced in the open war on the Cigar Makers International Union, and on the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. For mutual self defence the Trades' Unions of America have united in the "American Federation of Labor"—not to necessarily make war on the Knights, for no one has yet heard any such declaration from the Federation—but for the protection of the interests of the Trades' Unions. Yet in spite of these facts, the Washington *Craftsman* gushes forth in half a column of prosy advice to the International Typographical Union to not join the American Federation, for fear of war with the Knights. Since 1881 the International Typographical Union has been connected with the Federation, sent its delegates to every convention, and was honored at four different convention in the selection of one of its members as Secretary of the Federation. Three terms Mr. W. H. Foster, a typo, was Secretary, and F. K. Foster, a typo, acted in that capacity for one term.

The International Typographical Union for years back in each of its conventions proclaimed itself by resolutions, in favor of a National Federation of Trades. And now the *Craftsman*, at this late day, desires to break the consistency of that record by urging the International Typographical Union to break loose from the Federation. As an advocate and organ of the International Typographical Union, we must confess the *Craftsman*, in its article, on "Something to Ponder," betrays a lack of stamina, that shows it to be "neither fish nor flesh." As the organ of the International Typographical Union, the oldest Trades' Union in America, it should be the consistent upholder of Trades' Unions, and not attempt to bid for recognition as an official K. of L. journal.

NOTICE TO UNIONS IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

RUFUS COLE was proposed and accepted as a member of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., at the beginning of the nine-hour strike last spring. He failed, however, to appear for initiation, and went to work ten hours a day during the strike. This fellow Cole is now trying to become a member of some of the local unions in the Pittsburgh district. Keep him out!

A WORD TO THOSE WHO BUILD ALL THE PALACES OF EARTH.

I have a few words of plain Saxon to say to those men in this land who handle the chisel and plane, to those men who as pioneers cleared the forests, who driven westward, put up the cities and towns and who now still work for wages, grinding out their lives without a hope of a future competence.

Why is this so? Why is it that you who build the palaces may not live in them? Why may not you who have carved staircases, who have laid hard-wood floors, made rooms paneled in rosewood, doors made of bird's eye maple? Why must you live in a three-roomed shanty with a low and leaky roof and no decoration except a mortgage?

Is it for this that you are an American citizen "guaranteed" the right to live and the means of living, liberty and the conditions necessary to liberty and happiness?

Is it really a right to life that you have when you have to beg and cringe for work, when you have to accept it at low wages, when you have to toil long hours, and when you count your wage, you find it barely enough to pay for food and clothes and rent?

What other liberty have you except the [illegible] serve if you protest or fight this

Was there formerly one of the most proud and honored trades? There was a time when it was an honor to belong to the craft. In those days men who handled the plane ranked even above those who wielded the sword. When the first settlers landed in America, the carpenter was respected, honored, and well paid. After twenty years' work he was able to retire from labor and enjoy life upon the competence he had created.

These things are different now, and they are different only because of your ignorance, your own foolishness, your own cowardly inaction.

Since the development of the great machine industry in this century, thousands of men have been thrown out of other work, mere "saw and hatchet" men have entered your trade, forced there by a bitter competition for bread. They have cut down your wages and increased the hours of your labor. And, meanwhile, you have been inactive,—asleep.

Other trades were awake and organized themselves: they combined in every locality and stood solidly together. Look at the result: the hod carrier gets better wages and works less hours than you.

Is it not time to wake up and do something to improve your condition; don't you feel that you need more and better food, decent clothes, a respectable residence? Ought you not to be able to have books, papers, music and pictures in your home? Are not these things worth working for?

The road lies open for you to obtain them all. Your brothers throughout the whole republic are waking up. They have organized a union upon a solid basis, and are trying to stand shoulder to shoulder, one by all and all by one, for the common good.

This organization, the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" now have a branch in nearly every city of the land; it is recruiting rapidly; it has attractive beneficial features; and besides this it shortly proposes to make a vigorous fight to shorten the present long and wearisome hours of labor that you have now to toil.

That carpenter who does not join the union at once, who does not stick to it, and work and fight for its interest (which are his own) licks, in my humble opinion, good common sense.

Now is the time and NOW is the hour to begin to fight for improved conditions, for more and better bread and butter. Do not delay, but join at once.

BURNETT G. HASKELL, in the *Denver Labor Enquirer*.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.
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BIDE YOUR TIME.

Bide your time—the morn is breaking
Bright with Freedom's blessed ray,—
Millions, from their trance awaking,
Soon shall stand in firm array.
Man shall fetter man no longer!
Liberty shall march sublime;
Every moment makes you stronger—
Firm, unshrinking, bide your time!

Bide your time—one false step taken
Perils all you yet have done;
Undismayed, erect, unshaken,
Watch and wait, and all is won.
'Tis not by a rash endeavor
Men can e'er to greatness climb;
Would you win your rights forever?
Calm and thoughful, bide your time!

Bide your time—your worst trangression
Were to strike, and strike in vain;
He whose arm would smite oppression,
Must not need to smite again!
Danger makes the brave man steady—
Rashness is the coward's crime;
Be for Freedom's battle ready
When it comes;—but bide your time!

The world is a workshop, where man earns his bread,
And earth's teeming millions by labor are fed;
Each one is entitled to find him a place,
And get equal chances to win in life's race.
Then, whether you toil in the field or the mill,
Performing your labor by strength or by skill,
Treat all other workmen with honest good will.
Remember that all men by nature are brothers.
And don't think yourself so much better than others.

The world is a schoolhouse, where man learns to live,
With nature as teacher the lesson to give.
Not all learn wisely, nor at equal cost,
For while some succeed, other's labor is lost.
All cannot be leaders, and gain the first place;
To hold a back-sitting is not a disgrace.
Then scorn not your neighbor who lags in the race;
Remember that all men by nature are brothers,
And don't think yourself so much better than others.

WHAT THE "NEW YORK SUN" HAS TO SAY ABOUT OUR JOURNAL.

It is in no sense of vanity or presumptuous conceit that we take occasion to reprint the chief part of a column and a half article, recently published in the New York *Sun*, and somewhat flattering to our humble efforts. At the urgent request of many friends and members of the Brotherhood, some who have seen the article in question, and some who have only heard of it, we have decided to present it in part to our readers with all the modest deference we can command. The good opinion and recognition of such a widely circulated and influential paper as the NEW YORK *Sun* is something certainly worthy of all notice, and is of immeasurable advantage to our organization. We print the article with its original head-lines as it appeared March 30, 1887:

WHAT WORKINGMEN READ.

A Glance at the Contents of the Carpenters' Organ.

ONE OF THE BEST OF THE MANY OFFICIAL TRADES UNION JOURNALS NOW PUBLISHED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—HOW IT IS MADE UP.

The model organ among all the official and other papers published in the interests of trades unions is in all probability the *Carpenter*, an eight-page, five-column paper, seven years old, and published monthly by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Its editor is P. J. McGuire, a journeyman carpenter, and a man who had done a great deal of newspaper work before he had assumed that relation, and who is exceedingly well known beyond his own organization in labor matters generally. He is the General Secretary of the Brotherhood, and he and the paper and the Brotherhood all have their headquarters in Philadelphia.

These trades union organs are growing very numerous, and supply a need that the newspapers do not pretend to respond to, not because they are "capitalistic," but because they would be exceedingly uninteresting and worthless to the general reader if they did. As these organs are both numerous and powerful, and the *Carpenter* is the most nearly perfect of them all, it will be interesting to see what its reading matter consists of. Take the last issue, for March, for example. There is not a word in it to alarm those who think that organized labor menaces the peace or progress of man: The first article in the first column is headed: "Steer Clear of these Cities." It announces that in the twenty-five cities named "trade is very dull and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work, so we advise carpenters to keep away from them." Boston, Philadelphia, Troy, New Haven, Chicago, and St. Louis are among the places named. The next article is entitled "Carpenters' Demands this Spring," and sets forth that there follows a list of cities where unions of the Brotherhood will "make demands for the coming season."

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Three columns are next devoted to "Brotherhood Gossip," "Items of Trade News," and "Chips and Shavings," apparently all being paragraphs about the carpenters' trade. It tells of unions that have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, of places where work is very slack, of legislators who have introduced laws beneficial to laborers, of contractors who employ non-union men, of unions that are about to build meeting houses or to lease them. Here and there are paragraphs foreign to this particular Brotherhood, as, for instance, one that calls attention to the fact that Gov. Lee, of Virginia, who spoke so nicely to the Knights of Labor in Richmond, soon afterward ordered out the militia to put down a strike. There is a chapter devoted to merry affairs by unions all over the land, gotten up to provide funds for special purposes, and there is a department called "Official Notices."

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On the second page is a long account of the condition of the carpenters of Berlin, and Paris from a New York newspaper, an account of the trades unions of England, a price list of union supplies, a set of resolutions adopted by the Brotherhood last August, and a copy of the Brotherhood rules regarding apprentices. The resolutions are interesting as showing the temper and purposes of the great and intelligent body of men. They "endorse" the labels of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and of the unions of the hatters and the bakers. They resolve that the Executive Board seriously consider the best means to lessen the evils due to a lack of a proper apprentice system. They ask the members of the Brotherhood to refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott." They discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, "as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union." This does not debar members from joining "mixed assemblies of the Knights." Here are two interesting resolutions:

FAITHFUL WORK.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that trades unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible;

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that trades union men above all others should should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duty to their employers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

The result of the deliberations of the Executive Board on the apprentice system is another set of resolutions announcing what must be true of many other trades—a depressing effect due to the influx of unskilled and incompetent, resulting also in a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices, and master the trade thoroughly. It is ordered, therefore, that all local unions shall use every possible means to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices. Boys must serve four years, and shall not be journeymen unfil they are 21 years of age. Apprentices must be indentured. They must not leave an employer without his consent, except for just cause, on pain of being forbidden to work under union jurisdiction, and of being returned to said employer. Each local union shall regulate the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill, and apprentices shall be admitted to unions in the last year of apprenticeship.

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Next is the editorial page, an aggregation of pertinent, sensible, practical paragraphs and articles calling forth by occurrences in the country or the Brotherhood. It is a peculiarity of this little journal that every line that is written for it is distinguished for the simplicity, directness, and good taste of the language used. In this respect the *Carpenter* could be read with profit in the offices of some of the most prosperous newspapers even in New York.

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The New York *Sun* then quotes our editorial: "Weigh Well These Words," in regard to hasty and greedy strikes, and publishes a summary of the financial condition of the Brotherhood, and the amount of death benefits paid last February. It refers to the various departments of our journal, paying a compliment to each. This is the first time in the history of the great metropolitan press that any of the great dailies have given such recognition to an ordinary trades' union publication, such as ours. We feel that we hardly merit it.

JUDGE MILLER recently decided a case in the New York Court of Appeals, in which he held that if the owner of a building employs a mechanic to make repairs upon the same with no specific arrangement as to the terms and conditions, such employment is in the nature of an independent contract, which imposes upon the employe the responsibility incurred by the negligence of himself or those who are aiding him.

PROTECTION OF UNION FUNDS.

We mentioned in a last issue of the JOURNAL that the K. of L. attempted in some localities to steal the funds of Trades' Unions, or induced them to dissolve and divide the money, which is a crime of an equal nature. We cite one of the cases. The members of Union 41, Columbia, Pa., numbering 19, divide the funds of the union, refusing to surrender the same to the International Union, provided in Article XII, Section 2, of the constitution. They hardly imagined that they could be prosecuted and punished under the laws of the state, which are sweeping in their character. For the information of our members we publish the following important Act of the Legislature, approved June 20, 1883:

AN ACT to provide for the disposal of the property of unincorporated associations organized for benevolent, charitable, or beneficial purposes, upon the dissolution, expulsion, surrender of warrant or charter, or vacation of the same, under which such associations have been constituted or organized.

WHEREAS, There are in existence in this commonwealth a large number of unincorporated associations constituted or organized for benevolent, charitable and benecial purposes, under warrants or charters granted by associations which are recognized as the parent or superior body, and themselves acknowledged and recognized as subordinates, all which associations have acquired considerable sums of money or other property; and,

WHEREAS, Nearly all of the parent or superior bodies have adopted rule and regulations for the government of the associations subordinate to such parent or superior body from whom the warrant or charter under which they are to be constituted or organied, and such rules and regulations of the parent or superior body, provide, that upon the disolution, expulsion, surrender of warrant or carter, or vacation of the same, of any of such subordinate associations, that the moneys, property, books, and effects of such subordinate associations, shall be transmitted and delivered to the parent or superior body from or under which they have received or held their warrants or charters, to be by said parent or superior body used and applied for the use and purposes for which they have been collected and received; and such subordinate associations received the warrant or charter under which they became constituted or organized, upon the conditon that they would comply with the rules and regulations of such superior body from which they received their warrant or charter; and

WHEREAS, It has occurred that some of these subordinate associations have dissolved, been expelled, surrendered their warrant or charter; or the same has been vacated by the parent or superior body; and that such subordinates have divided the funds or properties which they held at the time of such dissolution, expulson, surrender of warrant or charter, or the vacation of the same among a part or the whole of the members of such subordinate association, in violation of the conditions upon which they received the warrant or charter from such parent or superior body; and,

WHEREAS, Doubts exist as to whether the agreement or conditions hereinbefore referred to could be enforced and sustained in the Courts of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of removing said doubts, and to confer power to enforce the same; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the funds and effects of unincorporated associations [illegible] for benevolent, charitable and beneficial purposes, constituted or organized under any warrant or charter granted by any association recognized or acknowledged as the parent or superior body, where the rules and regulations of such parent or superior body require that upon the dissolution, expulsion, surrender of warrant or charter, or vacation of the same to such parent or superior body, the money, property, and effects of such subordinate association shall be delivered and paid to the parent or superior body, are hereby declared to be trust property; and it shall be unlawful for any such subordinate association to divide or distribute the moneys, property, or effects, or any part thereof, to and among the members of such subordinate association, or any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, or by way of donation. But all such moneys, property, and other effects of such subordinate associations, upon the dissolution, expulsion, surrender of warrant or charter, or vacation of the same, by the parent or superior body from which they have obtained the warrant or charter under which they have been constituted or organized, shall be paid and delivered to the proper officers of such parent or superior body. And, in case any such subordinate association shall or may have made any division or distribution of the moneys, property, or effets held by such subordinate association, or any part thereof, to or among the members thereof, or any number of them, either directly or indirectly, the principal officers or trustees of the parent or superior body, to the use of such parent or superior body, may recover such moneys, property, or other effects so divided or distributed, contrary to the provisions of this act, from the person or persons to whom the same or any part thereof shall or may have been paid or delivered. And the several Courts of Equity of this Commonwealth are hereby vested with full power and authority to enforce the provisions of this act, as in other cases within their jurisdiction. And the said parent or superior body to whom any monies, property, or other effects or such subordinate association shall be paid and delivered, shall take and hold the same for the purposes and intents for which they were received and held by such subordinate association; *Provided, however*, That all suits commenced or brought to enforce the provisions of this act shall be commenced or brought within two years next after the time when such division or distribution shall have been made.

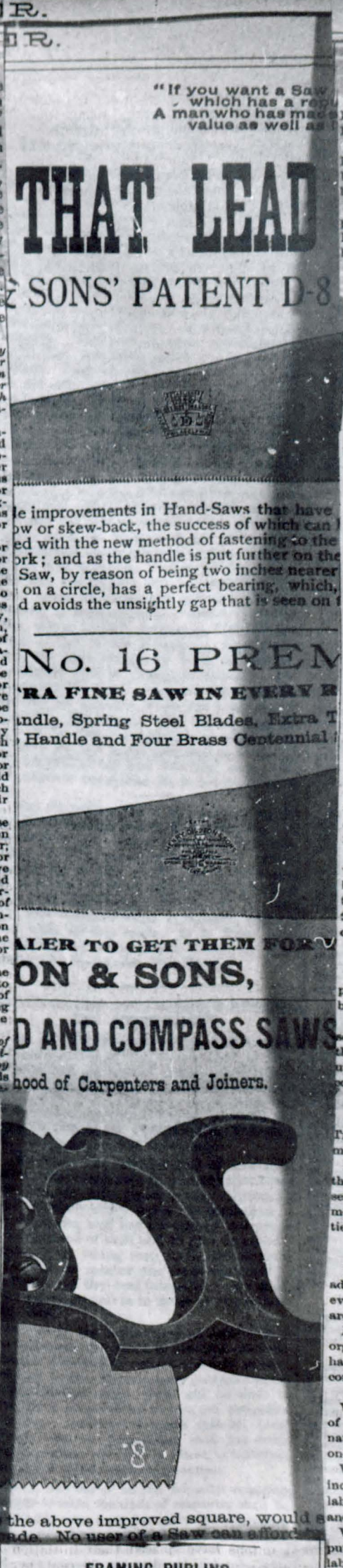
JOHN E. FAUNCE,
Speaker, House of Representatives.
CHAUNCY F. BLACK,
President of Senate.

Approved the twentieth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We have retained Mr. J. F. Steinmetz, Attorney and Cousellor at law, of Lancaster, Pa., to prosecute the officers and members of Union 241 for committing acts in violation of the laws of the state.

Since that time they proposed to reorganize and remain in the Union, which offer was promptly rejected. Seeing no avenue of escape they promised, through their counsel, to refund the money shortly, which they have illegally appropriated to their own use.

We hope this will serve as a lesson to be reminded at all times.—*From the Cigarmakers Journal.*



FRAMING PURLINS.

In answer to a correspondent of *Carpentry and Building* J. D. B. writes: My opinion is that if he only wants to support the rafters it will make no difference whether the purlins stand plumb or at right angles with the rafters. Thirty years experience in a section of the country where we try to build for strength leads me to be of this opinion. I frame my purlins and wall plates both alike, usually using 8x8 timber. I so manage the purlin beams so as to help to tie my barn together at the top. I lay my mortise 2 inches from the inside and pin from the inside. Then I have a 4-inch shoulder on the outside that greatly helps to keep the plates from cantering out. All beam and sill mortises I lay in the center of my timber.

THE DOCTORS' TRADE UNION.

At the recent annual meeting of the Philadelphia Medical Society the committee on hygiene reported that during the past year twenty-one persons had been arrested for practicing medicine illegally, and that in the cases brought to trial there had been no acquittal. The doctors' trade union was much pleased with the success of this boycott against "scab" physicians.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., last August:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Apprentice System.

Whereas, The lack of a proper apprentice system has proven very injurious to the best interests of our trade, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board take this matter into serious consideration and recommend to the various unions the best means to lessen the evil under which we now labor in relation to this matter.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Correspondence of Delegates.

Inasmuch as the delegates here assembled have endeavored to conscientiously perform their several duties as expected by their respective unions, and in the performance of those duties have striven to act together in harmony for the welfare of the entire Brotherhood, be it

Resolved, That this Convention deem it inadvisable that the acquaintanceship thus formed be permitted to lapse, and strongly recommend that it be kept up by means of correspondence, that we may interchange views for the welfare of our Brotherhood.

District Organization.

Whereas, There are conflicting ideas on some particular matters affecting different localities, be it

Resolved That the Executive Board take into serious consideration the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, and report to the unions by means of a circular or through the columns of the CARPENTER.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employrs

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical.

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for our own common good.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

USEFULNESS OF STRIKES.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric says: Few people have nerve enough to desire severe thunder storms, yet they come, because beyond the control of the human family. They often leave a wreck behind, but the atmosphere is so purified that all are exhilarated and happy. It is much the same with social convulsions. Conditions over which we have little control produce them. We dread them, and yet when there is great loss of life the result is often beneficial. In natural convulsions the rich and poor share indiscriminately. In social convulsions the rich or the poor may suffer, as the case may be, for the time being; but in the end labor repairs all damage and foots all bills.

TO MEASURE LUMBER.—Multiply the length in feet by the width in inches, and divide by 12. When of varying width, find average width by taking half sum of end widths and proceed as before. Then a piece of lumber, 16 feet long, 10 inches wide at one end and 26 inches wide at the other, would have—10 and 26 are 36; one-half is 18 inches, average width; multiplied by 16 and divided by 12, equals 24.

THE CO-OPERATION CRAZE.

We have been advised from Chicago and a few other points, that movements are on foot to start co-operative manufacturing and building associations. The talk is to establish a planing mill first, and then later on, to undertake building operations.

It is not our desire to meddle with the private affairs of our members, only in so far as we can possibly aid them by advice and counsel. But in this particular instance, we deem it an obligation to most earnestly advise our members to avoid undertaking any such risky and money-losing experiments. Because co-operative enterprises have been financially prosperous to some extent in England, is not to say they will meet with a like measure of success in the United States. There are social and economic conditions in England that have been favorable to co-operation.

First. The English people are more homogeneous in nationality and thought.

Secondly. The wage-workers in England had years of preliminary and preparatory business training in trades unions. This gave them some knowledge of business methods and begot a spirit of social cohesion that can only come among the workers in the United States after the labor movement is older and more fully developed. Through their many long and protracted strikes and lockouts in England, a spirit of self-sacrifice and natural confidence was engendered which is the first necessary groundwork for all co-operative enterprises.

Thirdly. The workmen of England, recognizing their condition as a wage-working class, are combined together as wage-workers, and are aware of the fact that all successful efforts at emancipating themselves from their class condition can only be accomplished by their own unity as a class. Here in America, individualism is so rampant that it is the desire of most men to get out of the wage class, no matter how,—and for each one to take care of himself, and "the devil take the hindmost."

Fourth. The workmen of England are not quite so migratory as the workmen of America. The vastness of our domain, and the unsettled condition of our country, along with the restless energy of our people, give great encouragement to roving, so new men go from place to place, working a month here and a month there, "just to see the country." Fixed habitation is essential to co-operation, for if men join a co-operative institution, and then want to move, they will either desire to withdraw their capital or else not have personal supervision over its use.

Fifth. In England the oft-repeated, the dogged and bitter labor conflicts, attracted public attention to the consideration of the labor question, and converted the public mind, so that organized efforts of the workingmen now meet with the "patronage" of the nobility, the professional classes, and the business people. Co-operative enterprises in England are looked on with favor by the public, and in business dealings are given long and extended credits, the same as other business concerns. Here in the United States, it is otherwise, and the co-operative concerns are discriminated against, and the very name "co-operative" is sufficient to ostracise the concern in business circles, and among business men. A spirit of commercial distrust prevails against all co-operative institutions, no credits to any extent will be given, and cash payments are almost invariably required.

Sixth. In the undertaking of any co-operative business, sufficient capital is requisite; and next to that, business tact, enterprise, and good management are vitally essential. Strict discipline among the employes and shareholders, and a thorough recognition of those in authority are all important. The stranded wrecks of bankrupt co-operative stores, shops, and associations stretching all over the United States demonstrate that success in that line is not so easy. Only the other day we learned of the complete failure of the Tennessee Co-operative Colony in which several of our Chicago members were interested. All their money lost and away among strangers, they have to again commence life's battle a little the wiser. To-day we learned of the bankruptcy of the Quaker City Co-operative Carpet Company, of Philadelphia. This enterprise was started during a strike of the carpet workers, and it had all the backing of the Knights of Labor, yet it went the way of all like endeavors.

In our strongest notes, and in the most emphatic manner, we advise our members and urge workingmen generally, when asked to embark in the uncertainties or promises of some splendidly elaborate co-operative scheme, to keep their money in their pocket, or throw it into a rat-hole, sooner than take stock in any such business.

TO DETECT IRON FROM STEEL TOOLS.—It is difficult, says a Belgian journal, to distinguish between iron and steel tools. They have the same polish and workmanship; use will commonly show the difference. To make the distinction quickly, place the tool upon a stone, and drop upon it some diluted nitric acid (four parts of water to one of acid). If the tool remains clean, it is of iron; if o. steel, it will show a black spot where touched with the acid. These spots can be easily rubbed off.

THE GREAT BOOM IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., EXPLODED.

As it is a matter of public interest, I respectfully ask to submit the following report for publication in your excellent paper, so that people out as well as in the city of Birmingham, Ala., may have a correct idea of the condition of the carpenter trade in this city.

The following report is a correct statement and the result of ten days' faithful work among the mechanics, contractors, shops and building of Birmingham:

Shops and buildings visited	115
White carpenters employed	641
Colored carpenters employed	42
White idle	39
Colored idle	17
Total white and colored employed and unemployed	739

The above figures are based on the resident carpenters, but there is fully 500 more floating carpenters who are out of work and have been deceived into coming here by the false newspaper talk of the building boom in Birmingham.

Wages range as follows, per day:

3-20 or 114 men	$ 2 50
2-20 or 76 men	2 25
7-20 or 266 men	2 00
5-20 or 190 men	1 75
3-20 or 114 men	1 50
An average being about	2 02½

The average loss of time per month for various causes, 4 days, which leaves 22 actual working days per month, making the average monthly earnings of the carpenters of Birmingham, $44.44. The average house rent paid by carpenters with families is $12.50 per month, leaving out of their entire earnings only $31.94 per month, or barely $8 per week to provide for all the necessaries and comforts to a family, and the cost of living in Birmingham, outside of house rents, is about on a par with other cities.

There is more work in the carpenter's line of business at present in Birmingham, than at any other time in its history, but on account of the thorough publication of the boom in this city it has been an injury instead of an advantage to the resident carpenters of Birmingham, as mechanics are crowding here from all points of the compass. Mechanics from the north and east are arriving here daily only to be disappointed. They hear of Birmingham and its great boom and come here with the expectation of getting from $3 to $4 per day [illegible] $1.75 to $2.00 per day.

Yours, fraternally,

CHAS. P. NORNELLEY.

SETTING OUT STAIRS.

After determining the height of the riser from the "story rod," the right proportion of tread must be found. Sometimes steps are arranged so that it is easier for a man to go up "two at a time" than to walk up in the proper manner. The reason is, both tread and riser are made small. When a riser is reduced, the tread must be increased; and the contrary when the riser is increased, the tread must be reduced in width. Joiners do not often break this rule, but masons very often do, notably in steps leading to and from railway stations. A simple rule may be given for finding a suitable proportion.

Take any suitable step as a standard step, that is to say, if you know of a staircase which is comfortable and easy to walk up, take it as a standard to gauge others. Suppose you have a riser given, and require the width of a suitable tread, make use of the following proportions:—

As the given riser: standard riser: standard tread: required tread.

If the tread is given and the riser required, then:—

As the given tread: standard tread: :standard riser: required riser.

To work out an example: Suppose 10-inch tread and 7-inch riser be taken as a suitable step, let 6-inch be the given riser; then by substituting the value of treads and risers for the names, we have—as 6′: 7′: :10′: the required tread; this gives 70-6 or 11⅔ for the size of a tread. Nicholson gives as a standard a tread of 12′ to a riser of 5½′. Working out the example given by this proportion, we get 11′ instead of 11⅔; either of these sizes will be an agreeable step.

A rough and ready rule for the usual sizes of treads and risers is to make 2 risers and 1 tread equal to 24 inches.—*The California Architect.*

"WE HAVE more than enough of the babble and cant of 'supply and demand.' That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, stomachs and hot blood, and builds its world as children do out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority and a large share of intellectual ability are in the possession of the unemployed. Hence such questions are far more complicated than in countries where dependent holds him down and disfranchised ignorance."—*Wendell Phillips.*

THE FOLLY OF AMATEUR METHODS.

In discussing a recent disadvantaged "coal-handlers' strike" of New York City, *The Boston Commonwealth* very justly prints the following sensible views on the situation: "The great strike or lockout, of freight handlers, draymen, carriers, and others in New York, which we noticed a week or two ago, has collapsed. It was presumably organized by the Knights of Labor, and the men on all sides have had to go in on the employers' terms. Whilst regretting this, it is nothing but what most experienced unionists expected. Scores of thousands of men forming themselves into an association with contributions that barely cover management expenses, cannot, as soon as they are formed, expect to hold their own against determined employers. This is the mistake a good many people make here. They imagine that they have only got to have a meeting, appoint a secretary and chairman, dub themselves a union and agree to pay two pence per week, and they can do as they like with employers. It often happens that the officials appointed have been the promulgators of this nonsense, and before the union is a year old strike is entered into. The first week exhausts all the savings, if there happen to be any, and there is then a general chorus of 'Where has all the money gone to?'"

A MUSHROOM GROWTH.

We clip the following communication published in the *Iron Moulders' Journal*, which shows experience and sound judgment:

"The Knights of Labor have come to obliterate all trade unions and to merge or consolidate the working masses into a grand whole. The methods adopted by this Order during the past year, the numberless errors committed, the utter lack of judgment manifested in its management, the many useless strikes undertaken and lost, the questionable material admitted to membership—all combine to make it not surprising that defeat followed defeat in all its enterprises.

It is not with any feeling of rancor, or a superior knowledge of the best manner in which a campaign against capital should be conducted, that the venerable Molders' Union must, and in duty bound it ought to, enter a most vigorous protest against the means employed by this infant Order in conducting strikes, and other contingencies appertaining thereto. Members of our union are very often involved in the foolish exploits of some "Assembly," and are very [illegible] leads to ignominious defeat. We should always be on the alert to detect and discountenance any connection whatever between the adventurous career of this amateur order, and do all in our power to protect the Union from its disastrous influence. It has sprung up mushroom-like, and all the indications so far point to the inevitable conclusion that it has not come to stay.

A VERY CHEAP CARPENTER.

For six months past a strong-armed carpenter named Sofus Hermann, of Chicago, has been driving a brisk trade in his immediate neighborhood putting up fences, sheds, and doing all sorts of repair work. In every instance the industrious carpenter furnished the lumber himself. His work was so cheap that his brother mechanics set up a wail loud and long, and endeavored in every way to compel him to charge a higher rate for his work, and thus give them a chance to compete. But the industrious fellow only laughed and continued on doing his work as cheap as ever. Finally a spy was set to watch him, and one night last week he was detected in the yard of the Grand Trunk Railroad tearing doors off grain cars. The officers of the road were notified, much to their delight, for they said they had been looking for the door thief for six months. An hour later the cheap carpenter was behind the bars, charged with larceny. When arraigned he professed the sincerest penitence, and so tearfully pleaded for leniency that Justice Meech, at the suggestion of the prosecution, changed the charge and imposed a fine of $75. The damage he has done to railroad property in despoiling the grain cars will amount to many hundreds of dollars. It is said he has made a comfortable home by his stealing.

A UNION MAN.

"A union man is one who surrenders his right as an individual to make an agreement as to wages and conditions with his employer, and trusts that right to a combination of workers at his trade. A non-union man is one who seeks to work at his trade separately from his fellow tradesmen. Unionism is the life-sap of springtime; non-unionism is dry rot."—*Union Printer.*

Better definitions are these: A union man is one who insists that it takes two to make a bargain, and who combines with his fellows in order to maintain the equal right of the man with the bosses to fix the rate of wages and other conditions of work. The non-union man believes that it only takes two to make a bargain—and that he is the one.—*Grand Rapids Workman.*

NON-UNIONISTS TO CONTEND WITH.

"Carpenters have a good many non-unionists to contend with in all cities."

The above sentence comes to us in a communication from a correspondent writing to the *Free Press* from a sister city. The above quoted paragraph sets us to thinking. Why it is that so many carpenters are indifferent to the benefits of organizations we are at a loss to conceive. Of all workmen engaged upon the construction of a building carpenters seem to be the least considered by employers. The fact is, they consider their skill and laborious work the least themselves. They are the first to be called upon in the erection of a building, and the last to leave it. They drive the stakes for the foundation, and put the house at the finish in a habitable condition for the tenant. Every line is given by the carpenter in the construction of a building. He is supposed to know just the height of a ceiling, the exact spot where a frame is to be set on the wall, and where the rough brick work leaves off and the pressed brick work begins. He waits upon all engaged on the job. If the stonecutter wants a straight edge, the carpenter is in demand; if an arch is to be made for the bricklayers, the carpenter is yelled for. And he comes and goes as if he were merely a supernumerary about the building, when, in fact, he carries with him the key of the whole situation. One might suppose that his costly tools and files are furnished free of charge to himself. And what are his day's wages? What are the thanks he receives when his work is completed? He knows. He knows that the one is far less in proportion to what others receive on the same job; and as to thanks for his skilful toil and watchful care, well, he expects none, and he is not disappointed.

But the carpenters of the country should awake from their seeming indifference, and demand a full recognition of their worth. They are the poorest paid class of skilful mechanics in the world. It is the hordes of men who work at this business who lack the spirit to demand justice, and to stand by that demand when it is made, who are the bane of this trade. It is these dead weights that drag others down to their beastly level.—*Labor Free Press.*

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and [illegible] executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon becoming full members.

IN IN CLEANING for ample flooring dust, if it is damp, the heavier the boards become over, it the harder the boards become.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective societies, and any society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the nature of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

THE PRODUCTION of cut nails in the United States in 1886 is the greatest in the history of the country, being 8,160,963 kegs, as against 6,696,815 kegs in 1885.

THE UNJUST EMPLOYERS of Labor seem to be getting desperate in their efforts to resist and suppress the struggle of Labor for just treatment and fair remuneration. They have tried the militia, then the Pinkerton thugs, then the "independent non-union labor associations;" they have used the arson, the cruel black-list, the murderous Winchester rifle, and with a hireling press to lie at their bidding; but in all this, while Labor seemed at times to be defeated and crushed, it has bobbed up serenely for another bout with its foe, or fallen back upon its last resort, the boycott, dreaded alike by the corner grocer and millionaire.—*Louisville Labor Record.*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1887.

Carpenters' strikes are now pending in Hartford, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Louisville, Ky.; Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; London, Canada; Toronto, Canada, Braddock, Pa., and Akron, O. All carpenters are warned to keep away from these places. Next month we will present a resume of the more than a score of places where our unions achieved substantial victories during the past month.

WE ADVISE all local unions to heed no call or circulars for any financial help, unless the same are published in *The Carpenter*, or issued by the General Executive Board, bearing the signature of the G. S., and coming through his office.

A HUGE CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY, called "the Stove Manufacturers' Defence Association," has locked out the union iron moulders all over the country, with a view to breaking up the Iron Moulders' International Union. All indications are favorable to the success of the men, and the defeat of the villainous scheme.

CINCINNATI Unions No. 2 and No. 209 have been out on a strike since April 1st, for nine hours as a days' work, and 28 cents per hour. All the outside men have secured the demand. The only fight now is with the planing mills, 450 men are still out and the strike is now in its sixth week with the men as firm as ever, and sure of victory. Though the strike has not been officially sanctioned by the E. B., yet, the stand the men have made makes it our duty to appeal to the local unions to send donations of from $10 to $100 to help our struggling brothers in Cincinnati. All such donations will be repaid by the Cincinnati unions at any time the unions sending them may stand in need of help. Liberal aid promptly given, now and without delay, is half the battle! Brothers, rally to the aid of Cincinnati. Send all money to C. A. Rockwood, Workmen's Hall, Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., and report the amount to the G. S.

NINETEEN NEW UNIONS IN APRIL.

Our Brotherhood is making glorious headway. During the month of April nineteen new unions were chartered, viz: No. 261, Buckhannon, W. Va.; 262, Ballston, N. Y.; 263, Kansas City, Kan.; 264, Atchison, Kan.; 265, Defiance, O.; 266, Williamsport, Pa.; 267, St. Paul, Minn.; (French), 268, Sharon, Pa.; 269, Lowell, Mass.; 270, Middleton, Ohio; 271, Omaha, Neb. (German); 272, Herkimer, N. Y.; 273, Yonkers, N. Y.; 274, Albany, N. Y.; 275, Newton, Mass.; 276, Tarentum, Pa.; 277, Fort Worth, Tex.; 278, Manistee, Mich. and North Adams, Mass. (re-organized). This shows a rapid growth, most encouraging and hopeful to all of us.

HURRAH FOR CHICAGO!

The battle for eight hours a day and 35 cents per hour has ended, and the union carpenters are victorious! The proud, arrogant old association of the contractors has been "smashed into smithereens" by the superior and well-disciplined organization of the men. Fully 8000 men held out solidly for nearly three weeks. The initiation fee of all the unions of the Brotherhood in Chicago is now $10 from May 1. All the local unions are united through delegates to a United Carpenters Council; this council issues a quarterly working card, and the rule in this city now, is a clear union card must be shown before going to work.

STOP THE LETTER WRITING!

From the Pacific Coast and from the Western States, we are in constant receipt of hosts of letters, the burden of the song being: "Keep men away from here; we are overstocked with carpenters!" To this request we always most cheerfully comply, in so far as we have power. But we do think that something more might be done.

In our experience, we have noticed that when men go off to California or some distant point in the West, they write back glowing letters to their friends in the East puffing up their new home, painting its gorgeous glory in the most vivid colors, describing it as a Paradise of high wages and plenty of work. They write their friends, their relations, "their sisters, cousins and their aunts" to all come and share in the new El Dorado. Of course, this, along with the unnatural flood-tide of immigration fostered by railroad companies and land speculators, swells the throng of population much more rapidly than avenues of employment can be found.

We say most emphatically, that the best thing is to stop this exaggerated style of letter writing. Write the truth plainly, and don't exaggerate matters. If trade is dull and wages low, say so! If a town is overstocked with workmen, let that fact be known.

BOGUS ADVERTISING.

In some cities there are certain employers and contractors who resort to the dodge of advertising for journeymen carpenters, not only in their own local papers, but also extensively abroad, and promise high wages and lots of work, when they have no work at all. This is done in many instances with the sole object to flood the town with traveling carpenters, and pull down the wages of the home mechanics. Such unscrupulous contractors need to be shown up in their true colors, and whenever we can, we will expose their dirty duplicity.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., this game of bogus advertising has been tried. In Santa Barbara, Cal. the Board of Trade has also indulged in this unprincipled practice, and crowded the city with idle men.

In Pasadena, Cal, it has brought a small army of work-seekers, who find themselves duped. The contractors there told the new comers they did not want any more help, but would hire a few good men if they would only work for $2 or $2.50 per day. Of course most of the men being "broke" took the offer.

In Augusta, Ga. the saw and hatchet brigade have swarmed in from the country places in answer to the wild newspaper talk of a "building boom" in that city. Transient men have come in droves to Birmingham, Ala. to find the bottom dropped out of the much talked of boom in that city. In Birmingham wages average only $1.75 per day, and in some cases far less, while we see lying advertisements in daily papers that carpenters are able to earn $3 to $4 per day in that city. From away far up in Winnepeg, Manitoba, we learn that agents are there overstocking the labor market by their gilt-edged fables, and the emigrants pour in in multitudes, penniless and ready to work at any price.

We object to the use of such illegitimate and fraudulent means to depress labor, and to increase the unnatural competition for work and bread. And the contractors and agents who resort to such devices are no better than "saw dust" swindlers, or confidence men of the lowest type. We warn our members to take no stock in any advertisements of the class we allude to. They will be better off not to heed them, in any respect. It will save them many a long and weary tramp, and many a dollar wasted in railroad fare.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The carpenters of this city have been successful in their demands for an advance of 25 cents per day, and they retain the nine hour-rule. This complete victory so incensed the "master" carpenters that they now propose to institute a "scab" labor bureau, to furnish scabs to non-union bosses. They also propose to blacklist all "disturbers," and "to trace the pedigree" of every man looking for work. This "blacklist" business was the parent of the "boycott," and perhaps some of these Brooklyn contractors may get a dose of the latter in return for the use of the former. The "boycott" can be used in both politics and business as well as in social affairs.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this port gives the Receipts and Expenses up Mar. 31st, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next mo's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unio	Page.	Tax, etc.
1.*Chicago, Ill.	115	16 50
2. Cincinnati, O.	550	61 40
3. Wheeling, W. Va	45	4 85
4. St. Louis, Mo	215	26 05
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ge	86	19 20
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	117	11 80
7. Louisville, Ky.	146	14 50
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	454	46 20
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	79	9 28
10. Detroit, Mich.	697	73 80
11. Cleveland, O.	127	39 40
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ge	52	10 65
13.*Chicago, Ill.	150	23 50
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	14	1 10
15.*Syracuse, N. Y. (Gman)	16	5 00
16.*Springfield, Ill.	35	6 20
17. Bellaire, O.	24	2 60
18. Hamilton, Can.	28	. . .
19. New Albany, Ind.	37	3 40
20. Camden, N. J.	184	22 50
21.*Chicago, Ill. (Frem)	56	4 50
22. San Francisco, Ca.	541	53 60
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	111	23 25
24. Somerville, Mass.	370	3 70
25. Toledo, O.	145	27 90
26. Jackson, Mich.	58	7 95
27. Toronto, Can.	167	16 90
28. Chicago, Ill.	331	35 15
29. Baltimore, Md.	164	15 70
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	428	45 00
31.*Trenton, N. J.	19	. . .
32. Detroit, Mich.	85	24 77
33. Boston, Mass.	908	103 20
34.*Minneapolis, Minn.	183	20 00
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	2 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	226	21 60
37.*New Orleans, La.	8	1 60
38. St. Catharines, Can.	48	4 70
39. Athens, Pa.	25	2 40
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	42	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Was. Ter.	37	6 10
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Co)	13	. . .
43. Hartford, Conn.	155	16 00
44. Waterbury, Conn.	153	20 55
45.*Shreveport, La.	13	. . .
46.*Bartow, Fla	3	. . .
47. Alameda, Cal.	53	5 90
48.*Terre Haute, Ind.	27	6 15
49. Meriden, Conn.	93	10 75
50. Portland, Oregon	33	5 00
51.*Charleston, S. C.	13	11 38
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col	121	13 90
53. Rutland, Vt.	13	. . .
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem)	222	. . .
55. Denver, Col.	140	15 50
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	564	60 90
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	49	9 80
58. Omaha, Neb.	86	7 50
59. Detroit, Mich.	50	. . .
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	18	1 80
61.*Columbus, O.	15	3 30
62.*Gainesville, Tex.	13	. . .
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	21	3 80
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	2 50
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	130	27 35
66. Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	11	50
68. Des Moines, Iowa	25	2 50
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	11	1 00
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	7	. . .
71. Englewood, Ill.	17	6 00
72. Rochester, N. Y.	268	59 35
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	20	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	77	. . .
[illegible]	16	3 00
76. New Orleans, La.	22	3 25
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	26	25 70
78. Troy, N. Y.	98	5 80
79. Alton, Ill.	16	5 70
80. Hastings, Mich.	28	1 60
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.	8	11 40
82. Haverhill, Mass.	95	19 05
83. Halifax, N. S.	86	16 55
84. Akron, O.	107	5 00
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	13	. . .
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	39	19 55
87. St. Paul, Minn.	149	5 00
88. Town of Lake	54	18 10
89. Mobile, Ala.	89	8 35
90. Evansville, Ind.	73	8 90
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	66	4 20
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	40	30 10
93. Worcester, Mass.	115	18 80
94. Providence, R. I.	93	3 30
95. Holyoke, Mass.	24	6 10
96.*Springfield, Mass.	67	10 25
97. New Britain, Conn.	57	1 50
98. Sedalia, Mo.	15	4 65
99.*Cohoes, N. Y.	19	. . .
100. Muskegon, Mich.	26	. . .
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	18	1 80
102. Springfield, Mo.	5	70
103. Chanute, Kan.	14	7 70
104. Dayton, O.	56	9 10
105.*Springfield, O.	10	. . .
106.*Thomasville, Ga.	8	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	22	5 70
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	11	1 20
109. Galveston, Tex.	189	19 50
110. Owosso, Mich.	25	5 00
111. Lawrence, Mass.	99	9 70
112. Lynn, Mass.	111	26 00
113.*Parsons, Kans.	10	. . .
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	33	11 45
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	40	5 10
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	. . .
118. Manchester, N. H.	71	7 80
119. Newark, N. J.	601	61 40
120. Ansonia, Conn.	27	7 10
121. Danbury, Conn.	137	14 60
122. Germantown, Pa.	67	. . .
123. Wichita, Kan.	81	9 70
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	82	. . .
125. Utica, N. Y.	10	1 00
126.*New Haven, Conn.	319	22 10
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	56	7 98
128. St. Thomas, Can.	39	3 40
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	81	10 45
130. Brockton, Mass.	91	9 70
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	60	6 00
132. Richmond, Va.	140	13 90
133.*Beverly, Mass.	14	. . .
134.*Brunswick, Ga.	9	2 40
135. Chelsea, Mass.	36	3 70
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	57	5 70
137. Norwich, Conn.	82	10 90
138. Cambridge, Mass.	235	26 90
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	58	6 40
140.*Salem, Mass.	49	. . .
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	1 80
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	228	23 00
143. Canton, O.	118	. . .
144.*Garden City, Kan.	21	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	77	8 30
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	69	13 80
147. Sioux City, Iowa	107	. . .
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	22	5 00
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	8	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	92	9 00
151. Ottawa, Can.	26	2 60
152. Malden, Mass.	24	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	73	11 90
154.*Marlboro, Mass.	31	3 60
155. Plainfield, N. J.	76	7 95
156. Creston, Iowa	19	. . .
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	164	21 05
158. Topeka, Kan.	46	5 90
159. Armourdale, Kan.	16	4 20
160.*Kansas City, Mo.	109	18 75
161. Belleville, Can.	38	3 90
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	129	18 20
163.*E. Saginaw, Mich.	76	. . .
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	124	14 25
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	97	9 40
166. Rock Island, Ill.	21	4 00
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	67	6 50
168. Salem, O.	13	2 60
169.*E. St. Louis, Ill.	58	8 90
170. Montgomery, Ala.	32	8 40
171. Youngstown, O.	76	3 60
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	120	29 00
173. Lewiston, Me.	28	4 00
174.*Hudson, Mich.	10	. . .
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	12	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	60	6 50
177. McKeesport, Pa.	86	27 35
178. New London, Conn.	37	6 95
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	2 80
180. Braddock, Pa.	46	4 20
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	100	19 50
182. San Diego, Cal.	248	22 00
183.*Boston, Mass.	19	4 50
184.*Boston, Mass.	10	1 60
185.*Sharpsburgh, Pa.	. . .	. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	40	5 20
187.*Vincennes, Ind.	10	1 00
188. Findlay, O.	24	3 42
189. Quincy, Ill.	79	9 30
190.*Washington, D. C.	22	3 14
191. York, Pa.	59	11 95
192. Natick, Mass.	16	3 35
193.*N. Adams	10	. . .
194. London, Can.	74	7 40
195. Pasadena, Cal.	124	14 40
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	18	1 80
197. Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	19	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	41	6 20
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	107	1 00
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	1 70
201. Paducah, Ky.	70	7 30
202. Fostoria, O.	27	. . .
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	31	3 50
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	65	. . .
205. Johnstown, Pa.	17	1 80
206. Bentonville, Ark.	8	1 30
207. Aurora, Ill.	15	2 00
208. Lancaster, Pa.	60	12 98
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	203	14 20
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	16	1 80
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	132	13 73
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	42	4 20
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	5 70
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	61	6 10
215. Menomonee, Mich.	14	3 05
216. Waltham, Mass.	59	3 05
217. Covington, Ky.	16	1 60
218. E. Boston, Mass.	20	3 60
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	205	20 50
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	19	3 80
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22	. . .
222. Westfield, Mass.	5	95
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	23	4 60
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	30	. . .
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	36	5 75
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	66	6 60
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	95	3 80
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	92	. . .
229.*Glen Falls, N. Y.	43	4 30
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	67	9 00
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	23	. . .
232. Key West, Fla.	22	2 20
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	21	2 10
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	42	3 80
235. Riverside, Cal.	36	9 95
236. Pottstown, Pa.	33	. . .
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	35	7 80
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	101	50
239. Phila., Pa.	61	4 80
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	95	8 50
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	467	40 00
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	41	15 20
243.*Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	30	. . .
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	121	34 70
245. Peoria, Ill.	78	9 40
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	23	4 35
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	77	7 95
248. Charleston, W. Va	32	2 75
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	7	5 00
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	16	5 00
251. Rondout, N. Y.	12	5 00
252. West Troy, N. Y.	8	5 00
253. Orange, N. J.	16	5 00
254. Anniston, Ala.	10	5 00
255. Hannibal, Mo.	7	5 00
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	67	. . .
257.‡St. Louis, Mo.	10	5 00
258.‡Brooklyn, N. Y.	21	9 00
259.‡St. Augustine, Fla.	41	. . .
260.‡Clarinda, Iowa	16	. . .
261.‡Buckhannon, W. Va.	11	. . .
262.‡Ballston, N. Y.	9	. . .
263.‡Kansas City, Kansas	13	. . .
264.‡Atchison, Kansas	18	. . .
265.‡Defiance, Ohio	10	. . .
266.‡Williamsport, Pa.	31	. . .
267.‡St. Paul, Minn (French)	7	. . .
268.‡Sharon, Pa.	17	. . .
269.‡Lowell, Mass.	24	. . .
270.‡Middletown, Ohio	21	. . .
271.‡Omaha, Neb. (German)	14	. . .
272.‡Herkimer, N. Y.	9	. . .
Total	21 017	$2471 63

*No Report from F. S. ‡New Unions.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—March, 1887.

On hand, February 28, 1887	$ 877 39
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2471 63
" Advertisers	111 25
" Subscriber	50
Total	$3460 77

EXPENSES—March, 1887.

For Office, etc.	$348 99
" Printing	357 58
Death Benefits	1300 00
Balance on Hand (March 31, 1887)	1454 20
Total	$3460 77

DETAILED EXPENSES—March, 1887.

Printing 1435 Scandinavian Constitutions	$49 75
" Expressage on above	1 08
" 2000 Envelopes for G. S.	3 75
" 1000 Monthly Reports of F. S.	9 75
" 250 Letter Sheets, "Notice to Physicians"	4 25
" 6300 Application Blanks	9 70
" 3000 Notices of Arrears	6 00
" 6000 Labels, "Printed Matter"	7 50
" 1000 Transfer Cards	2 50
" 1000 Travelling Cards	2 50
" Two Electros	2 00
" 5000 Due Cards	12 50
" 3000 German Constitutions	36 00
" 3000 Appeals to Carpenters	4 50
" One Electro	75
" 1000 German Appeals	5 25
" Two Electros	1 50
" 300 Circulars, "General Vote on Benefits	11 00
" 750 Slips, Return of Vote on Circular	2 25
" 1000 Note Sheets, "For Organizing	4 00
" One Electro	1 00
" 1000 Note Sheets, "How to Form Unions"	3 00
" One Electo and Two Plates	1 50
" 1000 Note Sheets, "Urging to Organize"	3 55
" 1000 Note Sheets, "Negligent Secretaries, etc."	3 25
" 500 Pamphlets, "Instructions in Founding Unions"	3 00
" Wrapping, and Paper for January, February, and March Issues of "The Carpenter"	15 75
" 21,000 Copies April "Carpenter"	150 00
Mailing April Journal	12 36
Wagon Hire for April Journal	80
Expressage on Supplies	14 95
Five Telegrams	1 86
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	47 85
Salary for March	125 00
Assistance in General Office	60 00
Wm. F. Abrams, for Organizing	2 66
H. J. Miller, "	3 00
C. S. Kimball, "	3 00
Trip of G. S. to Boston, Providence, etc.	22 50
Services of E. B. and G. T. for March	16 00
Office Rent for March	15 00
Coal and Wood, and Light for Office	5 75
Shades for Office	3 25
100 Reports Am. Federation of Labor	10 00
Copyrighting Title, Constitutions, etc.	4 00
German Translating	1 00
Benefit No. 199, A. J. Evans	200 00
" 200, Mrs. Sophie E. Hanson	50 00
" 201, Mrs. Jane Prosser	25 00
" 202, John G. Glaser	200 00
" 203, Mrs. Mary E. King	50 00
" 204, Peter Gower	200 00
" 205, Nimrod Winter	200 00
" 206, Frank Deahmer	200 00
" 207, Mrs. Rebecca Turner	25 00
" 208, Mrs. Henry Bald	50 00
" 209, George Mabie	100 00
Total	$2006 37

EXPULSIONS.

ALFRED DYER and WATSON HEALY, from Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., for violation of eight-hour rule.

JAMES CALHOUN, from Union 49, Meriden, Conn., for misappropriating union funds.

HENRY DEROHEN, WILLIAM DEAN and MICHAEL COTTER, three notorious scabs, expelled from Union 49, Meriden, Conn., for violating the nine hour rule, and defaming Union 49.

MARTIN PALM, from Union 41, Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter., for employing non-union men, and for putting laboring men to do carpenters work.

JOHN D. KIRK, from Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., for aiding to defeat the street car men, and acting as a "scab."

R. J. BARLEE, from Union 109, Galveston, Tex., for violating obligation, working against the union and "scabbing."

GEO. F. DUTTON, from Union 173, Lewiston, Maine, for violating the criminal laws of the State.

JOHN W. SATER, from Union 29, Baltimore, Md., for working for less than union wages, and for slandering the union.

JOHN MADARA, ALBERT F. WOOD, HORACE DANZENBACHER, from Union 20, Camden, N. J., for violating the working-rules of the union.

H. H. LEATHEM, from Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for bad conduct and dishonesty.

W. S. MICHAEL, from Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., for defrauding the Union. We might also add he is a "dead beat" of the first water.

JAMES HIGHBERGER, from Union 177, McKeesport, Penn., for being a notorious "scab," and working against the nine hour rule.

THE WHOLE DIFFERENCE.

A most amusing and ridiculous error appears in the Toronto *Daily News*. It publishes a list of some eighty cities of the United States and Canada, giving the wages of the journeymen carpenters in each city. The highest rate of wages, according to the *News*, is $4.50 per day in Cincinnati, Memphis, Omaha and New Haven, while from reports regularly furnished to this office not one of these cities average above $2.50. The lowest rate of wages, according to the *News*, is $2.70, which is paid in London, Canada, and Toronto, and from all we know the actual wages in those cities are about $2 per day. We have notified the *News* of its serious error, in putting down bricklayers wages to the credit of the carpenters. After the carpenters are more thoroughly organized, it is probable we may then get as much wages as bricklayers. At present, in some cities, carpenters get less pay than hod-carriers, and it is all the fault of the carpenters that they get less, and it is all to the credit of the hod-carriers that they organize and get more.

A CONSOLIDATION OF CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

A conference was held April 24th, in Newark, N. J., between a committee consisting of W. J. Shields, of Boston, the General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary; J. J. Maguire, of Philadelphia, and Gabriel Edmonston, of Washington, of the same organization, and a similar committee from the United Order of Carpenters of New York and Vicinity, to discuss the subject of an amalgamation of the two organizations. No definite conclusion was arrived at, but another conference will be held shortly, and the prospects for an amalgamation are good. The sentiment of the committee of the United Order was very favorable to amalgamation. Should this amalgamation be effected, and we hope it may, it will make the two joint bodies of carpenters the most powerful and largest organizations of any trade union in America.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON.—Dull. 17½ to 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Flat; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Very dull. $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 54 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 58½ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50. Crowded.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Quiet; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull, $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Flat; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $3.
SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet, $2.00 to $3.00.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Slow; $1.75 to $2.75.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARKOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—$1.75 to $2.50. Very dull.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50. 59 hours.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3. 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

Stay away from St. Louis as the Bosses overstocked the town with hordes of idle men. Let the union men stand firm and united and we can maintain the Eight hours.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull, $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FOSTORIA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.00.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MARCH 26, Charters granted: Hannnibal, Mo.; Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian); Brooklyn, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.

Claims approved: Mrs. Elizabeth Bald, St. Catharines, Canada, and Geo. Mabie, Danbury, Conn. (disability).

All local unions are hereby notified to serve due notice on the G. S. when there is any probability of any claim for death or disability. Otherwise the 60 days notice will be rigidly enforced.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. Mary Hodge, Gloversville, N. Y. From evidence of doctor, Mrs. Hodge was in bad health when her husband was admitted.

Claims laid over for information: Mrs. Margaret Helnick, Los Angeles, Cal. (duration of disease). Mrs. Henrietta Ziegenhagen (incomplete papers). Mrs. Louise Smith, Boston, Mass. (incomplete papers).

Com. Union 4, St. Louis, for instructions in suit of Clinton Laidig, for disability benefit. Reply of G. S. read from letter book, approved.

Protests: Unions 4, 6, 24, 142, 163 and 239 against action of E. B. in claims presented by said Unions. Protests received and referred to await result of general vote.

APRIL 2.—Charters granted: Mrs. A. Bayer, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mrs Justina Zeller, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. E. H. Yearly, Holyoke, Mass.

Claim laid over: M. J. Broughton, Pensacola, Fla., to secure information as to payment of dues, etc.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. Louisa Sadler, Richmond, Va., wife in bad health at time of admission of Bro. Sadler to membership, besides Mrs. Sadler was over 60 years when her husband joined the Brotherhood.

E. B. decided no member shall be entitled to wife benefit where the wife was sixty years of age when the husband was admitted. This rule to apply in all cases where members have been admitted since the 60-year rule was adopted by the old F. B. It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of member as to age, health, etc., apply in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

G. S. instructed to notify Union 109, Galveston, Tex., that if information in Johnson claim is not forthcoming by May 1, 1887, claim will be forfeited. The claim being over 4 months in the hands of the E. B.

Bills of W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich., and G. W. Mulford, Newark, N. J., for organizing; ordered paid.

Chas. H. Cloyd, Newark, N. J., and T. W. Davis, McKeesport, Pa., recommended to G. P. for organizers.

Com. Union 26, Jackson, Mich., in reference to reinstating members. E. B. decided that after a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the ante-room, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

Auditing Committee reported having found accounts of G. S. for February correct and in proper order.

APRIL 9.—Charter granted: Buckhannon, W. Va.

Com. Car Builders' Union No. 1, Allegheny, Pa., applying for admission as a union. Referred to Union 211, Alleheny.

Com. Geo. M. Kyp, Secretary of Grand Executive Council, United Order of Carpenters of New York and Vicinity, read and accepted. The letter announced the appointment of a committee of three from the united Order to meet a like committee from our Brotherhood, and arrange matters of mutual berest to both bodies. The following committe was appointed: General President Shields, Boston, Mass.; John J. Maguire, Philadelphia Pa., and G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C. and recommended to the General President for his approval.

Claims approved: Mrs. Mary Helnick, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs Henrietta Ziegenhagen, Union 30, Milwaukee Wis.; Louis Lorentz, Union 219, Detroit, Mich.

Claims laid over: Mrs. A. J. Burris, Los Angeles, Cal., to find whereabouts of heir, Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, Louisville, Ky. (lacked card of membership).

APRIL 16.—Charter granted: Ballston, N. Y.; Atchison, Kansas; Dilance, O., and Kansas City, Kan. Report of speal committee to investigate the Kansas City, Kas, charter was favorable to granting charter. Eport received and charter granted.

Claims laid over for information: Chas. B. Anderson, S. Chicag, Ill.; Jas. W. Jaquitte, San Francisco, Cal., Raymond P. Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.

Com. Union 10, Devoit, Mich., regarding reinstatement Chas. J. Talbot, expelled for misappropriation of money. E. B. grant consent to reinstatement, provied he return balance of money due Union 1 after deducting actual expenses to Buffalo.

Com. Union 211, Alegheny, Pa., objecting to charter for Car Builers' Union, on the ground that all the membrs were not qualified to join the Brotherhod. E. B. decided not to grant the charter, and G. S. instructed to advise all qualified carpenters, members of the said Car Builders' Union to join Union 211, of Allegheny.

Com. John Dalrymple, Holyoke, Mass., asking for information as to right of a member to receive benefit who has been a few months previously in arrears. G. S. instructed to investigate.

Com. N. J. Murphy, St. Louis, as to progress of suit in Laidig claim. E. B. decided to support Union No. 4 in the case.

Protest from Geo. Laverock, Hartford, Conn., regarding disapproval of the Wood wife funeral claim. Answer of G. S. approved.

Protests from Unbn 3, Wheeling, W. Va., regarding Marshall Claim disapproved, and from Union 132, Richmond, Va., on Sadler Claim, disapproved. Protests received. Decisions of E. B. reaffirmed and answers of G. S approved.

Protest—Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., against reduction of bill for funeral expenses in the Conrad Runge claim, *Resolved*, That if proposition No. 2, now up for general vote, is adopted the balance of funeral expenses will be refunded.

Telegrams—Union 34, Akron, O., per Geo. H. Worron, President, asking for decision in case of a contemplated strike in said city. Referred for further information.

Com. E. J. Lake, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., in reference to articles of agreement between said union and the Troy contractors. Com. received, and decided that constitution does not require that articles of agreement should be submitted to the E. B.

APRIL 23.—Charters granted Williamsport, Pa., St. Paul, Minn. (French); Sharon, Pa.; Lowell, Mass.; Middletown, Ohio; Omaha, Neb. (German).

Com. from P. E. Van Houten, Paterson, N. J., Chairman of Committee of Conference on part of United Order. It announced everything ready for conference by Central Committee of United Order and Brotherhood. Conference in Newark, N. J., April 24, 1887. Letter received, delegates of B. instructed to attend conference.

Com. from General President Shields, approving selection of Brothers J. J. Maguire, of Philadelphia; G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., and W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., committee to represent Brotherhood at Newark Conference. Received and filed.

Claims: M. J. Broughton, Pensacola, Fla.; Bro. Broughton in going to Key West previous to his death, authorized his employer to pay his dues, and through the neglect of the local officers of Union 74, he was over five months in arrears previous to death. Claim disapproved.

G. S. instructed to ask Union 74 for information as to how they admitted three members over 60 years of age, and returned their ages at less than 60, and represented them as beneficial members.

Claims approved: Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, Louisville, Ky.; Raymond P. Hart, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Union 211 informs E. B. they have complied with decision of E. B. in Lindsey case.

Letters and telegrams from Unions 2 and 209, of Cincinnati, Ohio, thanking G. S. for telegram of encouragement. The said unions desire financial aid immediately, as a loan. E. B. decided that while the strike was not sanctioned by E. B., nevertheless, in view of the situation, that if the Cincinnati men will hold out one week longer, arrangements will be made to forward financial aid.

Union 28, Chicago, Ill., informed the E. B. that the strike in Chicago is settled in favor of the men.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for March, read and approved.

APRIL 27.—Claim approved: Jacob Johnson, Galveston, Texas, who died in San Francisco. Funeral bill ordered paid; with instructions to forward check payable to Halstead & Co., undertakers, to be paid through Union 22, they to notify Galveston Union of payment, and to forward receipt for same.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. H. A. McDaniel, Union, 89, Mobile, Ala. Mrs. McDaniel was affected with fistula when her husband was admitted to membership.

Claims laid over for information: W. H. Barrett, Denver, Col.; Charles E. Morson, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Adelaide Van Ness, Union 119, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Mary O'Connell, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry C. Burton, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Susan Plummer, Union 22, Mobile, Ala.; Aaron Washington, Union 92, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Lena Jimerson, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Ira J. Wood, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. E. Kelley, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Thompson, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. These claims were laid over to secure an abstract of the account of each member, and the G. S. is instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the local union of the account of all claimants for benefit.

Com. Union 190, Washington, D. C., asking if a member in good standing should be allowed to work in any city outside of the city where his union is located, without taking a transfer card to the local union in the city where he goes to work. In this case the E. B. decided that such a member should have his travelling card and deposit it in the union the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. While he can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

On motion, G. S. instructed to telegraph to Cincinnati for full particulars as to the progress of strike, and, if sufficient, to forward $500 to them as a loan from the general fund, to be replaced as soon as possible.

Com. from N. J. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo., of committee in Clinton-Laidig suit, reporting defeat of Laidig in civil suit against his employers for damages. Com. received, and letter of G. S. approved.

G. S. ordered to write Union 35, Holyoke, Mass., for a certified abstract of the ledger account of Bro. D. H. Yearly.

Com. from Union 124, London, Ont., asking sanction of E. B. in nine-hours movement, the men having secured nine hours last season. E. B. decided to sanction their movement to sustain the nine hours, provided they hold out solidly for two weeks.

APRIL 30.—Charters granted: Herkimer, N. Y., and Yonkers, N. Y.

Com. from Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting loan of $300 instead of $500, without any information, as requested, in regard to progress of strike. Resolved, No financial aid be sent until definite information is furnished, and that the G. S. be invested with discretionary power.

Com. of conference to wait on United Order reported conference was held in Newark, N. J., April 24th. The report of the Committee was very favorable, and, on motion, was received, filed, and committee continued.

Com. Union 131, Binghampton, N. Y., received giving notice of appeal to next convention in Woodhull claim.

Com. Union 28, Chicago, Ill., in reference to P. Beyquist, expelled for working ten hours a day, the said Beqrist desires to be reinstated, and Union 28 fined him $25. Beyquist has deposited $25 in payment of fine awaiting action of E. B. In this case the E. B. sanction reinstatement under conditions imposed by Union 28.

Com. Union 84, Akron, Ohio, in reference to situation in that city regarding the nine hours. Com. received, and G. S. instructed to reply.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

L. F. McC., *Sedalia, Mo.*—I wish to ask if the Beneficiary Laws as adopted in the New Constitution, will affect the old members that are entitled to full benefits under the old Constitution. Or, in other words, will the members, both old and new, be entitled only to the benefits prescribed in the New Constitution?

Answer.—According to the general vote now being taken, the vote so far is overwhelmingly in favor of having the new Constitution apply to all alike, both old and new members in so far as benefits and rights are concerned.

INQUIRER, *Key West, Fla.*—Is it absolutely necessary for a visiting brother to produce his travelling card to be entitled to a seat in any local union?

Answer.—If a member is known in the union he visits or is a resident of the city, and is duly vouched for, then a traveling card would be hardly necessary, provided the visitor has the current quarterly password. But in all other cases a visiting brother should present a traveling card, as required by our Constitution.

A. G. F., *Philadelphia, Pa.*—Has Union 24, Somerville, Mass., the right to send out a circular, and call for a general vote of the local unions, on a question decided by the E. B.?

Answer.—No! According to the Constitution, Union 24 has no such right. In Section 6, of Article 27 of the Constitution, it says distinctly that all decisions of the E. B. "shall be binding as law until reversed by the Convention." Section 3, of Article 27, also covers the same ground. Union 24, in issuing the circular you mentioned, has arrogated and usurped an authority not granted to it by any of our laws. Any circular sent out calling for a general vote without coming through the General Executive Board, and by their consent, bearing the name of the General Secretary, should be consigned to the waste-basket. To recognize it is to encourage insubordination and anarchy.

G. EDMONSTON, *Washington, D. C.*—Does a travelling card transfer membership; after it expires, is not the holder of a travelling card still a member of the union issuing it?

Answer.—Yes; he certainly is still a member of the union issuing him the traveling card. Under no circumstances can a traveling card transfer a man's membership. The member holding a traveling card must apply before it expires to the union issuing it and get a transfer card to the union he wishes to join, or have his traveling card renewed. Otherwise, in the course of time, he will be suspended for arrears.

AUG. J. METTGER, *St. Paul, Minn.*—How is the protective fund to be raised?

Answer.—The Protective Fund must be set aside at the rate of 5 cents per member each month, the same as capita tax. It must be reckoned for each member in good standing who is not three months in arrears. It must be held as a separate fund, and not spent for any purpose only to support legally authorized strikes, or to help trade movements approved by the E. B. Each union in existence prior to December 1, 1886, must set aside 5 cents per month for each one of its members since December 1, 1886. Unions organized since then will set the amount aside from the month they were chartered. According to the Constitution "any L. U. failing to comply, after a notice of 30 days shall be suspended." This rule will be rigidly enforced, and the fund must accumulate from month to month, so we will have enough on hand to back up any movement sanctioned.

W. S. WEEKS, *Chicago, Ill.*—Is it the rule that suspended members when reinstated should pay a new initiation fee?

Answer.—No, all that is required of them is to pay four months' back dues, 10 cents for an arrears notice, and one months' dues in advance. No new initiation fee is necessary, though we believe the next convention will provide that a fine of $5 shall be paid by all suspended members, before being reinstated.

ADAM C. HARBOLD, *Rochester, N. Y.*—Has any union the right to admit to membership a traveling brother merely on his receipt card or card of membership.

Answer.—It would be entirely illegal to do so. He must get a transfer card to become a member of another union, and must be transferred in legal form.

W. H. BAYLIS, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*—Is there a separate or travelling password to be used with the travelling card.

Answer.—There is none needed only the current quarterly password, and a clear card of membership. Then test the traveler, as provided in Section 5, Article 17. By all means beware of dead beats, claiming to have secret signs and grips of the B. for we have dispensed with them entirely.

E. J. LAKE, *Troy, N. Y.*—Are not fines and assessments charged as dues?

Answer.—Here is the law: SEC. 7, page 23, "all fines imposed, shall be charged by the F. S. to the person from whom due, and shall stand against such person as regular dues, and must be liquidated within one month, to entitle him to any privileges or benefits of this B."

G. W. M., *Newark, N. J.*—Has a local union the right to donate moneys to aid a member who is not admitted long enough to be in benefit?

Answer.—Most decidedly, No! To donate under such circumstances would be a constant menace to any accumulation of funds to meet the benefits legally due to those entitled to them.

T. F. MAHER, *Elizabeth, N. J.*—Have members the right to show THE CARPENTER to non-union men and parties outside of our organization?

Answer.—Most certainly! Our Journal is published for general public circulation, and to pass it around among non-union men who will read it, may often cause their conversion into good union men.

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the ruling of our Executive Board.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved March 28. Paid March 30.

No. 208.—MRS. ELIZABETH BALD, age 63 years, wife of William Bald, initiated March 3, 1882, Union 36, St. Catharines Canada, died of congestion of liver and rheumatism, Feb. 13, 1887. Papers received March 4, 1887.

No. 209.—GEORGE E. MABIE, age 23 years, initiated March 30, 1885, Union 121, Danbury, Conn., disabled by a fall from a scaffold on Oct. 29, 1886.

Approved April 2. Paid April 4.

No. 210.—MRS. JUSTINA ZELLER, age 54 years, wife of Bartholomew Zeller, initiated May 7, 1886, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of cancer of womb, Feb. 3, 1887. Papers received Feb. 24, 1887.

No. 211.—MRS. ANTOINETTE BAYER, age 37 years, wife of Frederick Bayer, initiated Nov. 23, 1885, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died of septicæmia, Feb. 24, 1887. Papers received March 16, 1887.

No. 212.—MRS. D. H. YEARLY, age 36 years, wife of J. S. Yearly, initiated Oct. 29, 1885, Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., died of consumption, Feb. 21, 1887. Papers received March 29, 1887.

Approved April 9. Paid April 11.

No. 213.—MRS. MARGARET HELMICK, age 28 years, wife of A. Helmick, admitted May 31, 1886, Union 57, Los Angeles, Cal., died of dropsy, heart and kidney diseases. Feb. 20, 1887. Papers received March 21, 1887.

No. 214.—MRS. HENRIETTA ZIEGENHAGEN, age 56 years, wife of Wm. Ziegenhagen, admitted May 18, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died of heart disease, March 3, 1887. Papers received April 4, 1887.

No. 215.—LOUIS LORENTZ, age 41 years, admitted April 17, 1885, Union 219, Detroit, Mich., died of pneumonia, March 20, 1887. Papers received April 5, 1887.

Approved April 30. Paid May 2.

No. 216.—MRS. ELLEN O'CONNOR, wife of Thomas O'Connor, admitted July 30, 1885, Union 7, Louisville, Ky., died of general debility, March 17th, 1887. Papers received March 28th, 1887.

No. 217.—RAYMOND P. HART, age 25, admitted April 20, 1885, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of consumption, March 28, 1887. Papers received April 17, 1887.

No. 218.—JACOB JOHNSON, age 41, admitted January 5, 1886, Union 109, Galveston, died of phthisis, in San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1886. Papers received December 30, 1886. Laid over awaiting full completion.

JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER

21 Park Row, New York City, costs only one dollar per year; but it is worth ten dollars a year to every workman. It is an arsenal of labor news, and bristles with the glistening gems of a genius whose heart throbs with the pulse-beats of a higher humanity. It glows and fires the heart of every true labor man, and in strong and caustic language, it lashes the monopolists and politicians and the foes of honest labor. Any member of ours who sends a dollar for *John Swinton's Paper* will have a year's good reading.

A MOVEMENT is on on foot to form a National Journeymen Barbers' Union. Local unions are requested to send the addresses of their secretaries to E. Finkelstone, 431 Second avenue, New York.

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Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.
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Union 244, (Ger.) *W. Hofteman, 52 Tell Place. ——Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.
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LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, Stillings Addition.—A. E. Holley, 1026 Osage St.
LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 23 Park St.
LINCOLN, NEB.—*C. P. Banning, 1030 F St.—T. E. Sperry, 1426 P St.
LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, Warncliff Road, South London.—E. Aust, 639 Lorne Ave.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 482—E. M. Prettyman, Box 482.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.
Union 214 (Ger.),—*A. Pecklenck, 2203 Grayson. A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.
LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.
MCGINNISVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 885 4th Ave. *M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St.
MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett.—J. H. White.
MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—*C. E. Woods, Box 245, Reading, Mass.
MANCHESTER, N.H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Rose, 39 Spring St.
MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.
MARLBORO, MASS.—*G. W. White, Box 785.—C. A. Chisbee.
MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.
MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Geo. Miller.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxted, 103 Main Street.—*L. V Dixon, 245 Main St
Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.
MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Kartheiser.
MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—F. E. Buhner, 46 Newton St.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior. Fairview Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. L. Hoos, 1007 Walnut St.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 North Pierce St.
Union 228.—Joseph Immler, 645 2d Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Mitchell St., Bay View.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—H. C. Bekurs, W. Bayou, 2d S. Charleston—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.
Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.
Union 197—(Colored),—Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.
MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.—Jos. A. Dufresne, Box 1675.
NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—F. H. Whelpley, Box 491.
NEWARK, N. J.—(Union 119.) *Geo. Winnett, 130 Hunterdon St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.
Union 172—(German),—*John Wirtz, 94 Charlton Street.—Frank Seitler, 60 Morton St.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, Box 41.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. J. Healy, 279 Hamilton G. W. Veeley, 46 Sylvan Ave.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—J. G. Bloomer, 566 Josephine St.
Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.—E. N. Jones, 4th near Liberty.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Thomas Moon, 11 Maitland Court 3d St.—*H. B. Hart, 5 Brewer St.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Chas. H. Robinson, Box 661.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 1177—J. L. Smith, Box 982.
NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, 68 Shetucket St.
OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.
OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1502 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.
ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles.—*Valentine Strobert.
OSCODA, MICH.—A. Phillips.—M. J. Shirley.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Jas. Philpot, 107 Willow St.—*A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.
OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.
OWOSSO, MICH.—*Geo. H. Morgan.—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.
PADUCAH, KY.—*O. G. Kitzing, Box 76.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.
PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.
PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White).—*R. H. Massey, Box 25.—J. McElheran, Box 25.
Union 127 (Colored),—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—S. Brown, care of James Brown jr., South West.
PEORIA, ILL.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.
Union 227, S. B. Swan, 2191 E. Huntingdon St.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade St.
Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock St. *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish Pl.
Union 239, *W. Warnick, 810 Markoe St.—H. C. Dennis, 3432 Ludlow St.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. A. O'Hara, 66 Locust Street. J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.
Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.
Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.
Union 230, (South Side)—W. F. Willock, Mt. Oliver P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*J. A. Caler, Brownsville Road, 27th. Ward.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodd.
PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 194 Jackson St. *F. W. Karsten.
POTTSTOWN, PA—*W. D. Livengood, 524 Walnut Harry C. Grubb.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 135 Garden A. J. Dauchy, 10 High St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—J. R. Pickett, Plane St., Arlington.
QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 65 S. 7th St.—H. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.
RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall. J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.—S. S. Castleman.—M. M. Davis, Box 200.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, 832 19th St.
RONDOUT, N. Y.—*Jos. Tubby.—Henry B. Gerhardt.
ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass. H. Hewitt, Auckland St., Dorchester, Mass.
RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.
SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 11 Gedney St.
SALEM, OHIO.—*Chas. A. McCosh, Box 402.—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.
SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake, Colton.
SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes. O. H. Huber 17 Powell St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills—Chas. I. Jacobs
ST. AUGUSTINES, FLA.—B. W. Kibler, Box 306.
ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. Cudney, Welland Av.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 23d St.—*F. J. St. John.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4,—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier Street.
Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2610 S. 11th St.—J. Reinke, 1541 S. 3d St.
Union 12, — (German), — *John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1612 Biddie St.
Union 257.—— ——,
ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 145 Smith G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.
Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 374 N. Fort St.—J. Hanson, 878 Park Ave.
ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond
SARATOGA, N. Y.—
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*James Moore.—J. M. Squier.
SAVANNAH, GA.—*B. R. Young, Stewart St.—P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, Box 77.—*W. M. Riker, Union Hill.
SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.
SHARPSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold.—*C. H. Coke.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. E. Oxby, 517 7th St.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., Jos. Totten, 325 Cambridge St., Cambridge.
SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1000 3d St., Bay City.
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box, 541.
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—F. Blois, Box 561. J. J. Walsh.
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sine, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Nathan Perkins, 163 Eastern Ave.—Warren Mills, 477 State St.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.
STEUBENVILLE, O.—*R. J. Burgoyne, Box 670.—C. T. Parrish, Box 805.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 182½ Belden Ave.
Union 15 (German), Wm. Schueler, 43 Jaycox St.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Samuel Haynes, 508 S. 13th St.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106.—*Isaiah Dekle.
Union 116 (Col.).—R. W. Paine.
TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 388 Ontario St.
TOWN OF LAKE, ILL.—*Union 23—T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—T. E. Smith, 1148 48th St.
Union 88—L. E. Maendler, 521 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.—*R. J. Oberland, 4901 Indiana Ave.
Union 242—(German),—A. Mannig, 4341 Bishop Johann Sommer, 4859 Bishop St.
TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.
TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—John Kane, 193 Berkeley Ave.
TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick St.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.
TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.
UTICA, N. Y.—L. H. Gazin, 18 William St.—C. A. White, 58 Spring St.
VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esen, Box 45.
WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. H. Knight, 1107 S St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., N. W.
WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.
WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. C. Codet, Sayre, Pa.—Chas. S. Brown.
WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.
WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman.—*George Sherwood.
WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—G. L. Muhn, 130 N. York St.
WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.
WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 8 Goulding. J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.
YORK, PA.—Geo. Riedel, 20 N. Pine St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.

THE KNIGHTS OF LEISURE, Sons of Rest, and Never Sweats, the three "secret" organizations that were consolidated last fall, will hold a grand "Do-Nothing" soon.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ten years ago, or on the 13th of September, 1877, the New York *Herald* published a letter from Wendell Phillips, and it seems to us that the following extract from it is worth reprinting at this time:

"We have more than enough of the babble and chaff of 'supply and demand.' That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, stomachs, and hot blood, and builds its world, as children do, out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes, and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority, and a large share of the intellectual ability are in the possession of the employed. Hence, such questions are far more complicated than in countries where despotism holds iron sway over disfranchised ignorance. Equally out of place and absurd, is the argument that capital will only pay what it pleases, and labor must submit. This is slavery. The millions employed in mines, factories, and on railways have usually that one trade, and no other. They cannot easily shift into other employments. Very few families of workingmen have means, when turned out of work, to travel hundreds of miles in search of other employers. Hence, the majority of the employed are chained to one place, and to one trade. Saying to such men, 'You shall have no voice in fixing your own wages, and you shall take what is offered to you, or starve,' is slavery. No American will submit to that. No American ought to submit to that."

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A reduction in the hours of labor tends to restore the equalization between production and consumption. It causes an advance of wages and intelligence, distributes the benefits of the labor-saving machinery, overcomes the inevitable monotonous labor, gives opportunities of escape from some of the worse conditions of wage service, enables the worker to live farther from his work, under more healthful and helpful conditions, gives him the time and inclination for better social conditions, encourages organization, increases self-respect, gives needed employment to the unemployed, both through the hours reduced and through the demand for more of the products of labor, that his increased wages, intelligence, and opportunities demand. A reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages without increasing the cost of production. It will lessen speculation and usurous profits, and open up a market of home consumers.

VIEWS OF A BOSTON CIGARMAKER.

It is no great delight to me while going from my work at five o'clock P. M., to see other workmen hard at work long after I get home, who ought to be smoking some Blue Label cigars which I and my fellow craftsmen make. Why should one trade work longer than another? It is only through strong organization! How long will one trade hold this right if no other trade will make an effort to reduce its time of work to eight hours? Eight hours is long enough for any one to work. By working longer than eight hours you are depriving others of a chance to work, and those out of work are keeping down the price of those who are at work, and making them far more dependent. By organization the hours of labor can be reduced without much trouble.

H. W. B.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 20, 1887.

A WORD OF VINDICATION.

The opposition of trade unions in this country is born of ignorance, many people believing that the more powerful the union the greater the number of strikes. All evidence proves to the contrary. The same respect that is shown to wealthy corporations of employers is shown to the wealthy organizations of workers, as a rule. An employer will give respectful attention to the representatives of half a million of dollars, without reference to the politics represented. The great hindrance to the success of labor organizations in this country, is due to their poverty. They seem to think that an income of $100,000 is an unsafe amount. One of the greatest advantages of labor organization is in the development of its members. They learn self-respect and respect for each other. They become acquainted with the forms of procedure, and through their trade reports are familiar with the condition of their trade in the country. They become greater readers and reasoners. Where they become firmly established, reading rooms become multiplied, and the drinking saloons are less patronized.—*Robert Howard in the Labor Leader.*

A WAGE SLAVE.

A wage-slave is a man or woman dependent upon the whim or caprice of another who, by the private ownership of the means of the production, is able to refuse employment, or give such wages and impose such conditions as the worker without property is compelled to accept, or be forced to surrender by the alternative of starvation.—*Reynold's Newspaper.*

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Published by request of Union 241.

Local Union 241, of Chicago, has endorsed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted five months ago by International Carpenters' Union No. 1. At the same time, we wish to call the attention of the Brotherhood to the fact that the eight condemned Anarchists, in Chicago, have been elected honorary members of our union:

WHEREAS, In Chicago, Ill., seven men have been sentenced to death, and one to 15 years' servitude; and

WHEREAS, The death of Policeman Degnan was given as reason for this sentence; and

WHEREAS, The prosecution, during the trial, has not proved, by any means, that the defendants were in the least responsible for the death of said Degan, who, on the contrary, lost his life while in the act of aiding in an unlawful, unconstitutional, and treasonable assault upon a meeting of peaceable citizens; and further,

WHEREAS, Everybody acquainted with the case in question, and with the proceedings of the trial, must needs give the opinion that the conviction of these eight men was but the outgrowth of class-hatred nourished by the capitalists against organized labor, and that the defendants were not found guilty of murder, but guilty of prominent activity in the labor movement; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we denounce the indictment against the eight anarchists as unfounded, their trial as partial, and their conviction as unjust and outrageous; further,

Be it resolved, That we take up the gauntlet thrown to organized labor by this verdict: that we declare our solidarity with the condemned men, and that we ask our comrades of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' to do the same. We beseech our brothers to also protest against the verdict, to demand a new trial, and to assist us morally and financially in our endeavor to secure justice for the condemned ones.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS say the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will have a headquarters of their own in Philadelphia soon. The building is to cost not less than $25,000. All we know about it is that the matter has been talked of in some private circles. Nevertheless, it can be made a reality.

FROM JANUARY 1 to March 1 there were reported to *Bradstreet's* 166 strikes, involving 100,000 men, against 24 strikes of 58,000 employees last year. The successes this year—of strikes ended—are 43 strikes and 24,000 men, against 9 strikes, involving 23,000 employees, last year. The failures this year are 96 strikes and 60,000 strikers, against 10 strikes, involving 35,000 employes, in 1886. Most all these strikes were instigated by the Knights of Labor.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Mai 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

Das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Constitution der Federation of Labor ergab Annahne derselben mit großer Majorität.

Aus dem letzten Berichte des General-Sekretärs der Bruderschaft, geht hervor, daß die Organisation jeden Monat um hunderte von Mitgliedern zunimmt. Die Zahl der Lokalvereine beträgt jetzt 273.

Unsere Brüderschaft hat in ungefähr 40 Städten am 1. April den neun stündigen Arbeitstag verlangt. In vielen Plätzen wurden auch Lohnforderungen gestellt und beschlossen, nicht mit Nicht-Unionleuten zu arbeiten.

Die Gewerkschaften in der Vergangenheit.

Ueber dieses Thema entnehmen wir einem Artikel der „Neuen Tischlerzeitung" Folgendes:

Schon aus der allerältesten Zeit der Zünfte kommt uns Kunde von starken, mächtigen Vereinigungen (von Vereinen im heutigen Sinne des Wortes konnte schon nach Lage der damaligen Verhältnisse um deswillen nicht die Rede sein, weil die damalige Gesellschaft in sich selbst zerrissen und anderntheils die Gesetzgebung viel zu ängstlich war, solche sich entwickeln zu lassen) in den verschiedenen Gewerken, mit welchem Ausdruck man die verschiedenen Handwerkszweige bezeichnete. So waren es zunächst die Gewerke der Bergleute, Waffenschmiede, Maurer und Zimmerleute, welche bis zu gewissem Grade ihre Interessen dadurch zu wahren suchten, daß sie sich gegenseitig „Treune und Fruyndschaft auf Wegen und Stegen" gelobten und bei „Achtung" und „Verruf" gebunden waren, dieses Gelöbniß zu halten.

Was die Maurer und Zimmerleute anbelangt, so war dieses Zusammenhalten schon aus dem Grunde nothwendig, weil in der Zeit, von welcher hier die Rede ist, eigentlich seßhafte Baumeister gar nicht vorhanden waren, sondern, wie Erwin von Steinbach, der Erbauer des Straßburger und Ulmer Münsters, sowie mehrere andere Baumeister, nach Fertigstellung der Kirchen, Burgen und Schlösser weiter zogen und ihre brauchbaren Werkleute mit sich nahmen. Dadurch also, daß dieselben oftmals weit weg von der Stätte ihrer Geburt, ja sehr oft in ganz fremde, ihnen unbekannte Länder und Verhältnisse geführt wurden, wurde es ihnen zur zwingenden Nothwendigkeit, sich zu verbrüdern und einander in allen Lagen und Fährlichkeiten beizustehen. So mancher schöne Zug von Brüderlichkeit und Treue ist der Nachwelt überliefert worden, welcher heute vergebens gesucht wird.

Mehr noch, als bei den Maurern und Zimmerleuten, war diese Zusammengehörigkeit bei den Berg- und Tuchknappen ausgeprägt, und wohl nicht zum geringsten Theil durch die Beschwerlichkeit der Arbeit der Bergknappen einerseits, als durch die Betheiligung beider an den in jener Zeit häufig vorkommenden Kriegszügen. Es mag hier sogleich erwähnt werden, daß nicht allein die beiden erwähnten Gewerke, sondern auch verschiedene andere Gewerke, als Bäcker, Waffenschmiede u. s. w. häufig diese Kriegszüge mitmachten. Dafür erhielten sie aber auch von den Großen und Mächtigen besondere, oftmals sehr bedeutende Privilegien und Rechte, welche bis in spätere Jahrhunderte, ja selbst bis in die neueste Zeit Geltung hatten und an deren Erhaltung die betreffenden Gewerke mit aller Zähigkeit festhielten. Es genüge hier, nur einige solcher Privilegien anzuführen, welche allerdings nur von tiefer politischer und sozialer Bedeutung waren, immerhin aber beweisen, zu welchen Zugeständnissen man sich in jener Zeit herabließ. So durften in Quedlinburg die Bergknappen und Bäcker an der Kirche selbst während des kirchlichen Dienstes Kegel schieben und aus Freiburg in Sachsen werden aus jener Zeit ähnliche „Rechte" erwähnt; um aber auch einige der politischen und sozialen Rechte anzuführen, so hatten die Waffenschmiede, Bergknappen und Schiffer ihre eigene Gerichtsbarkeit, welche ihnen zum Theil vom Kaiser selbst verliehen worden war, andererseits hatten mehrere andere Gewerke die Berechtigung, in „schweren Zeiten," d. h. wohl bei Theuerung, „Brod und andere Lebensmittel aus den Magazinen zu beziehen." Freilich waren dies nicht nur Gesellen, sondern in vielen Fällen selbst Gewerksmeister, welchen derartige Rechte gegeben wurden. Die Verhältnisse der Gesellen zu deren Meister waren andere, als sie heute sind. Dies lag wohl in der Natur der Gewerke selbst; da der eine Theil ohne den anderen eben nichts auszurichten vermochte, anderntheils aber die Gesellen in Kost und Wohnung bei Meisters waren, so herrschte gewissermaßen ein harmonisches Zusammenwirken beider Theile. Daß aber diese Harmonie sehr oft auch in eine gräßliche Disharmonie umschlug, beweisen die zahlreichen Kämpfe der Gesellen mit den Meistern, ja, es kam sogar zu Arbeitseinstellungen (Strikes) und nicht selten sind die Gesellen aus diesen Kämpfen als Sieger hervorgegangen, wie in Nürnberg, Augsburg, Rothenburg a. T. und mehreren anderen Orten. Trotz alledem aber konnten die Gesellen diese Errungenschaften auf die Dauer nicht halten, da ihnen die Clerisei und Polizei schwer zusetzten. Aber nicht allein, daß man den Gesellen Scheererei verursachte, auch den Meistern spielte man oftmals übel mit, wodurch letztere immer wieder zu Concessionen an erstere getrieben wurden, wie aber im Laufe der Zeit die Macht der Fürsten mehr und mehr wuchs und sich befestigte, demnach die Unterstützung der Gewerke, welche sie den Fürsten und Herren zu Zeiten geleistet hatten, entbehrt werden konnte, so sank auch ein Recht nach dem andern, dessen sich die Gewerke erfreut hatten.

Die erwachende Concurrenz einerseits, Neid, Mißgunst und Kapital andererseits, sie brachten es bald dahin, daß die innere Zerrüttung derselben immer tiefer drang. Dazu kam noch, daß durch die fortschreitende Entwickelung und Gesetzgebung mehr Gesellen in die Lage kamen, sich selbstständig zu machen, die alten Meister aber, welche eine Schmälerung ihrer Rechte und ihres Einkommens hierdurch befürchteten, bereiteten ersteren allerlei Schwierigkeiten beim Meisterwerden, und nicht selten kam es vor, daß die gelieferten Meisterstücke nach anderen Städten zur Begutachtung seitens der dortigen Zunftmeister geschickt wurden. Nachdem nun die sogen. Innungsmeister endlich ihre Rechte erlangt, oft aber freilich erst, nachdem sie ihr erspartes Geld verprozessirt hatten, konnten sie es nicht vergessen, in welcher Weise sie in den Besitz der Rechte gekommen waren, und mag auch dieser Moment mitgewirkt haben, daß die bestehenden Innungen dem Verfall sehr schwer entgegengingen.

Wenn wir im Vorbeigehen ein Wort über die Bedeutung der Zünfte fallen lassen, so ist es das, daß dieselben in Bezug der Ausbildung von Lehrlingen, abgesehen von manchen Extravaganzen, sowie in Verhütung der heutigen üblichen Schleuder-Concurrenz so manches Gute gewirkt haben, was von den neuerlichen Innungen niemals erreicht werden wird.

So trug die Zeit eine Jahrhunderte alte Institution zu Grabe. Von den Frauen und Verwandten beweint, von den Erben und Söhnen der neuen Zeit freudig begrüßt. Die alten Meister trösteten sich und fügten sich schließlich, wenn auch mit manchem Seufzer, in die neue Einrichtung. Wer aber augenblicklich am schwersten litt, waren die Gesellen, welche, immer noch der Tradition zufolge und dem sozialen Drang gehorchend, wandernd von einer Stadt zur anderen zogen. Waren ihnen bisher in fast allen Städten, wo sich keine Arbeit fand, seitens der Meister und Gesellen „Geschenke" zu Theil geworden, so waren sie nun sich selbst überlassen, und wie die nöthigen Mittel beschafft wurden, das weiß am besten nur Der, welcher selbst praktisch „gewalzt" hat. Von einer Organisation und Interessengemeinschaft konnte keine Rede mehr sein, ein Jeder operirte auf seine eigene Hand, und was die Zerrissenheit noch vermehrte, war der Siegeslauf des Dampfes und mit ihm die entstehenden Fabriken. Doch nicht allzulange waren Dampf- und Elementarkraft die Zertheiler und Störenfriede der Interessen-Gleichheit der Gesellen; die vollständig veränderte Behandlungsweise, sowie das engere Zusammenleben in größeren Massen, sie gaben zunächst die Gelegenheit, wie auch die Nothwendigkeit zu einem erneuten Zusammenschließen und sehen wir denn nach Auflösung der Zunft in verhältnißmäßig kurzer Zeit eine Vereinigung der verschiedenen deutschen Gewerksgenossen sich bilden, wie sie die Zeit der Zunft und des Mittelalters nie gesehen.

— Es gibt Leute in Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche stets nach etwas suchen, woran sie mäkeln können. Dieselben kommen nicht nach der Versammlung um Harmonie herzustellen, sondern ergreifen jede Gelegenheit, um durch einen Kniff ihre Pfiffigkeit zu zeigen. Dergleichen Leute sind gewöhnlich mit der Zahlung ihrer Beiträge läßig, und wenn sie infolge ihrer Nachläßigkeit suspendirt werden, dann gefallen sie sich darin, Leuten ihres eigenen Calibers gegenüber, die dasselbe Schicksal hatten, den Märtyrer herauszukehren. — Syracuse Laborer.

— Die Theorie hat sich weniger nach der Praxis, ihrem Kinde, als die Praxis nach der Theorie, ihrer Mutter, zu richten; ehe man den Hammer, die Feile, den Hobel zur Hand nimmt, muß man wissen, was man und wie man hämmern, feilen und hobeln will und soll. Liegt doch in Hammer, Feile und Hobel, wie in allen Werkzeugen und sonstigen Industrie- and Kunsterzeugnissen eine in die Wirklichkeit übergegangene Theorie—ein durch die That verkörperter Gedanke. [Aus Joh. Phil. Becker's „Glaubensbekenntniß."]

Incorporation von Gewerkschaften.

Die gesetzliche Anerkennung der Gewerkschaften ist eine Forderung, welche man in fast allen Arbeiter-Programmen findet. Die Trades-Unions in England wurden zuerst als Verschwörungen angesehen und verfolgt. Nach langer Agitation gelang es, zunächst Toleranz für sie zu erwirken. Schließlich erreichte man auch ihre gesetzliche Anerkennung durch Incorporation. Die englischen Arbeiter hielten dies für absolut nothwendig, zunächst, um sich vor Verschwörungsklagen zu schützen, sodann aber auch, um Besitz erwerben und gegen verbrecherische Beamten einschreiten zu können.

In Amerika ist man von denselben Gesichtspunkten ausgegangen und hat die Anerkennung der Gewerkschaften in vielen Staaten und endlich auch durch den Congreß erwirkt. Aber merkwürdig, fast kein Gewerbe machte von dem Rechte Gebrauch, um das so eifrig agitirt wurde. Weder die Knights of Labor noch irgend eine der großen Gewerkschaften sind incorporirt. Von dem nationalen Gesetz hat unseres Wissens noch nicht eine Trades-Union Gebrauch gemacht. Das ist sicherlich auffallend und es war daher ganz am Platze, die Gründe dafür zu erforschen. Der General-Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute that es durch Anfrage an die Beamten der größten Organisationen und wandte sich zugleich an hervorragende Politiker um Auskunft über die Bedeutung des vom Congreß erlassenenen Gesetzes.

Hier sind die Antworten:

Senator Blair glaubt, der Congreß habe keine Befugniß, eine Incorporations-Akte zu erlassen, welche auch in den Staaten gültig wäre; außerdem würde auch die Incorporation in einem Staate in einem anderen nicht gelten, sofern dort Gesetze existiren, welche die Befugnisse fremder Corporationen reguliren. Wo das nicht der Fall, könnten die Lokal-Unions nur als Agenten der Stamm Genossenschaft auftreten. Die Frage der Zuständigkeit des Congresses in dieser Sache sei sehr zweifelhaft.

Blair ist ein Republikaner, der eher für eine liberale Darlegung der Constitution geneigt sein würde. Man darf sich also nicht verwundern, wenn der Demokrat Rosecrans, jetzt Registrar des Schatzamtes, die Frage ziemlich entschieden verneint, daß Trades-Unions in den Staaten vom Congreß autorisirt werden können.

Congreßman Foran, früher Präsident der Internationalen Küfer-Union, schreibt: Der einzige Nutzen, welcher einer nationalen Gewerkschaft durch Incorporation unter einem Staatsgesetz erwachsen würde, wäre, daß sie vor Gerichten, falls das nöthig werden könnte, sofern sie in dem betreffenden Staat wohnen und daß sie Grundbesitz in ihrem Namen erwerben könnte. Alle incorporirten Gesellschaften können klagen und verklagt werden. Aber ich glaube nicht, daß es Ihre Organisation jemals nöthig haben wird, Jemand zu verklagen; Sie können in den meisten Staaten als Partnerschips ebenso wohl klagen und sich vertheidigen, wie als Corporation. Das nationale Gesetz über Trades-Unions betrifft nur den Distrikt Columbia und die Territorien. Ich bin der Ansicht, daß eine hier domizilirende Union nicht berechtigt ist, die ihr zustehenden Rechte an eine innerhalb eines Staates gelegene Union zu übertragen.

Ueber die Unbrauchbarkeit des neuen Congreß-Gesetzes für die bestehenden Trades-Unions braucht also kein Wort mehr verloren zu werden. Nun aber kommen wir zu der anderen Frage, ob die Incorporation der Gewerkschaften überhaupt wünschenswerth ist, und hierüber erhalten wir von allen Beamten derselben, welche darüber befragt wurden, frappirender Weise fast einstimmig eine verneinende Antwort.

Der Präsident der Internationalen Cigarrenarbeiter-Union allein macht eine Ausnahme. Er hält ohne nähere Begründung dafür, es würde den Trades-Unions förderlich sein, wenn die verschiedenen Staaten ein Gesetz ähnlich der Bundes-Akte annehmen würden. Er ist also nicht ein prinzipieller Gegner der Incorporation.

Anders der General-Sekretär der American Flint Glas Workers. Er schreibt: wir haben dem Gegenstand große Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt und glauben, daß die incorporirten Gewerkschaften keine Vortheile gegenüber den nicht-anerkannten haben, wohl aber Nachtheile. Zum Beispiele, jede ihrer Handlungen muß dem Freibrief entsprechen. Eine incorporirte Gesellschaft ist Angriffen von innen und außen blosgestellt und so werden häufig langwierige und kostspielige Prozesse verursacht.

Der Grand Engineer der Brüderschaft der Lokomotiv-Führer sagt: Unsere Erfahrung lehrt uns, daß Incorporation zu unserm Schaden sein würde. Wir glauben nicht, daß etwas dabei gewonnen werden kann. Zur Zeit des Bostoner Strikes sagte man uns, wären wir incorporirt, so würde man uns zu Leibe gehen. Wir fanden, daß ein salarirter Beamter wegen Unterschlagung criminell und civil ebenso gut belangt werden kann, als ob wir incorporirt gewesen wären. Daher sehen wir keinen Gewinn in dem letzteren.

Der Präsident der Eisengießer-Union von Nord Amerika ist derselben Ansicht. Er fürchtet, die Bosse könnten die Union sonst beständig mit Prozessen in Athem halten. Der Grand-Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Lokomotiven-Heizer ist ausführlich; er sagt: „Wir möchten aus verschiedenen Gründen nicht, incorporirt zu werden. Der wichtigste Grund ist, daß wir sonst in viele Prozesse verwickelt würden. Wir haben eine Arbeitslosigkeits-Rotheilung in Verbindung mit unserem Orden, welcher jedes Mitglied bis zu einem Betrag von $1500 betheiligen muß. Da nun die Todesrate bei unserem gefährlichen Gewerbe sehr hoch ist, so müssen wir größte Vorsicht gegenüber illegalen Ansprüchen bewahren. Wir sind nun der Ansicht, daß solche Ansprüche fast immer in den Gerichten gegen uns durchgesetzt werden könnten. Daß Gerichte fast regelmäßig zu Gunsten von Individuen und gegen Corporationen entscheiden, ist bekannt und da dies der Fall, so haben wir beschlossen, unseren Orden nicht zu incorporiren, obwohl die Frage bei jeder seiner Conventionen discutirt wurde."

Der Präsident der Amalgamated Association der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter schreibt: Ich denke, es würde nicht gut sein, eine Organisation incorporirt zu haben, weil dies dieselbe häufig in Prozesse aus Anlaß von Strikes verwickeln könnte, sofern die Fabrikanten wissen, daß die Gesellschaft incorporirt ist. Sodann würden unzufriedene Mitglieder Klagen einbringen, falls ihnen bei langen Strikes und Erschöpfung der Kasse die statutenmäßige Unterstützung nicht bezahlt werden könnte. — Die Beamten der Unions würden beständig von Prozessen in verschiedenen Staaten in Anspruch genommen sein.

Aus obiger Zuschrift geht hervor, daß die Nachtseiten der Incorporation von Gewerkschaften weit größer sind als das Gute, das aus ihr erwachsen kann.

Die Einwendung gegen Nicht-Unionleute.

Vom Unwissenden und Gedankenlosen wird oft gesagt: „Warum sollen Unionleute sich weigern mit Nicht-Unionleuten zu arbeiten? Wenn ein Mann es nicht für gut befindet, einer Union beizutreten, so übt er doch sicher blos seine persönliche Freiheit aus und seine Collegen von der Union haben kein Recht, etwas gegen ihn einzuwenden." Und doch haben sie alles Recht auf einen solchen Einwand, das sich auf Vernunft und Gerechtigkeit begründen läßt. Der Unionmann bringt große Opfer, um das zu erhalten, was er als sein gutes Recht betrachtet. Der Nicht-Unionmann heimst alle die Vortheile ein, ohne sich einer der Mühen zu unterziehen. Der Unionmann verbindet sich mit seinen Genossen gegen die aggressive Gier der Arbeitgeber und gibt Zeit und Geld für die Sache, die ihm am Herzen liegt. Die Union muß aufrecht und im Gang erhalten werden durch die Beiträge welche die Mitglieder bezahlen und jedes Mitglied opfert seine Zeit für die Versammlungen, manchmal in ausgedehntem Maße durch Comité-Dienst u. s. w. für Kampf hart, was es auch kosten mag, um eine gerechte Vergütung für seine Arbeit für sich zu sichern, und nicht blos für sich, sondern auch für seine Mitarbeiter. Und wenn er, aufgestachelt durch Ungerechtigkeit und unterdrückt durch Unrecht, nach dem Uebereinkommen in der Verbindung mit seinen Nebenarbeitern, sich weigert, nach den Bedingungen zu arbeiten, die ihm sein Arbeitgeber stellt, so erträgt er Hunger und Leiden, um allen einen Nutzen zuzuwenden. Der Nicht-Unionmann jedoch arbeitet ruhig weiter und ist gemein genug, die Vortheile zu genießen, die durch die Leiden und Selbstverläugnung seiner Collegen errungen wurden, ohne daß er auch nur die Hand ausstreckte, um dabei etwas mitzuhelfen. Vereinigung ist Macht; aber die Vereinigung, in welcher Macht liegt, wird zerstört durch die, welche sich weigern, der Union beizutreten. Die Anstrengungen der Organisation, die Arbeit und Mühen der Arbeiter werden fruchtlos gemacht durch die Gemeinheit und Feigheit der Nicht-Unionleute. Alle treue Unionleute sind jederzeit bereit, zu ihrer Union zu halten und wenn die Umstände es verlangen, sind sie sogar willens, die Arbeit einzustellen, was oft ein sehr großes Opfer für sie und ihre Familien bedeutet. Was müssen nun ihre Gefühle sein, wenn sie ihre Familien in Noth sehen, weil sie sich einer Ungerechtigkeit nicht unterwerfen wollen, und diese Leute, in ihrer Niedrigkeit und Prinziplosigkeit, sind die Ursache, daß sie vergebens mit ihren Familien Mangel und Noth ertragen. Und dann, wenn trotz dieser black sheep der Sieg errungen wurde auf Kosten der Unionisten — und welche fürchterliche Kosten sind es manchmal — die Männer, welche die ganze Zeit fortgearbeitet haben wie immer, nehmen mit lächelndem Gesicht und leichtem Gewissen die Besserung in ihren Verhältnissen an, als wenn sie, bei all ihrem gemeinen und feigen Betragen, ehrliche Männer wären. Der Nicht-Unionmann ist ein Verräther an seinen Nebenarbeitern und an den Interessen seiner Klasse. Kann man sich da wundern, daß ihn der Unionmann nicht liebt? Wenn die Welt die Sache im rechten Lichte betrachtete, würde sie ihn verdammen und verachten.

— Eine Bewegung ist im Gange, eine Nationale Barbiergehilfen Union zu formiren. Lokal-Unions sind ersucht die Adressen ihrer Sekretäre an E. Finkelstone, 131 zweite Ave., New York City, zu senden.

— In einer kürzlich abgehaltenen Versammlung des Gewerkschafts-Raths in Glasgow, Schottland, erklärten sich die Delegaten für das Achtstunden-System, als das beste Mittel, um überflüssige Arbeit zu vermindern. Die Idee, daß Billigkeit des Products ein großes Bedürfniß sei, wird augenscheinlich von den Arbeitern Englands nicht gehegt.

Beherzigt diese Worte!

Die größte Gefahr für neue Unions, ja zuweilen sogar für ältere Unions, besteht darin, daß die Mitglieder geneigt sind, unnütze Strike zu inscentiren. Wenn die Leute zusammenkommen und eine große Menge sehen, so mag es sehr leicht geschehen, daß sie sich, befangen mit einer fälschlichen Idee über ihre eigene Macht, fortreißen lassen; gewöhnlich ist die Meinung vorherrschend, daß es nur nöthig sei ein gewisses Verlangen zu stellen, und daß infolge der großen Anzahl der Versammelten es durchgehen muß.

Kein größerer Irrthum kann gemacht werden. Jedoch die Leute begreifen dies nicht eher als bis sie am Strike sind, und finden, daß Geld, Disciplne und Erfahrung, ebenso nothwendig sind, als eine große Anzahl. Der Besitz aller dieser Elemente befähigt die Brüderschaft der Locomotiv-Führer einen Sieg nach dem andern zu erringen; der Mangel dieser Elemente führte zur Niederlage der Telegraphisten, obwohl letztere durch die Knights of Labor unterstützt wurden.

Unseren Mitgliedern rathen wir: Vermeidet Strikes, habt Geduld, organisirt euch erst besser und bringt Disciplin in eure Reihen. Wenn ihr Quartiere wechseln wollt, thut es nicht zu zeitig in der Saison—am ersten Mai ist es zeitig genug—dann, wenn ihr höhere Löhne verlangt, verlangt vorerst 25 Cents mehr. Seid nicht zu habgierig, sonst mögt ihr besiegt werden. Publizirt euer Verlangen nicht in den Zeitungen, sonst wird eure Stadt nicht blos mit Arbeitslosen überschwemmt, sondern es entmuthigt auch die Baulustigen. Der beste Plan ist, ein Committee auszusenden, die Ansichten der Arbeitgeber zu erfahren, mit denselben zu argumentiren und mit mäßigen Verlangen und mit kluger Handlung werdet ihr dieselben gewinnen. Wenn ihr kein Committee senden könnt, dann schickt ein Circular per Post, ein Committee ist jedoch vorzuziehen.

Beherzigt diese Worte; den älteren Unions unserer Brüderschaft ist die Wichtigkeit derselben wohl bekannt.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit erzeugt geschicktere Arbeiter.

In Rußland besteht der Arbeitstag aus zwölf, in Deutschland und Frankreich aus elf, in England aus neun Stunden. Jedoch es wird in England während neun Stunden mehr erzeugt, als in Rußland während zwölf Stunden. Die Arbeiter in England erhalten höhere Löhne, und die Fabrikanten daselbst erhalten ein besseres Product—dermaßen besser, daß die Russen, Deutschen und Franzosen eines Schutzzolles gegen den Englischen Concurrenten bedürfen, trotz der längeren Arbeitszeit und niedrigeren Löhne. So lange die Arbeitszeit verkürzt werden kann, ohne den Werth des Products verringern—das ist, so lange die Quantität durch eine Verbesserung der Qualität ausgeglichen wird—so lange wird auch der Arbeiter fortfahren, mit jeder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ein größeres Gewicht in der industriellen Wagschale zu werden. Wo lange Arbeitszeit vorherscht, meint dies stets, (abgesehen von speciellen Umständen in besonderen Zweigen) daß das System der Production mehr auf den Bedürfnissen der weniger kauffähigen Mitglieder der Bevölkerung basirt, als auf den Bedürfnissen der kauffähigsten Mitglieder—(Statistisches Arbeitsbureau von Connecticut.)

— Sie haben's ja dazu.—Das General-Exekutiv-Comité der Arbeitsritter in Philadelphia wird in aller Kürze ein neues „Headquarter" beziehen, das, was Pracht und Luxus anbelangt, seines Gleichen sucht. Die Fußböden sind mit feinsten Teppichen belegt, während im Uebrigen Marmor, Bildhauerarbeiten, Spitzenvorhänge, Kronleuchter und Malereien dazu beitragen, dem Besucher den Gedanken aufzudrängen, das neue Centralquartier gehöre nicht einer Arbeiterorganisation, sondern einem Jay Gould oder Vanderbilt. Von den diversen Apartements zeichnet sich besonders das Empfangszimmer aus, über dessen rothe Sammetmöbel, Teppichboden, splendid ausgestatteten Feuerherd 2c. ein zufällig nach Philadelphia kommender „Ritter," der sich eines hohen Lohnes von 6 oder 7 Dollars erfreut, in das hellste Entzücken (!) gerathen wird. Das ganze vierstöckige Gebäude wird durch Dampf geheizt, hat elektrische Klingeln in allen Zimmern und auch einen Einbrecheralarm. Daß also auch gefüllte Kassenschränke vorhanden, geht aus dieser Vorsorge zur Genüge hervor. Wie die „Arbeitsritter," welche die volle Beschreibung des Luxus in dem Ritterpalast jetzt lesen — sich über die Repräsentations-Fähigkeit ihrer General-Exekutive freuen mögen!

— Mehrere Lokal Painters Unions haben kürzlich unter dem Namen „Brüderschaft der Painters und Decorateurs von Amerika," eine Nationale Union organisirt. Die Brüderschaft publizirt eine monatliche Zeitung für die Mitglieder. Die Adresse des General-Sekretärs ist: J. T. Elliott, 1314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

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When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile below.

☞ Stay away from Cincinnati, O.! That city, is overcrowded with men! Work is unsettled in that city and wages are very low. Cincinnati is a poor place to look for work at present, so don't go there at all!

INFORMATION WANTED.

I would like to get trace of BEN WEAVILL, a carpenter, who has worked in New York mostly, and for the past two years has worked in various cities. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his anxious parents, who have not heard from him in three years. Address B. EDWARDS, Harker St., West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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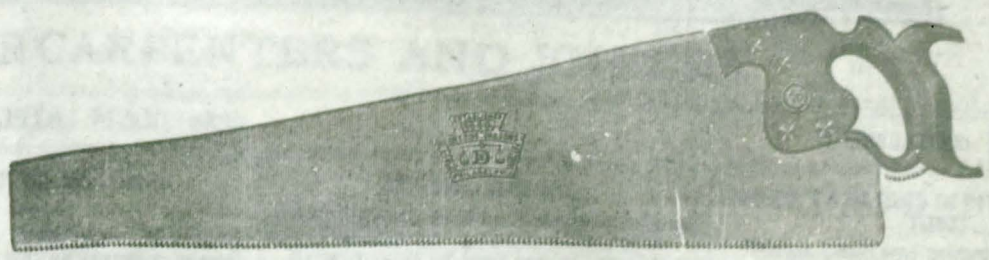

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The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

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AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

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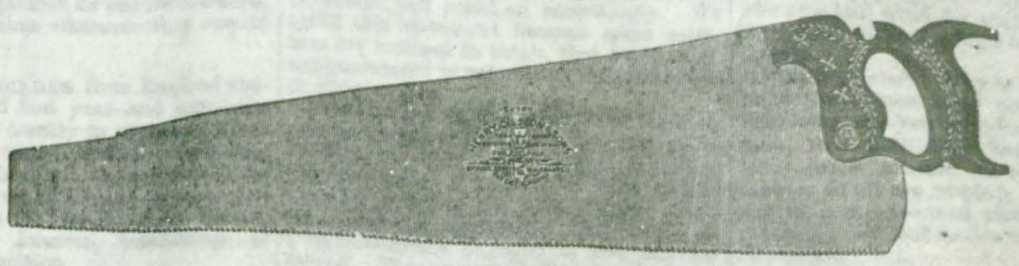

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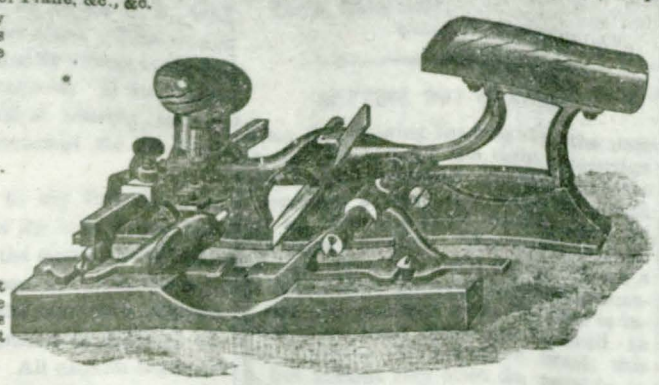
Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price.



The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.

ADDRESS **AMOS FALES,** INVENTOR and PATENTEE, **Rockfall, Conn.**

ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

In calling your attention to the above improved square, would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

All our Saws are fully warranted; since advertising in this Journal we have sent Saws to its patrons all over the United States, and in all cases the Saws have given the best of satisfaction.

Will send this new Saw, express paid, to any part of the United States for $1.75 net. Try one, and if you don't like it we will refund money. Agents wanted in every city and town for our improved Saws. Send for new catalogue just issued.

In Compass Saws and Handles we lead: Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 60 cents; sent to any part of the United States.

E. ANDREWS & SONS, Saw Manufacturers,
Williamsport, Pa.

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KENNEBEC ICE.

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Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a **First-Class Workman,** a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

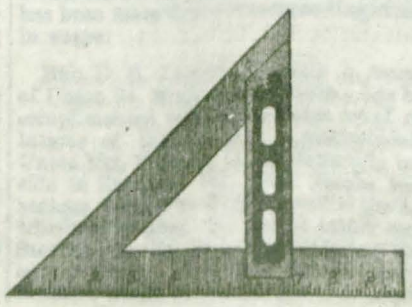
If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜



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Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

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SCROLL SAWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Lathes, Mortisers Etc.
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Sold on trial, if desired
New Catalogue Free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
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SENECA FALLS, N. Y

THE CARPENTER

MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TO ALL TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Office of Granite Cutters' National Union,
35 and 37 Frankfort street,
New York, June 9, 1887.

GREETING:

In pursuance of the hypocritical policy advocated by W. H. Sayward, of Boston, Mass,, the so-called "Master Builders' Association of Boston" have issued a circular wherein all Unions connected with the building trades are threatened with a general lockout if we do not worship the un-American idea of individualism which this august body have set up. The hypocrisy of the "Master Builders' Association" can be easily detected by any intelligent man who reads their circular, for while pretending to advance the rights of individuals, they combine themselves to carry out their objects and denounce all manufacturers who carry their theory into effect, and conduct their business independent of the great "Master Builders' Association."

Our union has been made an excuse for this attack on the building trades of the country, and certain resolutions have been adopted by the employers of Boston, giving their side, said resolutions being as follows:

WHEREAS, The Granite Manufacturers of Boston and vicinity, have endeavored, by reference to the State Board of Arbitration, of the differences existing between them and certain of their employes, to secure and maintain harmonious relations, and establish safe and undisturbed conduct of their business; and,

WHEREAS, This effort has proved abortive, for the reason that a combined attempt has been made by the workmen referred to, to drive out of employment certain other workmen who have not become members of their union, and in furtherance of this project, the employers themselves have been boycotted, by the refusal of union men to work unless non-union men were discharged, and by the publication of notices to all journeymen Granite Cutters to keep away from Boston; and,

WHEREAS, Such action as this is unquestionably the result of a combination upon the part of certain workmen to obstruct business, and is a direct assault upon individual liberty, which we believe to be a fundamental principle, the preservation of which is absolutely essential for the good of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we believe that in the ordinary conduct of business, no discrimination should be made against any workman, because of their membership in certain societies, we still recognize the fact that there may be times when, by the action of these very societies, we may be compelled to adopt the same measures that are used against us.

Resolved, That we endorse the recent action of the Granite Manufacturers, in locking out such workmen as refuse to work with others simply because they are not members of unions, and will give the said Granite Manufacturers all the time that is necessary for the completion of their contracts with us while they are working with gangs of independent workmen.

The above is a mass of deliberate falsehood. The granite manufacturers did not intend to establish "harmonious relations" between themselves and the granite cutters, as was evidenced by the violation of the understanding between them by the Hallowell Granite Company, of which C. Cheney is agent, and J. P. Bodwell, now Governor of Maine, is President, while the case was before the State Board of Arbitration, and the statement of Henry Murray before the Board "that Board's decision could not and would not be final;" and we believe the present lockout is in conformity with a conspiracy at that time entered into between the granite manufacturers and the Builders' Association to violate the agreement on the slightest pretext. Charles Cheney was in New York on Wednesday, June 8, and said he had locked out his men and would give them all they wanted now. This is in keeping with his well-known character, and is undoubtedly indorsed by his employer, J. R. Bodwell, Governor of Maine.

There has been no combined attempt that we are aware of to drive any "idividual workman" out of employment, and it [illegible] G. Clinkard is Walking Delegate. The office and employment bureau is located at 35 Broadway.

PEORIA, Ill.—The public schools of this city have introduced technical education, and carpentry is one of the branches introduced. In September it is proposed by the School Board to select a member of Union 245 as instructor.

SHREVEPORT, La.—A few contractors are trying to induce carpenters to come here, offering high wages, while the city is overstocked with men, and $2 per day is the average pay. This is a poor place for work at present.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Union 56 has purchased a building lot 71x104 for a Carpenters' Hall, on San Pedro street, corner of East Second, right in the heart of the city, for $8,000. Bro. Frank McGinley is Walking Delegate for Union 56. The said union sent $50 to aid the Cincinnati strike.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The carpenters' unions of this city are giving solid financial support to Joseph R. Buchanan's paper, the weekly *Labor Enquirer*. Joe is also very active in giving aid and counsel to the carpenters of Chicago, and rendered memorable and herculean service during the April strike.

DENVER, Col.—The situation here is not very bright. The brickmakers have been on strike, and all work is behind hand for want of brick. Many contractors are trying to force the men back to ten hours. Hence we request traveling carpenters to keep away from Denver.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Union 203 has raised its initiation fee to $2.

KEY WEST.—Most of our union men are leaving here for want of work.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—Union 237 has never charged less than $5.00 for initiation fee.

PASADENA, CAL.—Union 195 has leased and fitted up its own hall, and has exclusive use of it.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Longstaff and Hurd's carpenter shop is still a very bad non-union shop.

TEXTILE WORKERS' National Union will hold its National Annual Convention in this city on July 2d and 3d.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—At a soiree given by Union 115 to aid a brother who has lost his leg, we netted $65 for his benefit.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—A large delegation from Union 39, Athens, Pa., visited us last month and we had a very enjoyable time.

J. O. TAFT is Walking Delegate of Union 58, Omaha, Neb., and this union proposes to soon inaugurate the nine-hours system, and is increasing rapidly in membership.

MAPLE FLOORING does not receive the attention it deserves. Just now yellow pine seems to have an upper hand. Where a floor is to be subjected to heavy work, there is nothing better than hard maple.

RUTLAND, VT.—Union 53 has won its first victory. A certain foreman here kept discharging union men. We went to his employer and the result was, the foreman will let union men alone hereafter.

E. St. LOUIS, ILL.—The "Boxes" here require [illegible] about their union card before giving them employment, and a non-union man is positively refused work. The initiation fee of Union 169 is raised to $5.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—This place is flooded with idle carpenters who came here on account of the fire, and they find nothing to do. No movement has been made to rebuild the burnt district, nor is it talked of.

PRODUCTION, the king, is a beggar in rags, suffering the tortures of a horrible and ever gnawing anxiety, and hanging in unmanly servitude and weak dependence upon the skirts of capital, the instrument of its own creation.

MASSACHUSETTS is to have a State Federation of Trades the same as Connecticut. This will unite all the trades-unions of the "Old Bay State," and will be more effective than to form a State organization of only one trade.

THE EIGHT-HOURS question is to be discussed at the Labor Congress, in Madrid, Spain, on the 15th instant, and this Summer a Trades-union Conference is to be held in London, to devise steps to inaugurate the eight-hours system in England.

PATTERNMAKERS met in national convention in this city last month, and formed a national trades-union. Delegates were present from fifteen leading cities, representing 2,000 members. The primary object of the organization will be to reduce the hours of labor.

WE CONGRATULATE the Iron Molders' Union of North America on their grand and masterly victory in breaking the national lockout conspiracy of the Manufacturers' Defence Association. This old-time trades-union has shown its ability to manage its own affairs.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—A few contractors here are offering twenty-five to fifty cents per day more than they have been paying for ten hours, if the men will only work ten hours a day. Yet these same bosses say they can't afford to pay the same pay for nine hours that they were giving for ten.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Mr. Luther Beecher, of Detroit, Michigan, has donated $50 per month for the next year to establish a technical or manual training school, under charge of the Detroit carpenters' unions. This school is to be for the education of boys to the carpenter and joiner trade. On the same occasion Mr. Beecher donated his large hall to Union 10, for one year, rent free, with light, heat, and janitor. Mr. Beecher has been made an honorary member of the Brotherhood.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE NEXT CONVENTION of our Brotherhood will be held in Detroit, Mich., the first Monday in August, 1888. There will be no convention this year. Our conventions are held biennially—every two years. Our last convention was held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 3-7, 1886.

THERE ARE so many changes in the secretaries of the local unions, or in their addresses that we suggest it would be advisable to have each local union rent a Post-office box. This would make sure of the mail matter reaching the local union, no matter if the local secretary should move away or change his residence. This is now the rule in many of our local unions, and it would be good to have it adopted everywhere.

THE WIFE OF a member, in regard to benefits, must possess the same qualification as to age and health as does her husband. If the wife of a member is in bad health, or over 60 years of age when he joins the Brotherhood, then he, the member, is not entitled to wife funeral benefit.

HAPPY HOURS.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Union 263 held its first annual ball, at Heaton Hall, June 7.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Union 74 had a very enjoyable basket pic-nic at Magnolia Bluff, June 1.

A REUNION PIC-NIC of Union 22, San Francisco, 36, of Oakland, and 47, of Alameda, was held at Shell Mound Park, May 2.

PHILADELPHIA.—The [illegible] unions of this city, Camden and Germantown, are to have an excursion to Atlantic City, N. J., August 20. Tickets, $1.00 for each adult.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Union gave a sociable and ball May 20, and it was a complete success, socially and financially. Much credit is due to Bros. Warner and Halliwell for the success.

THE CONNECTICUT State Pic-nic of the Carpenters' Unions promises to be a huge affair this season. Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Conn., has been favorably mentioned as a good place to hold the pic-nic.

FOREIGN LABOR ITEMS.

IRELAND—6000 workmen in the shipyards of Belfast are on strike for a weekly pay day instead of fortnightly pays.

SCOTLAND.—The strike of the Glasgow joiners, against a reduction in wages, has proven successful, and the men have all returned to work.

ENGLAND.—In Birmingham the threatened lockout of the building trades has been avoided by the employers meeting the men in conference April 27, and agreeing to not reduce wages. The present rate of pay for carpenters—eight pence per hour—shall hold good for three years, from 1st of April last, and that in case of future disputes arbitration shall be the rule.

TRADES-UNION HALLS.

Carpenters' Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., has formed a Hall Association with capital stock of $50,000 of 5,000 shares at $10 each, for the purpose of building a hall of their own. The structure will be of brick, two stories high, 50x125 feet. The facade will be of pressed brick, with granite trimmings, and the cornice of galvanized iron. The upper floor will contain a large meeting hall, 48x110, with three ante-rooms and a movable stage. The lower floor will be divided into two stores, and the rear end will be used as a club room and library.

The trades and labor unions of St. Paul, Minn., have also taken steps to erect a hall and arranged for stock subscriptions to the amount of $300,000. Carpenters' Union 87 is taking quite an active part in this move. In Minneapolis, Minn., a trades-union hall is likewise in process of erection. In Cincinnati the amalgamated building trades have guaranteed stock in a new trades-union hall amounting to over $6,000. These items simply indicate the growing desire of organized labor to establish their own headquarters in each city, and be independent of landlords and capitalists.

IMPORTANT CALL FOR A CONVENTION TO FORM A NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE JOURNEYMEN BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 7, 1887

To all Building Trade Organizations, Unions, Societies and Assemblies of the United States:

BROTHERS:—Need you be told that the tendency of the times is toward centralization of control in production? We think not, for this truth is apparent to all thinking and reading men. Do you know that in the building industry there is a national organization of employers which proposes to regulate all matter relative to that interest in the United States? If you have read the history of the present "lockout" in this city, you do. Then, do you realize that to successfully defend their rights and protect themselves and their families, the wage-workers in the building industry must be thoroughly organized and ever upon the alert? Believing that such is the opinion of the journeymen builders of the United States, the Amalgamated Building Trades Council of Chicago, inasmuch as force of circumstances has made this city, for the present, the centre of interest, has decided to issue a call for a national convention of representatives of the many building trades organizations in the United States; and we ask your careful consideration of this document and favorable action thereon, if consistent with your ideas of the needs of the hour.

We are of the opinion that a national federation of the building trades should at once be perfected, for the following reasons:

(1.) It has been proved beyond all doubt that the interest of a craft can be best protected by the complete unification of those engaged therein; and so we have formed our unions and trades assemblies of K. of L. It is also an undeviating fact that the closer those whose interests are identical are drawn together, the easier and more satisfactory is the management of those interests. And, realizing the identity of the interests of the building trades, we, therefore, necessarily believe in their thorough federation upon such basis as will not interfere with the complete autonomy of each distinctive trade. [There are scores of reasons why such a move would be beneficial which are apparent to all men of experience in labor organizations, and they need not be enumerated here.]

(2.) Because, it being a recognized idea that all large industries shall be regulated by organizations of the employers on the one hand and the employes upon the other hand, and there already being in existence a national organization of the employers, or contractors, under the name of the National Builders' Association, we believe that further delay in perfecting a national organization upon our side would be suicidal to the best interests of the men of the building trades, and fraught with danger to our separate trade organizations.

We believe that steps should at once be taken to bring about this greatly desired amalgamation, and that a convention looking to that end should be called together in this city as soon as practicable for the following reasons:

(1.) The Master Builders' National Association, through its chief officers, has recently said, in this city, that the present lockout here was the first test of strength, and that, if they succeeded in breaking down the unions here, a war would at once be begun in all the centers of the country, with the same object in view.

(2.) These same officials of the bosses' association have declared Chicago the battle ground for this, the first real contest, but they have given the public to understand that if they fail in this city, their society will only pause for a fresh foothold, and will immediately spring upon the intended victim in another quarter, meaning that the fight will be begun in another city, with the object of breaking down the working men's beneficial and protective organization.

Knowing these facts, and being somewhat familiar with the tactics of the "lockouters," we feel it an imperative duty to at once assume the responsibility of calling a National Convention of our Brothers. We therefore urge that such a conference be held in Chicago on Tuesday, June 28, and that all building trade organizations of the United States send representatives. In the absence of any present organization, and without authority, we cannot fix a basis of representation, but must leave that matter to you; but we would suggest in cities and towns where there exists a Building Trades' Council, that it take the matter in hand and send the representatives for that city or town. Where no such central organization exists, it might be well to have the various unions and assemblies of the building trades meet in joint session, there to take action. At any rate, we urge that as large a representation as possible be present upon the day designated. This Council will provide for the necessary expenses of the Convention, and will also secure reduced hotel accommodations for visiting delegates.

You are urged to take action at once, and to send the names and addresses of your representatives to the Secretary of this Committee as soon as your selections are made.

Copies of this circular will be sent to the addresses of members of building trades organizations, where such can be obtained: but we ask that all Labor Papers print this document in full, and the members of organizations seeing the same at once bring the subject before their union or assembly for action.

We must act, and act at once, if we would hold our present position.

J. HILL,
JAMES BRENNOCK.
J. H. GLENN, *Secretary*,
Room 8, 76 and 78 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WORKING RULES IN NEWARK, N. J.

The rules of Carpenters Unions 119 and 172, Newark, N. J., are as follows, and are in force since April 1, 1887:

"One—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, all overtime to be paid for at fifty per cent. increase per hour.

"Two—Wages to remain as at present, with the right of individual contract for an increase beyond present rates.

"Three—All fares of employes to be paid to and from work outside the city of Newark by the employer.

"Four—When work is so far distant that an employe cannot return to his home each day, and is required to board from home, one-half of such board shall be paid by employer.

"Five—Wages to be paid at quitting time each week on Saturday.

"Six—That under no consideration will we work with non-union men.

A PRAISEWORTHY DEED.

Bro. Jacob Schneider, a member in good standing of German Carpenters' Union 237, of Allegheny, Pa., had the misfortune to lose the thumb and four fingers of his right hand by an accident in running a "shaper" in the planing mill where he was employed. The fingers and thumb are cut off right close to the knuckle joint, and the brother is left in a badly disabled condition. A few weeks ago, Union 237 arranged a benefit ball for the disabled brother, and realized $350 over expenses, which sum they paid Bro. Schneider. It must be remembered Union 237 is only a few months organized and has not quite fifty members, so that their noble action is all the more commendable, and demonstrates very effectively what a live body of energetic union men can accomplish when they set their minds to do it.

BUILDING TRADES' COUNCILS.

By virtue of the following rule in our Constitution, our Brotherhood has been foremost in forming Building Trades' Councils all over the country. "Each local union shall strive to form a league composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades shall be created."

At present we find these councils are in existence in Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., Newark, Chicago, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Akron, O., Youngstown, O., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Troy, and in fully fifty other cities. By all means let every city have its Building Trades' Council and let the Carpenters' Union push on the movement.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1887.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

OUR FOOLS' PARADISE OF CHEAPNESS.

We hear a great deal about the blessings of cheapness. Mr. Edward Atkinson, particularly, seems to measure all mundane good in terms of cheapness. If a yard of cotton cloth or a barrel of flour costs less money now than formerly, why look we for a millenium to come? Unfortunately, there are facts about cheapness that writers like Mr. Atkinson never take the trouble to see. In that sadly truthful book, the "Prisoners of Poverty," Mrs. Helen Compbell has compelled us to look at some of these facts in all their wasteful cruelty. Goods, indeed, are cheap, but why and how and with what results? One of those great railroad corporations that are bringing flour from the northwest so cheaply that Mr. Atkinson is lost in wonder, is disabling 800 men a year. The superintendent was asked why he did not provide a protection that some of them asked for. "Men are cheaper than shingles," was his frankly brutal answer.

That is the blunt, hard truth. That is what half our cheapness means. Men are cheaper than shingles, and women are cheaper than edging and thread; "and as one woman selects, well pleased, garment after garment, daintly tucked and trimmed and finished beyond any capacity of ordinary home sewing, marvelling a little that a few dollars can give such a lavish return, there arises, from narrow attic and dark, foul basement, and crowded factory, the cry of the women whose life blood is on these garments." What wonder is it that year by year the tenement house population becomes more hopeless and incapable. Is it strange that children are born without the physical vigor and the mental and moral qualities that make up efficiency and thrift? Need we feel any surprise that such unfortunates, finding themselves literally cheaper than shingles and thread, are easily worsted in the struggle with fate—that they fall easy victims to vice, and that the permanently pauperized class becomes year by year a heavier social burden?

These evil implications of cheapness raise issues of practical economy and personal duty. Ought we to resist, as far as we are able, the tendency to excessive cheapness? Ought we to buy goods that we know have been made by reasonably well paid labor in preference to cheaper "bargains?" Should we accomplish any good by such a course, or should we do unintended mischief?

Those political economists who see one side of a subject so clearly that they are cock sure that they see it all, have a ready reply to these questions. It is very pitiful, they admit, that free competition does, in some cases, cause such distress. But we should only make the evil greater, they tell us, if we virtuously resolved to buy only the dearer goods made by labor that was well rewarded. "You see," they explain, "your incomes are not unlimited. If you buy dear goods when cheap ones would answer as well, you necessarily curtail your savings. If a great many people do the same thing, there will be a serious loss of capital. Not so many new enterprises can be undertaken. Fewer farms will be improved, fewer new railroads will be commenced, the multiplication of mills and shops will not keep pace with the growth of population. Wages will be reduced below the lowest present limit; and the distress you have tried, in your mistaken, sentimental way, to relieve, will be increased tenfold."

This is plausible, but it is a fallacy that convicts a good many self-satisfied economists of very superficial thinking. The capital that seems to be saved by cheapness is not saved in fact, if the cheapness is produced at a ruinous expenditure of physical and moral vitality. If, in making the cheap articles, human life has been degraded, if health and mind and morals have been injured, then, not only has the productive power of working men and women been cut down, but a positive burden of pauperism and crime has been thrown on the community. The losses and expenses so entailed may more than use up all the capital that seemed to have been saved. The ability of industrial society to extend its operations and demand for labor, instead of being increased, may be seriously impaired.

As in so many other matters, so here, the instinct of those right feeling men and women who question the morality of buying at the bargain counter is truer than the precepts of a one-sided science. The more comprehensive political economy of the younger thinkers, which is rapidly supplanting the old dogmas, reaches conclusions in accordance with our highest instincts of humanity and justice. It is economic wisdom, as it is a philanthropic duty, to set our faces against the craze for cheapness. It is thrift as well as humanity to refuse to buy the goods that there is reason to believe have been made cheap by the degradation of labor. We are living in a fools' paradise.—*Work and Wages.*

WHAT UNIONS ARE AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

A trades union is a debating society; the primary and grammar school of economic science; a school of discipline; the church of the humanities, in which all creeds are a unit in the one doctrine of brotherhood. The trade unions of England and America are the conserving forces of civilization. Sometimes they enacted unwise and unjust laws, as do parliaments, congresses and legislatures. Sometimes they have outraged the public sentiment, but not as often as other legislative bodies. The trades unions help other unions in case of trouble. They are under the law of competition, and hence are sometimes compelled to limit the number of apprentices. They are always at war with scabs and non-unionists of their trade for a better reason than the continued warfare of our Government upon the Indians. A scab is an economic leper.

The English trades unions prevented the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy by the English Government. In this country very much if not all the beneficial labor legislation was enacted under the direct pressure of labor societies and trade unions. They have reduced the hours of labor from 14 to 10. In many States they have protected the children of the poor from working under 10 years of age, and gained educational opportunities for children from 10 to 15. They have caused inspectors of buildings and factories to be appointed, have protected life and limb from danger, belting and machinery, and caused fire escapes to be provided in factories and dwellings. They have secured sanitary measures to protect the public health, abolished the infamous tenement house cigar manufactories, improved the militia laws, introduced the subject of technical education, established bureaus of statistics of labor, caused committees of House and Senate to be appointed to investigate the cause of strikes, etc., and passed a national eight-hour law that no administration has enforced since Grant's. Trades unions are the proper channel through which arbitration can be tried. It is foolish, if not wicked, to arbitrate with a mob, or at least to predetermine to so arbitrate. Organization only can arbitrate with organization, and the first step toward arbitration is the acknowledgement of the trades unions. Insults must not precede arbitration. After trades unions are sufficiently strong and properly amalgamated and federated to govern wages, hours of labor and other conditions of the worker, so that so much equity prevails that co-operative production is safer and more profitable than wage service, then the trades unions will go, like the Anti-Slavery Society, because they have done their work.

GEO. E. MCNEILL.

STAIR BUILDING.

There is no doubt but the art of stair building reached a comparatively perfect stage during the early periods of ancient architecture, and although that prominence was not given to the science to which it was entitled, yet considerable study and practice must have been exercised by the builders of antiquity in their construction.

It is one of the strange incidents of Greek and Roman history, especially when treating of the remains of ancient structures, that no mention is made of what now is one of the most important features of the modern house, the staircase; and yet the remains of several ancient temples, as of Concord, at Agrigentum, and Olympian Jupiter, at Elis, show undisputed remains of stone stairs that indicate a perfect knowledge of the art of their construction.

During the past five centuries, however, the staircase has come, gradually, it is, true, to be one of the architectural features to be carefully treated and artistically arranged.

With the taste for elaborate finish and detail came the science of construction which, to within a few years, was the most important branch of the builders trade, and especially to young mechanics was this the crowning effort of a long apprenticeship.

From the necessarily abstruse problems connected with the study of stairbuilding, and the difficulty attending the laying out and construction of winding rails, that often puzzled those who thought they had mastered the science, there appeared many works on the subject, written from a practical standpoint and based upon certain geometrical rules and lines, that solved many of the difficult problems, and made the study a comparatively easy one.

To the latter-day mechanic, however, these works are of little use. We refer to the general builder, for the art of stair-building has become a business in itself to that extent that very little of it is done by the carpenter, unless it be plain, box, or straight rail stairs. The modern character given to stairways by most of the architects and designers of the day has done away with ramps, twists, and easings, hanging newels, and straight butting rails take their place.

By these new methods of stairbuilding, the art has become a comparatively easy one for any one to understand, and hence the attention given to it by some publications is useless and superfluous.—*National Builder.*

THE MODERN CONTRACTOR.

BY WATT.

It is really alarming to note the extent to which numerous branches of mechanics are being handled by a class of unreliable and incompetent men, who are devoid of all principle, and are not only a disgrace to the trades, but a positive injury to them.

Carpentry and masonry contracting seems to be a particularly good field for these frauds. Any man who has the requisite amount of cheek, and who has learned, perhaps, to drive a nail, rip a board or lay a straight brick wall, can become a "contractor." Our large cities are full of this class of men, who, through lack of experience and mental training, are entirely unfit to do a piece of work in a workmanlike manner.

Once you could trust the contractor with the plans and specifications of your house, to build from, and have the knowledge that you would be certainly fairly dealt with and receive the full value of money expended. Alas, how changed everything is. Now these honest men are few and far between; and a person who trusts the erection of his home to the present "contractor" is compelled to watch the matter carefully if he would get even a respectable job done.

This sad state of affairs is mainly due to the competition for work that takes place in an architect's office. This method is employed, I infer, because it is supposedly the cheapest (I doubt it), but it is certainly the most unsatisfactory way. In figuring on a job these alleged contractors will skilfully pick out the weak places in the specifications, and by omitting certain things, which are fully understood but not perhaps written down in black and white, and, by using inferior material, are enabled to greatly reduce their bid and possibly get the job; but rest assured that whatever they find they are going to lose, is generally fully covered by a bill of extras, which is the "cheap contractor's" best friend.

I have known bids on a $2,000 house to vary three and four hundred dollars. This only goes to show the difference in material used; and a person who gives his work to the lowest bidder is, in reality, only inviting the use of poor material in the construction of his building, thereby greatly injuring his own interests.

"But," I have repeatedly been asked, "how is it that these fellows earn a living if they figure so low?" In the first place, they do not *earn* a living, they *take* it; any man who has the handling of as little money, as they do, can live. They go into debt for their material, get enough money to pay their help, take their own living out of it, and then, if there is any left (which generally there is not, in which case others than themselves have to suffer), it goes to apply on debts incurred in the job previous. They are always in debt and probably always will be, and when some particularly needy creditor urges them a little, to the wall they go, and settle for fifty cents on a dollar.

Is there not some remedy for this growing evil, master mechanics? Can you not form an exchange, or union, excluding these cheap fellows, and eventually wipe them out? Certainly some action must be taken soon if you would keep a roof over your families' heads and supply food for their mouths.

TO FASTEN VENEERS.

A new method of securing veneer to its base consists in spreading glue or other adhesive matter between the veneer and the base, passing the two secure parts under a heated roller, to melt the glue and cause it to enter the pores of the wood, then passing the connected base and the veneer under chilled rollers, to harden and set the glue, and prevent the warping or shrinking of the veneer consequent upon the gradual cooling or drying of the glue.

WE CANNOT speak too highly of the views expressed by General Secretary McGuire at the recent meetings in favor of the nine-hour system, and also that of the wage question. He has taken the correct course, and one that will no doubt be successful. While the carpenters are the poorest paid class of any of the building trades, he does not think that the present is the proper time to insist on higher wages. Secure nine hours a day, and there will be no cheap men left to cut down wages. Higher prices will follow. If carpenters' wages were $3.50 per day in every city in the country the contractors would not think of figuring on labor at less price. As it is now, cutting and slashing of prices is going on, and the contractor has to cut on wages to secure work. If contractors would unite and form a scale of *prices for contract work, and stick to them*, they themselves would not only be benefitted, but the carpenters would soon feel the effects of this union in increased wages. Do not kill business this spring, as was done last year, by striking for higher wages at increased pay, but stand for nine hours at nine hours' pay, and half the battle for higher wages is fought. We have not the slightest doubt but what every contractor will cheerfully sign for nine hours a day.—*American Builder, Cleveland, O.*

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

DON'T BE A "SUCKER!"

"Be respectful to your employer, both in his presence and in his absence; then you will win his respect and that of your fellow-workmen. But be respectful in an honest, manly, independent, and gentlemanly way. Do not get into your head an exaggerated notion of your own importance. Do not think your employer cannot do without you, and show it by your conduct. On the other hand, do not be a 'sucker,' a 'lick-spittle,' and a sycophant. The man who fawns on his employer, trots at his heels in abject humility, and keeps him posted in all the petty misdeeds of his fellow-workmen, is a sneak, and will be as much a traitor to his employer as he is to his fellow-workmen. His employer feels this, and distrusts him, and in his own mind feels for him nothing but contempt, a feeling shared by his fellow-workmen."—*Canadian Workman.*

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utation.
a reputation for his goods knows its
ts cost and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THEM ALL.

HAND SAW.

been made by us of late. The first and
best be attested by the number sold. The
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h, with the new screws, makes it stronger
n the back of the old style handie. All the

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ARE LAWYERS CARPENTERS?

It seems that a lawyer is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill, split a hair, chop logic, dovetail an argument, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, empanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, bore a court, and chisel a client.—*Exchange.* Furthermore, he can saw the air, jamb the books down, cut up a witness, screw money out of a victim, floor an opponent, spout nonsense, shelve an enemy, lumber up his speech with Latin, set men at loggerheads, veneer a falsehood with plausibility, rip up the code, ex-plane knotty points, varnish a story, plank down solid law, board his bills out, table an object, pigeon-hole a case, mould the opinion of a juror, paint the other side blacker than it is, polish off another lawyer, post an ignorant witness, prop up a bad argument, and plaster a judge all over with taffy. — *American Builder.*

LABORS' STAGE, Amsterdam, N. Y., an officially endorsed journal of the K. of L., makes a charge of "criminal negligence and incapacity" against the General Executive Board of the K. of L., in the management of the knit goods lockout at Amsterdam. The *Stage* claims the General Executive Board has wastefully squandered the funds raised for the relief of the locked-out people, and that the manufacturers secured the support of the Board in a plan which resulted in the defeat of the operatives.

TO ALL TRADES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Office of Granite Cutters' National Union,
35 and 37 Frankfort street,
New York, June 9, 1887.

GREETING:

In pursuance of the hypocritical policy advocated by W. H. Sayward, of Boston, Mass., the so-called "Master Builders' Association of Boston" have issued a circular wherein all Unions connected with the building trades are threatened with a general lockout if we do not worship the un-American idea of individualism which this august body have set up. The hypocrisy of the "Master Builders' Association" can be easily detected by any intelligent man who reads their circular, for while pretending to advance the rights of individuals, they combine themselves to carry out their objects and denounce all manufacturers who carry their theory into effect, and conduct their business independent of the great "Master Builders' Association."

Our union has been made an excuse for this attack on the building trades of the country, and certain resolutions have been adopted by the employers of Boston, giving their side, said resolutions being as follows:

WHEREAS, The Granite Manufacturers of Boston and vicinity, have endeavored, by reference to the State Board of Arbitration, of the differences existing between them and certain of their employes, to secure and maintain harmonious relations, and establish safe and undisturbed conduct of their business; and,

WHEREAS, This effort has proved abortive, for the reason that a combined attempt has been made by the workmen referred to, to drive out of employment certain other workmen who have not become members of their union, and in furtherance of this project, the employers themselves have been boycotted, by the refusal of union men to work unless non-union men were discharged, and by the publication of notices to all journeymen Granite Cutters to keep away from Boston; and,

WHEREAS, Such action as this is unquestionably the result of a combination upon the part of certain workmen to obstruct business, and is a direct assault upon individual liberty, which we believe to be a fundamental principle, the preservation of which is absolutely essential for the good of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we believe that in the ordinary conduct of business, no discrimination should be made against any workman, because of their membership in certain societies, we still recognize the fact that there may be times when, by the action of these very societies, we may be compelled to adopt the same measures that are used against us.

Resolved, That we endorse the recent action of the Granite Manufacturers, in locking out such workmen as refuse to work with others simply because they are not members of unions, and will give the said Granite Manufacturers all the time that is necessary for the completion of their contracts with us while they are working with gangs of independent workmen.

The above is a mass of deliberate falsehood. The granite manufacturers did not intend to establish "harmonious relations" between themselves and the granite cutters, as was evidenced by the violation of the understanding between them by the Hallowell Granite Company, of which C. Cheney is agent, and J. P. Bodwell, now Governor of Maine, is President, while the case was before the State Board of Arbitration and the statement of Henry Murray before the Board "that Board's decision could not and would not be final;" and we believe the present lockout is in conformity with a conspiracy at that time entered into between the granite manufacturers and the Builders' Association to violate the agreement on the slightest pretext. Charles Cheney was in New York on Wednesday, June 8, and said he had locked out his men and would give them all they wanted now. This is in keeping with his well-known character, and is undoubtedly indorsed by his employer, J. R. Bodwell, Governor of Maine.

There has been no combined attempt that we are aware of to drive any "idividual workman" out of employment, and it is false that notices were issued for granite cutters to keep away from Boston since the settlement, and prior to Murray, Parker, and Lyons locking their men out, without giving any reason for such action on their part. These three firms locked their men out on Saturday, June 4, and intimation was given that more were to follow, which has since been carried out by Davis, Ricker and Joyce. Seeing the unprincipled action of these parties, in direct violation of the agreement made before the State Board of Arbitration, we sent notices to our branches on Monday night, June 6, as follows:

Keep away from Boston, Mass. In violation of the agreement entered into in Boston, through the medium of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, three members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association, Murray, Parker and Lyons, again locked out their men last Saturday, June 4, and it is rumored that there is to be another general lock-out of our members on some flimsy excuse. Keep away from Boston, especially from the three yards mentioned above, and teach these contemptible fellows that they cannot break agreements with impunity, as they have been all of this year endeavoring to do.

We hold that we were perfectly justified in notifying our members of the unprincipled actions of Murray, Parker, and Lyons, and to caution our members against being misled by any statements or advertisements which they might publish. It is false that we have combined to obstruct business; but this would-be-thought apostle of liberty, W. H. Sayward, who has been traveling around the country creating strife and discord, is the cause of any obstruction that has, or may occur. The same threats have been made in Philadelphia and other places. In Philadelphia the attempt to promote strife in the building trades was through a strike of the freestone cutters, although they were not affiliated with the other building trades organizations in the Building Trades' Council of that city. In this, also, the finger of the "*individual*," W. H. Sayward, was discernible; and he has been tramping around the country with "a chip on his shoulder," pining to see a general lockout of all the building trades, so as to test his hobby of individualism. We believe he once made himself conspicuous in Massachusetts as an opponent of "Woman's Rights."

We need not enter further into the falsehoods and dishonorable actions of these so-called "manufacturers," as we believe our denial, as above, will be sufficient to show our fellow-workmen the insincerity of the professions of Sayward's gang; and if a contest is thrust on the different organizations in the building trades, we say it is through no fault of ours or our Boston branch, but through a conspiracy amongst the employers headed by W. H. Sayward, of Boston, in support of "scabs" as an excuse. Do these "manufacturers" love "scabs"? If they do, why did they denounce a Cambridge employer as a "scab," who left them disgusted with their conduct? Do they believe in individual conduct of business? If so, why do they in Chicago refuse to sell material to those not connected with their organization? Do they believe in "individual liberty"? If so, why do they seek to enslave their fellowmen? Against such hypocrisy, against such falsehoods, against such violation of agreements, as the so-called "masters" in the building trades act, say, and do, we emphatically protest, as citizens of these United States of America; and if a contest is forced on the building trades of this country, it is through no fault of our trade, and we call on all the trade and labor organizations to denounce all such outrages. Yours fraternally,

THE N. U. COMMITTEE OF THE GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS.

We have the particular honor of having fostered and cradled the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, and with the help of Bro. E. J. Lake, of Troy, N. Y., we have added several unions to the fold of the Brotherhood of Painters. The plan of the painters organization is exactly similar to ours, and their constitution is based on ours. They have a journal of their own, which is full of sharp, spicy and instructive items of interest to painters. J. T. Ernst, 1314 North Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., is the General Secretary, and we ask our local unions to help on this good work among their painter friends everywhere. Let the carpenter unions help to start painters' unions wherever there are none, and get them to join the Brotherhood of Painters.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

466 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 20, 1887.

MR. P. J. MCGUIRE—DEAR SIR:—As a good number of our members are continually going to, and returning from, America, we think it would be a mutual advantage to both societies that some arrangement might be come to between us, whereby members of our society going to America might be admitted to membership of your society on presenting their clearance card and paying your ordinary contributions, while in the event of any of your members returning here, they would be re admitted to the benefits of our socity on the same conditions. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to let us know if anything can be done in this direction, and if so, what arrangement you have to suggest in order to carry it out. Of course any arrangement we might make would require to be submitted to the vote of our members for their approval, and perhaps the same course may be necessary on your part. However, we shall be very glad to have your opinion on the subject at your earliest convenience.

Trusting we may be enabled to arrive at some agreement which will be a benefit to both.

Yours, Truly,
JAMES BEVERIDGE.
General Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 21, 1887.

I wish to tender the Brotherhood my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for the prompt settlement of the claim for the benefit of $200 due on the death of my husband, Chas. Floyd.

MRS. ROSA FLOYD.

FROM THE MAY report of the Amalgamated Carpenters, we learn they have 451 branches, 341 of which are in England; 21 in Ireland, 16 in Scotland, 27 in the United States, 6 in Canada, 9 in New Zealand, 27 in Australia, and 4 in South Africa. These 451 branches have 25,188 members, of which 876 are on unemployed benefit, 528 on sick benefit, and 168 on superannuation benefit. Trade though not brisk, is improving all over Great Britain, while it is very bad in Australia and New Zealand.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to Mar. 31st, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	Pays.	Tax, etc.
1. Chicago, Ill.	220	22 00
2. Cincinnati, O.	413	. . .
3. Wheeling, W. Va.	43	4 50
4. St. Louis, Mo	197	22 50
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	81	. . .
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	114	10 70
7. Louisville, Ky.	148	14 60
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	490	45 40
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	92	. . .
10. Detroit, Mich.	687	69 70
11. Cleveland, O.	127	12 70
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	48	. . .
13. Chicago, Ill.	250	29 00
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	18	2 10
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (German)	56	13 35
16. Springfield, Ill.	35	3 50
17. Bellaire, O.	30	2 60
18. Hamilton, Can.	29	2 80
19. New Albany, Ind.	43	. . .
20. Camden, N. J.	218	18 40
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	66	6 60
22. San Francisco, Cal.	493	54 10
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	111	16 00
24.*Somerville, Mass.	37	3 70
25. Toledo, O.	152	15 05
26. Jackson, Mich.	69	5 80
27. Toronto, Can.	168	16 95
28. Chicago, Ill.	485	31 50
29. Baltimore, Md.	169	16 40
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	458	46 00
31. Trenton, N. J.	16	. . .
32. Detroit, Mich.	117	11 70
33. Boston, Mass.	920	92 05
34.*Minneapolis, Minn.	188	16 20
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	2 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	221	22 10
37. New Orleans, La.	10	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	53	4 80
39. Athens, Pa.	25	2 40
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	42	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.	45	50
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	. . .
43. Hartford, Conn.	155	15 50
44. Waterbury, Conn.	153	15 30
45.*Shreveport, La.	13	5 10
46.*Bartow, Fla	8	1 75
47. Alameda, Cal.	58	. . .
48.*Terre Haute, Ind.	27	4 40
49.*Meriden, Conn.	93	1 00
50. Portland, Oregon	33	4 80
51. Charleston, S. C.	25	2 50
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	134	7 65
53. Rutland, Vt.	26	7 92
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	223	. . .
55. Denver, Col.	113	9 90
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	564	71 60
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	49	1 00
58. Omaha, Neb.	86	17 20
59. Detroit, Mich.	84	9 80
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	18	. . .
61. Columbus, O.	15	1 50
62.*Gainesville, Tex.	13	1 30
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	25	2 10
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	3 25
65.*Grand Rapids, Mich.	180	. . .
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	2 80
67.*Roxbury, Mass.	11	5 10
68. Des Moines, Iowa	25	2 60
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	11	1 20
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	7	1 40
71. Englewood, Ill.	97	10 90
72. Rochester, N. Y.	271	27 20
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	20	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	71	7 70
75.*Eau Claire, Wis.	16	. . .
76. New Orleans, La.	21	2 60
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	13	. . .
78.*Troy, N. Y.	98	26 50
79. Alton, Ill.	11	1 60
80. Hastings, Mich.	25	. . .
81.*Phillipsburg, Pa.	8	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	88	9 50
83. Halifax, N. S.	88	10 30
84. Akron, O.	102	11 20
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	28	6 05
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	39	. . .
87. St. Paul, Minn.	165	18 60
88. Town of Lake	90	16 40
89. Mobile, Ala.	36	. . .
90. Evansville, Ind.	73	8 30
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	66	6 60
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	43	6 30
93.*Worcester, Mass.	115	10 35
94. Providence, R. I.	95	10 30
95. Holyoke, Mass.	24	2 40
96.*Springfield, Mass.	67	7 30
97. New Britain, Conn.	55	5 70
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	2 35
99.*Cohoes, N. Y.	19	. . .
100. Muskegon, Mich.	26	5 25
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	20	2 00
102. Springfield, Mo.	15	50
103.*Chanute, Kan.	14	. . .
104. Dayton, O.	55	5 60
105.*Springfield, O.	10	. . .
106.*Thomasville, Ga.	8	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	21	2 10
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	11	1 00
109. Galveston, Tex.	189	19 40
110. Owosso, Mich.	26	2 60
111. Lawrence, Mass.	88	9 90
112.*Lynn, Mass.	111	11 30
113.*Parsons, Kans.	10	. . .
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	33	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	35	4 00
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	7 80
118. Manchester, N. H.	73	7 10
119. Newark, N. J.	585	63 90
120. Ansonia, Conn.	27	2 70
121. Danbury, Conn.	135	. . .
122. Germantown, Pa.	68	6 70
123. Wichita, Kan.	102	32 95
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	81	8 45
125. Utica, N. Y.	12	4 25
126. New Haven, Conn.	365	36 50
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	50	12 30
128. St. Thomas, Can.	43	5 90
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	78	25
130. Brockton, Mass.	91	9 10
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	53	6 20
132. Richmond, Va.	124	14 00
133.*Beverly, Mass.	14	. . .
134. Brunswick, Ga.	7	2 25
135. Chelsea, Mass.	26	3 60
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	51	5 00
137. Norwich, Conn.	84	8 20
138. Cambridge, Mass.	241	23 50
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	63	5 80
140. Salem, Mass.	41	. . .
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	1 70
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	228	22 80
143. Canton, O.	114	45 33
144.*Garden City, Kan.	21	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	80	9 70
146.*Schenectady, N. Y.	69	. . .
147. Sioux City, Iowa	110	24 80
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	22	. . .
149. Oscoda, Mich.	8	3 62
150. Augusta, Ga.	76	9 20
151. Ottawa, Can.	29	5 35
152. Malden, Mass.	24	3 20
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	80	10 80
154. Marlboro, Mass.	28	3 05
155. Plainfield, N. J.	62	7 60
156. Creston, Iowa	20	3 90
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	172	16 40
158. Topeka, Kan.	48	4 85
159. Armourdale, Kan.	21	. . .
160. Kansas City, Mo.	139	15 90
161. Belleville, Can.	36	4 05
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	137	19 90
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	91	. . .
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	135	13 45
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	94	9 70
166. Rock Island, Ill.	24	. . .
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	79	7 32
168. Salem, O.	12	2 90
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	68	8 50
170. Montgomery, Ala.	27	3 20
171. Youngstown, O.	79	9 35
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	122	. . .
173. Lewiston, Me.	30	2 80
174.*Hudson, Mich.	10	. . .
175. Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	11	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	58	6 25
177. McKeesport, Pa.	98	. . .
178. New London, Conn.	30	2 00
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	68	7 65
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	159	11 50
182.*San Diego, Cal.	248	34 00
183.*Boston, Mass.	19	. . .
184.*Boston, Mass.	10	2 10
185.*Sharpsburgh, Pa.	11	. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	42	4 00
187.*Vincennes, Ind.	10	. . .
188. Findlay, O.	32	6 65
189. Quincy, Ill.	71	7 90
190.*Washington, D. C.	22	2 40
191. York, Pa.	61	. . .
192. Natick, Mass.	16	1 60
193.*N. Adams	10	. . .
194. London, Can.	75	8 50
195. Pasadena, Cal.	130	. . .
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	17	1 97
197. Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	19	3 75
198. Dallas, Tex.	51	1 50
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	107	20 60
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	1 70
201. Paducah, Ky.	73	7 00
202. Fostoria, O.	30	6 00
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35	3 10
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	69	6 40
205. Johnstown, Pa.	25	3 40
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	8	80
207. Aurora, Ill.	17	4 70
208. Lancaster, Pa.	70	7 60
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	225	35 30
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	16	1 60
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	146	25 20
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	33	3 80
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	69	9 25
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	66	6 10
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	14	. . .
216. Waltham, Mass.	59	5 90
217. Covington, Ky.	17	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	39	2 00
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	228	21 50
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	29	3 90
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22	. . .
222.*Westfield, Mass.	5	50
223. Jacksonville, Fla.	23	2 50
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	30	. . .
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	39	. . .
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	67	7 30
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	124	35 20
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	92	18 40
229.*Glen Falls, N. Y.	43	4 30
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	100	23 50
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	23	2 90
232.*Key West, Fla.	22	1 10
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	21	2 20
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	58	10 80
235. Riverside, Cal.	42	4 10
236. Pottstown, Pa.	35	3 30
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	47	8 80
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	101	10 10
239. Phila., Pa.	112	6 10
240.*Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	96	9 80
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	574	112 40
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	57	2 00
243.*Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	30	8 05
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	121	6 00
245. Peoria, Ill.	162	15 05
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	27	6 00
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	63	. . .
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	33	. . .
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	14	80
250. MacGlanlsville, Mich.	24	4 10
251. Rondout, N. Y.	13	10 00
252. West Troy, N. Y.	9	80
253.*Orange, N. J.	16	3 60
254.*Anniston, Ala.	10	. . .
255. Hannibal, Mo.	8	1 00
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	67	8 75
257. St. Louis, Mo.	10	. . .
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	. . .
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	69	14 00
260. Clarinda, Iowa	16	7 50
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	7	5 00
262. Ballston, N. Y.	9	5 00
263. Kansas City, Kansas	10	5 00
264. Atchison, Kansas	18	5 00
265. Defiance, Ohio	10	5 00
266. Williamsport, Pa.	31	12 00
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	7	5 00
268. Sharon, Pa.	17	5 00
269. Lowell, Mass.	22	5 00
270. Middletown, Ohio	21	5 00
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	14	5 00
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	9	5 00
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	7	5 00
274. Albany, N. Y.	7	. . .
275. Newton, Mass.	11	. . .
276. Tarentum, Pa.	17	. . .
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	13	. . .
278. Mandstee, Mich.	23	. . .
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	9	. . .
280. Brantford, Can.	14	. . .
281. Nashville, Tenn	17	. . .
282. Santa Anna, Cal.	26	. . .
283. Little Falls, N. Y.	8	. . .
284. Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	7	. . .
285. Norfolk, Va.	13	. . .
286. Savannah, Ga.	16	. . .
287. Harrisburgh, Pa.	11	. . .
288. Homestead, Pa.	26	. . .
289. Monrovia, Cal.	31	. . .
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (German)	75	. . .
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	20	. . .
292. Little Rock, Ark.	7	. . .
293. Santa Monica, Cal.	15	. . .
294. Piqua, Ohio	10	. . .
295. St. Joseph, Mo.	10	. . .
296. Brooklyn (E.D.) N. Y.	10	. . .
Total	22 478	$2289 79

**No Report from F. S.*

WAGES IN JAPAN.

Since the table of wages in Tokio given in the third report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of trade and industry is apt to be taken as it stands by the outside world, I shall give a few facts about the wages of such tradesmen as I have had dealings with.

Carpenters, forty to sixty cents. The first figure is out of all question. For about a year I employed a carpenter off and on at sixty cents a day, that is, when time permitted. He would begin work at about 9 A. M., work till 6 P. M., and devote about three hours per day to smoking and thinking—he was a great thinker, in his way—and eating, and the work he did in the remaining six hours, with the awkward toys that pass for tools here, an English or American carpenter would do in one hour, which brings a Japanese carpenter's wages to sixty cents per hour, or taking the day at eight working hours, to $4.80 per day. And I have employed carpenters at 75 cents and $1 per day, with the same result.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—April, 1887.

On hand, March 31, 1887	$1464 20
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2330 79
" Advertisers	12 50
" Subscribers	2 10
Total	$3809 59

EXPENSES—April, 1887.

For Office, etc.	$328 26
" Printing	224 85
Death Benefits	866 40
Balance on Hand (April 30, 1887)	2379 18
Total	$3809 59

DETAILED EXPENSES—April, 1887.

Printing 3000 Note Heads for L. U.	$7 00
" 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 300 Blank "Application"	1 50
" 300 Membership Cards (Union 237)	1 50
" 3000 Applications for Membership	4 50
" 2000 Note Heads for G. S.	5 00
" 3000 Appeals to Carpenters	2 75
" 1000 Slips, "Take Notice"	2 50
" 1000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 3 Ledgers (600 pp.)	12 00
" 21,000 Copies May "Carpenter"	180 00
" 1000 French Constitutions	40 00
" " Ode Cards	2 25
" 2 Electrotypes	90
Expressage on 1000 French Constitutions	85
Mailing May Journal	12 08
Wagon Hire for May Journal	80
500 Pins, L. W. Pierce & Co	100 00
20 Charms, " "	16 67
Expressage on Pins and Charms	40
Expressage on Supplies	17 27
14 Telegrams	6 08
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	43 20
Salary for April	125 00
Assistance in General Office	75 00
Geo. W. Mulford: for Organizing	1 30
J. G. Clinkard, "	4 00
W. J. Shields, for attending Newark Conference, April 24, 1887	20 00
G. Edmonston, Newark Conference	20 00
J. J. Maguire, " "	15 00
P. J. McGuire, " "	11 00
Services of H. B. and G. T. for April	20 00
Office Rent for April	15 00
Coal, Wood, and Light for Office for April	6 00
Quarterly rent for Post Office Box	3 00
Enlarging Pigeon Holes in Office	10 45
German Translating	1 00
Hektograph Refilled	1 28
Benefit No. 210, Mrs. Justina Zeller	25 00
" 211, Mrs. A. Bayer	50 00
" 212, Mrs. D. H. Yearly	50 00
" 213, Mrs. M. Helnick	25 00
" 214, Mrs. H. Ziegenhagen	25 00
" 215, Louis Lorentz	100 00
" 216, Mrs. E. O'Connor	50 00
" 217, R. P. Hart	200 00
" 218, Jacob Johnson	141 40
Total	$1429 41

WHY WE ORGANIZE.

Many men joining labor organizations ask themselves the question: "What good is it to me? Can I make anything out of it?" To all such the answer is "No." If you enter it in that spirit, you will be disappointed, and you had better remain outside. The proper spirit in which to enter a labor organization is with these questions on the lips: "Of what good can I be to it? Of what good is it to humanity?" If you have a desire of personal advancement, pecuniary benefit, or a vain ambition to achieve, you are not fitted to join the ranks of the workers who are laboring for the best interests of their fellows. Anyone who expects to receive a financial benefit as soon as they join a labor organization is ignorant of the purpose for which labor is organized, and needs educating. Labor is organized not to confer direct benefits upon the individual members of the organizations only, but to elevate and benefit the working classes as a body, and this result has been largely attained during the last few years. Organization is the only power that will lead to the emancipation of the toilers. Concentration of wealth is the power of the capitalists; the organization of labor the force of the workingmen.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

There are many men who join labor organization merely to have the name of being members, and who have not the remotest notion of fulfilling any duties, who, once initiated, never go near the organization. Such men are worse than "scabs;" they desire to have the credit of being members and any advantages that may accrue, and yet are unwilling to take their part in securing those advantages. Everywhere we go we hear men claiming to be Union men, and claiming fraternity, friendship and assistance on that ground, who were never near the Union since their initiation night, perhaps years before. No man is in any proper sense of the word a member of a labor organization unless he takes some interest in it and some part in the business of it. There are too many members of this kind in every organization, but the organization would be better off without them. We can imagine nothing more mean and despicable than for men to apply for admission into the ranks of a labor organization and directly after admission desert it, yet go about claiming to be members when it suits their purpose and repudiating the organization when it suits them better to disown it. A man who keeps out altogether is bad enough, yet he can at least claim an honest purpose, but the man who hypocritically joins, that he may secure the benefits, and is yet unwilling to share any of the work is beneath contempt. Such men are traitors to their fellows and traitors to the cause.—*Canadian Workman.*

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1887.

CARPENTERS! Stay away from Chicago, St. Paul, Minn., Toronto, Canada, McKeesport, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Plainfield, N. J., New Haven, Conn., Boston and Cincinnati. Trade is unsettled in those cities, and for this season it is advisable for all workmen in the building trades to steer clear of the cities above named.

WE WERE OFTEN TOLD that if the trades unions would only join the Knights of Labor in a body, the unions would have national trade districts of their own, and have full control of their own affairs. The fallacy of that notion has been pretty well exploded in the case of the Carpet Workers' District Assembly 126. The latter body has been suspended from the Knights of Labor because it dared to maintain its right to control and direct its own trade affairs, and objected to the intermeddling of the General Executive Board.

SHALL the Brotherhood build a hall of its own for a headquarters, and thereby furnish a safe investment for some of the surplus funds of the local unions? A stock company might be formed with shares at $5 or $10 each, so that individual members as well as local unions could subscribe for stock. Donations could also be secured from persons friendly to the movement. In such a building, the general office could be located, and with a large hall suitable for balls, mass meetings, and festivals, and smaller lodge rooms, with offices on the second floor, and stores on the ground floor, the net income would more than cover all expenses and pay for the investment. Let us hear the views of our local unions.

TWENTY-ONE NEW UNIONS IN MAY.

In May we granted the following charters: 279, Toronto, Canada (Western District); 280, Brantford, Canada; 281, Nashville, Tenn.; 282, Santa Ana, Cal.; 283, Little Falls, N. Y.; 284, Chicago, Ill. (Polish); 285, Norfolk, Va.; 286, Savannah, Ga.; 287, Harrisburg, Pa.; 288, Homestead, Pa.; 289, Monrovia, Cal.; 290, Milwaukee, Wis. (North Side); 291, Chicago, Ill. (German); 292, Little Rock, Ark.; 293, Santa Monica, Cal.; 294, Piqua, Ohio; 295, St. Joseph, Mo., and Union 185, Sharpsburgh, Pa. (reorganized); 296, Brooklyn (E. D.), N. Y.; 297, Niagara Falls, Canada; 298, Pomona, Cal.

AN UNWISE STEP.

A State organization of Carpenters is talked of by some of our local unions in Massachusetts. Two conventions for that purpose have been held; one in Lynn, Mass., February 22, the other in Worcester, Mass., in April. Up to date no report of either convention has been sent to the General Office. While the main purposes of such a move, we are inclined to believe, are intended for the benefit of the craft, yet it is a mistaken step at present, and has no legal authority in our Constitution, nor were the General Officers consulted in the matter. In the convention at Buffalo, our General Executive Board was directed to consider the advisability of dividing the Brotherhood into districts, but the plan of forming State organizations was not suggested in the remotest degree. When our national organization numbers 100,000 members and it becomes too unwieldy to do business, then State organizations will be in order—and not until then! We advise the promoters of this State organization in Massachusetts to abandon it. There is nothing can be done by a State Organization, that cannot be done as well by our General Brotherhood. The only effect of a State organization will be a waste of money to run it.

TO BISMARCK PRUSSING, OF CHICAGO, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY SAYWARD, OF BOSTON, AND THE "MASTER" BUILDERS' NATIONAL CONSPIRACY.

You have gone around this country the past two months with "a chip on your shoulder" eager to start a row even where contractors and workmen are at peace, even where they have signed agreements to hold good until next spring. You have endeavored to persuade contractors and builders to break these agreements, and to lockout their men.

In Chicago, Boston, and a score of other cities, you have disturbed the building interests, and frightened off investments in building operations by your firebrand system of agitation.

You condemn workingmen's organizations, and proclaim your opposition to all combinations of labor. Yet you yourselves form associations, and while you prate about "individual liberty" to work and buy where a man pleases, still you try to prevent employers outside of your ring from buying material unless they submit to your arbitrary rules and unscrupulous exactions.

On June 13, we learned of a letter Mr. Prussing, of Chicago, sent to the employing builders of Philadelphia, asking the latter to join in locking out the workmen of the building trades in this city, where there is no trouble, and where there has been no strike in the carpenter line this season.

Such methods are worthy of the severest condemnation, and merit the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

You, Mr. Sayward, in particular, are perambulating about this country from city to city, making speeches, sending letters, forming rings, and conspiring, to destroy the trades-unions that take care of their sick, bury their dead, help the disabled, and protect the widows and orphans of their deceased members. If you think you can destroy our organizations, you have a big contract on hand, without any ground plan or specifications.

We are not narrow-minded. We most heartily favor organization among employers and contractors, to protect themselves from reckless, wild competition, and to promote the legitimate interests of the building trades. But we can't see the force or justice of objecting to our unions, while you, as employing builders, have unions of your own? We favor meeting our employers and negotiating each season with them to settle upon a scale of wages, a code of working rules, and in regulating the hours of labor. Whatever is agreed upon by a committee of any of our local unions in conjunction with a committee of employers, when accepted by both parties we believe should be rigidly observed. And one of the sacred principles of our Brotherhood is never to break any agreement we make with our employers. We favor Negotiation, Conciliation, and Arbitration in dealing with employers, and avoid strikes and detest lockouts. This is proven by the fact, that while our Brotherhood has spent nearly $16,000 since August last for death benefits, and over $22,000 for sick benefits, we have only spent $530 for strikes. But be it remembered, while we avoid strikes, and do all in our power to prevent them, when they are forced upon us we will see to it that they are carried on in a vigorous and effective manner.

Now you and the "Master" Builders' National Association have proclaimed that you will make Chicago "the battle-ground" to test the issue between us. On our side is justice, fair play, faithfully observed agreements, and due consideration for our employers. On your side is intolerance, narrow bigotry, broken agreements, boycotts against anti-ring employers, and no consideration for the rights of your workmen. We are willing to make Chicago the battle ground, and the only effect will be to cement our unions more solidly together, and show you very plainly, that though you call yourselves "Masters," we will not be your *slaves!*

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits, then they can be admitted only as Honorary Members. This is the law of our Brotherhood and will be strictly enforced.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Many very earnest and urgent requests have come repeatedly to the General Secretary urging him to visit various local unions, and to aid them in building up their organizations. Along with that, the "Master" Builders' National Association is pursuing an aggressive campaign against our local unions all over the country, with a view to disrupt them; consequently, it became necessary to expose their operations, solidify the local unions, and prepare them for any attack.

On the dates below named our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, visited the following cities, and he takes this occasion to thank the local unions and members in those cities for courtesies extended him. The meetings in almost every instance were extremely well attended, and these public meetings in most cases were followed the same evening by special meetings of the members of the Brotherhood, to discuss plans of interest to the organization. Fully more than one-fourth of the whole Brotherhood was reached by the visits below mentioned:

Trenton, N, J., May 9.
Kensington, Pa., May 10.
New Haven, Conn., May 16.
Troy, N. Y., May 17.
Syracuse, N. Y., May 18.
Rochester, N. Y., May 19.
Binghamton, N. Y., May 20.
Hartford, Conn., May 23.
Beaver Falls, Pa., May 26.
Sharpsburgh, Pa., May 27.
Allegheny City, Pa., May 27.
Youngstown, Ohio, May 28.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 30.
Akron, Ohio, May 31.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2.
Louisville, Ky., June 3.
Evansville, Ind., June 4.
St. Louis, Mo., June 5.
Chicago, Ill., June 6.
Milwaukee, Wis., June 7.
Detroit, Mich., June 8.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 9.

On account of these trips, THE CARPENTER has been delayed this month, and the General Secretary is overcrowded with work. But in a few days more he proposes starting out to cover the New England and Canadian unions, and then, after that, the Southern cities will be visited, and the most remote Western unions.

The host of invitations now in the hands of the General Secretary, if accepted, would keep him constantly on the road, to the exclusion of all other business. Consequently, he can only accept a limited number, and will do his utmost to cover all principal cities. After that it will be advisable to send out District Organizers to visit all other unions.

THE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS NOW IN PROGRESS AMONG CARPENTERS.

There is some talk of a lockout of the carpenters and building trades of Boston and vicinity, in spite of the mutual agreement made with the employers this spring to hold good until May, 1888. The agreement recognizes the nine-hour system with full pay, and at the instigation of some meddlesome firebrands in the "Master" Builders' Association, trouble is likely to occur, though our unions are faithfully observing their agreement.

In St. Paul, Minn., the carpenters' unions are out on strike since June 1, for nine-hours and full pay. Quite a number of the contractors have acceded to the demand, and the non-union men went out with the union men, to secure the general adoption of the nine-hours. At present the bricklayers, laborers, and stonecutters are reinforcing the carpenters in their movement.

For sometime past the bricklayers and hod-carriers of Chicago have been locked out, and this has delayed brick work to a very considerable extent, thereby retarding building operations in general. The Executive Committee of the National Builders' Association proceeded to Chicago, issued a high-sounding fulmination declaring they would lockout all the building trades and make Chicago "the battle-ground" between themselves and the trades unions. In consonance with this idea the old "Master" Carpenters' Association notified the journeymen carpenters to go to work nine hours a day, from June 13, and to break down the eight-hour system, which was so nobly won by the Chicago carpenters last April, after a struggle of several weeks.

Secretary Brennock, of the Carpenters' Council, in speaking of the situation, said: "The new association of bosses shows no signs of violating their contract made with us two months ago. We are honorably bound to observe that agreement, and no strike can occur until the expiration of the time stated in it. There can be no such thing as a strike on the part of the carpenters until after the first day of April, 1888. We made a contract with the new organization of bosses, and in it agreed to create no further trouble before that time—and that contract is as sacred to every carpenter as gospel itself. We have no idea of breaking it. Once for all, the fact may be stated that the carpenters will not work nine hours a day. Our compact calls for eight and no more. We will stand by that compact like honorable men."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Our Brotherhood will be represented in the National Convention of the Building Trades in Chicago, June 28. The delegates selected are W. H. Kliver, of Union 28, Chicago; Chas. Armstrong, of Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill.; Alf. A. Campbell, of Union 1, Chicago; Hermann Schirmer, of Union 241, Chicago, and J. H. McCune, of Union 13, Chicago. These delegates will represent the entire Brotherhood, so that local unions will not need to send any delegates, only from the Building Trades' Council of each city.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE.

The General Executive Board has officially counted the general vote of the local unions on the circular issued March 24, 1887. The circular was in regard to the benefits of our Brotherhood, and the propositions are as follows:

First, That the new Constitution prepared at Buffalo, and adopted by the local unions, shall be the only recognized Constitution for the government of the Brotherhood, and for the payment of benefits, and that all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the same, are and shall remain null and void.

Second, That in the burial of a deceased member without relatives to supervise his funeral, no local union be permitted to expend more than $100 for the funeral expenses, and that whatever balance of the benefit shall remain after the funeral bills are paid, must be set aside in the general treasury, subject to payment to the legal heirs or relatives of the deceased, whenever legal claim is made by them.

The result of the vote is as follows:

In favor of first proposition, 137 unions with 4107 votes, against 39 unions with 1374 votes; 2733 majority in favor of first proposition.

In favor of second proposition, 149 unions with 4612 votes, against 29 unions with 909 votes; 3723 majority in favor of second proposition.

The vote on joining the American Federation of Labor shows more than three-fourths majority in favor of the proposition.

All three measures having been adopted by more than the two-thirds vote necessary under the Constitution, they consequently become the rule.

Per order of General Executive Board.
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary.

A VERY GOOD LESSON.

The high wall built by the Bricklayers' Union of Chicago around themselves in the double shape of a refusal to recognize the cards of union men from other cities and an initiation fee of $25, has proved to be just as difficult to climb to the members themselves who wanted to get out, as to outsiders who wanted to get in. During the existing lockout Chicago bricklayers went to Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha and other cities, looking for work, only to find that the unions in these cities had adopted the Chicago union's tactics and put up the bars, too. Some of the Chicago bricklayers have returned to their own city, astonished to find themselves beaten at their own game. This should be a lesson also to the United Order and the Amalgamated in New York City. Both of these societies, not only, decline to recognize the union cards of good square Brotherhood men, but, they also strike against our members wherever they go to work in New York. If this game is not stopped, we will be justified in adopting a plan of retaliation that will be effective.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF VARIOUS CARPENTERS' UNIONS IN AMERICA.

In the United States the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has 26 branches and 1470 members in 19 cities, as follows: Albany, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Galveston, Jersey City, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, San Francisco, Scranton and Stamford. In Canada the Amalgamated has six branches and 371 members in four cities, as follows: Hamilton, London, Toronto and Winnepeg.

The United Order of Carpenters is a local body confined to New York city and vicinity. It has 11 lodges in New York City, 5 lodges in Brooklyn, 3 in Jersey City, 1 in Orange, 1 in Bayonne, 1 in Paterson, and 1 in Newark. Its total membership in these 23 lodges and 7 cities is kept a profound secret, but possibly may reach 3,500 to 4,000 members.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters has 298 local unions in good standing, with a membership of 41,000 in 266 cities of the United States and in 12 cities in Canada.

The Progressive Carpenters of New York and Brooklyn (K. of L.), have 5 assemblies and about 800 members. There are something less than 20 Carpenters' Assemblies, all told, in the Knights of Labor, with about 2,000 members in these assemblies.

The above list of organizations represent nearly 50,000 organized carpenters.

OUR CHICAGO UNIONS.

The local unions of the Brotherhood in Chicago now have over 6,000 members in good standing, and are united together by a Carpenters' United Council, composed of delegates from each local union, and also from the Amalgamated Carpenters and Knights of Labor. This council meets every Friday evening at 8 P. M., in Greenebaum's Hall; it has a labor bureau to secure employment for idle members, and there are three walking delegates in the field for the Chicago carpenters. The expenses are covered by issuing a quarterly working card to each local union for each one of its members, said card costing each member 15 cents per quarter, and the new card is of a different color each quarter. The following is a list of our Chicago unions, with their time and place of meeting:

Union No. 1—Every Thursday, 213 W. Madison street.
Union No. 13—Every Monday, 311 Larrabee street.
Union No. 21—Every Tuesday, 186 Blue Island avenue.
Union No. 23—Every Friday, 315 Root street.
Union No. 28—Every Wednesday, 159 Twenty-second street.
Union No. 54—1st and 3d Mondays, 400 W. Eighteenth street.
Union No. 71—Every Thursday, Temperance Hall, Englewood.
Union No. 88—Every Monday, 54 Wentworth avenue.
Union No. 131—Every Saturday, 117 Cornell street.
Union No. 240—Every Monday, Meyer's Hall, Lincoln avenue, Lake View.
Union No. 241—Every Tuesday, 54 W. Lake street.
Union No. 242—
Union No. 243—Every Wednesday; 1497 Milwaukee avenue.
Union No. 244—Every Thursday, 117 Cornell street.
Union No. 256—2d and 4th Mondays, 400 W. Eighteenth street.

WE TENDER OUR THANKS.

The following list of labor papers deserve our thanks and support for recently publishing a circular in the interest of our Brotherhood, and for aiding us in the work of organization:

Labor Standard.....Paterson, N. J.
Union Printer.....New York City.
The Review.....Lanscoming, Ind.
Independent Citizen.....Albany, N. Y.
Labor Echo.....St. Paul, Minn.
N. W. Labor Union.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Daily Ledger.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Saturday Telegram.....New Haven, Conn.
Sunday Truth.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Labor Herald.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Tennessee Labor Globe
Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tenn.
Ohio Valley Budget.....Wheeling, W. Va.
The Southwest.....Fort Worth, Texas.
Rock Islander.....Rock Island, Ill.
Examiner.....Bridgeport, Conn.
The People.....Providence, R. I.
Cincinnati Unionist.....Cincinnati, O.
Trades' Journal.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Cigarmakers' Journal.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Canada Labor Courier.....St. Thomas, Ont.
Granite Cutters' Journal...New York City.
Industrial News.....Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Labor Tribune.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Master Workman.....Montgomery, Ala.
Labor Enquirer.....Denver, Col.
Dayton Workman.....Dayton, O.
Labor Press.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Jersey Unionist.....Newark, N. J.
Rockland Opinion.....Rockland, Me.
The Workingwoman.....Washington, D. C.
The Building Trades' Journal
Philadelphia, Pa.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Prostrate, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON.—Dull. 17½ to 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; $1.80 per day. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Flat; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Very dull. $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Very dull; $2 to $2.75.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 58 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Very brisk; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 54 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 58¼ hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50. Crowded.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Quiet; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Fair; $2.40 to $3. 8 hours a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hours.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $2. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Flat; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar day. Wages flat and work scarce.

ALAMEDA.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Middling; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $3.
SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet, $2.00 to $3.00.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Slow; $1.75 to $2.75.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Tolerably fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CHRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Good; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Very dull; $1.50 to $3.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Not brisk; $1.25 to $2.25. Many idle.
MUSKEGON.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quite dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—$1.75 to $2.50. Very dull.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50. 59 hours.
QUINCY.—Strike here. Stay away. $1.25 to 2.50.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Dull; $2 to $3. 8 hours. Stay away.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
SEDALIA.—Business dead: $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull, $1.75 to $2.75.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.25. 9 hours.
FINDLAY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FOSTORIA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY;—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PADUCAH, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Overcrowded
HOUSTON, TEX.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON, TEX.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS, TEX.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN, TEX.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
SAVANNAH, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE, GA.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00

EXPULSIONS.

AARON HOFFUS, Union 171, Youngstown, O., for violating nine-hours rule, and contempt of union after charges had been preferred.

A. H. LEATHEM, of Union 235, Knoxville, Tenn., was printed last month as H. H. Leathem.

JOHN BERNDT, late Treasurer of Union 99, South Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of union funds.

PETER BUISEY, Union 202, Fostoria, Ohio, for hiring non-union men, and otherwise working against the union.

A. BLOMQUIST, A. HENRICKSON, AND C. OLSON, from Union 68, Town of Lake, Ill., for violating eight-hours rule.

CHARLES GRANGER, from Union 213, Chattanooga, Tenn., for slandering union.

HENRY UNHOLZ, from Union 238, Philadelphia, for working against nine-hours rule, and taking place of men on strike.

HENRY BRAUER, ERNEST LUX, MR. BERRER, AND MR. PELLMAN, for working in violation of nine-hours rule.

WILLIAM BUNTING, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for employing non-union men.

M. H. HEWITT, from Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., for embezzling union funds.

WILLIAM KINSEY, from Union 128, St. Thomas, Canada, for contempt, in disregarding summons for trial.

HENRY CONKLIN AND E. D. DARLING, from Union 131, the first for defrauding men of their wages in Binghamton, N. Y., and the latter for working against the interests of the Brotherhood.

K. C. GRUBB, from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., for misdemeanor, and obtaining the pass-word fraudulently.

DENNIS DOYER, rejected in Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., by a unanimous vote, for his anti-union principles towards journeymen when he was an employer.

L. S. CLARK AND GEORGE CULLUM, from Union 49, Meriden, Conn., for violating nine-hours rule.

JOHN MCKAY, from Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., Mass., for taking piece-work and contempt of union.

C. H. BARTLETT, from Union 147, Sioux City, Iowa, for intoxication and employing non-union men.

W. R. HALL, G. A. SHEPPARD, CHAS. L. BLUNT, AND L. M. SHIRLEY, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for violating nine-hours' rule.

JAMES HUNT, JAMES MURRAY, WALTER TUCKER, ALECK STEWART, from Union 33, Boston, Mass., for violating constitution.

L. L. MILLER, from Union 143, Canton, O., for violation of obligation, and circulating malicious reports against members.

BERNHARD KAMPSEN, from Union 209, Cincinnati, for taking place of strikers.

DAVID LITTLE, from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for defrauding members of their wages.

JAMES G. MCGEORGE, from Union 22, San Francisco, for violating nine-hours rule.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

MAY 5.—Meeting called to hear statement of Bro. Chas. Goble, as delegate from Union 2, Cincinnati, O., as to the condition of the Cincinnati strike for 9 hours a day. All outside men having gained their demands, the entire fight centers on the mill men, the mill owners refusing the nine hours.

In view of the fact that the men have remained out solidly so long, the E. B. decided to grant the Cincinnati Unions a loan of $500. Inasmuch as the strike did not have legal sanction, the E. B. could not call on the Local Unions for any of the Protective Fund. The conditions of the loan are: That Unions No. 2 and No. 209, of Cincinnati, are to give their note for $500, payable 60 days after date.

MAY 7.—Charters granted: Albany, N. Y.: Newton, Mass.; Tarentum, Pa.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Manistee; Mich.: Toronto, Canada (West); Brantford, Canada, and North Adams, Mass.

Com. from E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., presenting an itemized bill for $67.50, for organizing seven Unions in Vermont and New York. There having been $50 appropriated for the purpose, the G. S. was instructed to forward a check for the balance.

Bill of $5.80 was presented from committee to inquire into the charter for a Union in Kansas City, Kan. Bill ordered paid.

Com. Union 18, Hamilton, Can., asking sanction and aid in their demands. G. S. instructed that no sanction be granted, as we wish to reserve all funds to support any Union where contractors attempt to force men back to ten hours, or wherever any lockout takes place.

Appeal from J. H. Stratton against Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., asking for transfer to Brooklyn, N. Y., which Union 95 refuses. Laid over to await statement of Union 95.

Appeal, Richard Newton, Cleveland, O. Laid over to await statement of Union 11.

Appeal, W. T. R. Waldrip, Union 119, Newark, N. J. Laid over to hear statement of Union 119.

Appeal, J. D. Kirk, of Union 138, Cambridge, Mass. Laid over to hear from Union 138.

Com. from Royal Porter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., requesting aid to organize Hudson River towns. G. S. instructed to forward $10.00 for that purpose.

Com. from Oakland, Cal., from Committee of Investigation of Stephens affair. Report incomplete, and without any conclusion. Report referred back for definite proof that Stephens spent the $75, for organizing new Unions, and, in the event of not getting such proof, Union 36, shall suspend R. Stephens from membership until the next convention.

Com. from Union 126, New Haven, Conn., asking sanction in their strike. Reply of G. S. approved. No sanction.

Information received, to show the J. S. Yearly claim is fraudulent; Mr. Yearly was 169 days in arrears previous to Mrs. Yearly's death. Payment of claim was rescinded, and Union 95, Holyoke, Mass. ordered to refund the money, and failing to do so within 30 days from date, shall be suspended from all benefits, and all the facts be at once forwarded to the General President for his approval.

Claims approved: W. W. Barrett, Denver, Col.; Mrs. A. Van Ness, Newark, N. J.

Charters granted: Nashville, Tenn. and Sharpsburg, Pa.

Bill of $4.50, from R. J. Miller, Amsterdam, N. J., for organising Herkimer, N. Y. Ordered paid.

Com. from Union 129, S. Bay City, Mich., in regard to a new trial for Bro. M. Itter. *Resolved*, That Union 129, should either give Bro. Itter a new trial or else exonerate him from all charges.

Com. Union 159, Armourdale, Kan., protesting against charter to Union 163, Kansas City, Kan., on ground that latter Union meets within jurisdiction of Union 159, and has three members whom Union 159 claims are suspended. E. B. decided that the charter for Union 263 was granted on the investigation of a special committee, who reported favorably, and that as there was no return made to the G. S. of the names of the suspended members, therefore decision in granting charter to Union 163, is hereby reaffirmed, and Union 263 ordered to meet in old Kansas City, Kan., as called for by their charter.

Resolved. That no two Unions speaking the same language shall be allowed to meet within one mile of each other.

Com. Pittsburgh Union 230, asking about legality of the strike and asking sanction. Answer of G. S. approved. No sanction.

Claims approved: A. J. Burris, Los Angeles, Cal.; Aaron Washington and Mrs. A. Plummer, both of Union 92, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Eliza Kelly; Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. E. Wilson, Union 2, Cincinnati; Mrs. Bridget Connolly, Cambridge, Mass.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Lena Jimerson, E. St. Louis, Ill. (in bad health when husband became a member, 10 months ago); Jno. A. Johnson, Union 1, Chicago, Ill. (was not 6 months continuously a member in good standing), Bro. Johnson died April 2, 1887, and on December 2, 1886, he paid 5 months back dues, for August, September, October, November, and December, which left him not quite 4 months continuously in good standing previous to his death.

Claims referred a second time for further information: Chas. R. Morson, Cambridge, Mass. and J. H. Thompson, Omaha, Neb.

Claim, Chas. Floyd, Augusta, Ga., laid over.

MAY 14.—Charters granted: Santa Ana, Cal., Little Falls, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., (Polish), Norfolk, Va., Savannah, Ga., (white).

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., also a telegram, asking financial aid, and reporting progress of strike. Also announcing intention to call out all union men, and to make the strike general. The Union also asked extension of time for payment of loan to ninety days instead of sixty. E. B. decided that inasmuch as letter asking extension is not official, that the E. B. will await official notice from the Cincinnati Unions, and in the matter of financial aid, the E. B. can not render any assistance, but has appealed to the Local Unions to send donations to Cincinnati. The E. B. recommends the Cincinnati Unions to allow the mill men to return to work at ten hours, but to maintain the nine hours for all outside hands, until such favorable time as we can call out the mill men, and sustain them in their demands.

Appeal from the Shoe Lasters Protective Union of New England read, and G. S. ordered to publish the same.

Com. from Jas. Beveridge, General Secretary of the National Association of Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland. It proposed an interchange and mutual recognition of cards. E. B. decided that if a member of the Scotch Carpenters Unions presents a clearance card to any of our Local Unions, said card will admit him to membership in the B. without paying any initiation fee, but he can only be entitled to benefits upon payment of his monthly dues to the B. regularly, and after being a member of the B. the usual time required for a new member. If this is satisfactory to the Associated Carpenters of Scotland, then the question will be submitted to a general vote of our Locals.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., asking sanction of E. B. for Union 119 to use a portion of the Protective Fund on hand to aid them in carrying out some local resolutions; also, can they initiate a young man 20 years of age who is receiving full wages. E. B. decided in case of young man he can be initiated with understanding he is not in benefit until 21 years of age. In the matter of using Protective Fund, E. B. ruled they have no authority under the Constitution to allow Union 119 to use the fund only in case of a legally approved strike. Therefore, Union 119 should first secure sanction of E. B. in its trade movements before asking financial aid.

Appeal, E. Newton, Union 2f, Cleveland, O., against action of Union 11. Appeal not sustained.

Protest Union 89, Mobile, Ala., against disapproval of McDaniel claim. Mrs. McDaniel died of chronic fistula, and was sick for over two years and had the disease prior to her husband joining Union 89. Decision of E. B. reaffirmed.

Claim approved: Chas. Floyd, Union 136, Augusta, Ga.

Claims referred: Ira J. Wood, Pasadena, Cal.; Jacob Schneider, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa.; Edgar Dilts, St. Thomas, Canada; Mrs. Catherine Murphy, Lynn, Mass; Mrs. Honora O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal:

Bros. Stockhausen, Cockill, and Gillespie were chosen as sub committee to count vote on Federation of Trades and vote on enforcing new constitution.

MAY 21.—Charters granted: Harrisburg, Pa., Homestead, Pa., and Monrovia, Cal.

Applications recived for charters for new German Unions in Milwaukee and Chicago. Referred to consult Local Unions interested.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., stating strike of the mill men had closed down, but the outside men all secured the nine hours.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, Can., regarding refusal of contractors to make a settlement of the men's demands: Laid over to await further developments.

Appeal: W. T. R. Waldrip, Union 119, Newark, N. J., expelled without due trial. Appeal sustained, and Union 119 called upon to give Waldrip due trial, as there is no proof that he had a trial as required by constitution. If, after due trial, the charges against Waldrip are sustained, then he merits expulsion.

Appeal: J. D. Kirk, Cambridge, Mass., expelled from Union 138 for driving street car during street car strike, and for acting as special policeman against the street car men, and for disorderly conduct in meetings. Appeal not sustained, and action of Union 138 confirmed.

Protest: Union 139, Gloversville, N. Y., against rejection of claims presented by said Union, also giving notice of appeal to Convention. Notice received and filed.

G. S. reported the following Unions as lapsed for want of sufficient members: Vincennes, Ind., Beverly, Mass., and Eau Claire, Wis. Members in good standing are transferred to the General Office, and charters and property of said Unions must be sent to G. S. for safe keeping until the Unions are reorganized.

Claims approved: Chas. R. Morson, Cambridge, Mass., and Edgar Dilts, St. Thomas, Canada.

In the claim of J. H. Thompson, Omaha, Neb., the F. S., Bro. Rust, is notified no action will be taken until the information required by the E. B. is furnished.

Claims laid over for completion and for abstracts of accounts from Ledger: Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. W. Dunn, Union 2 Cincinnati, O., Mrs. Mary Parker, Union 119, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. C. Busby, Minneapolis, Minn., John Leonard, Schenectady, N. Y., and G. Winkler, Union 209, Cincinnati, O.

MAY 28—Charter granted: Little Rock, Ark., and Santa Monica, Cal.

Com. Union 263, Kansas City, Kan., stating they now meet in Kansas City, Kan., in accordance with their charter.

Appeal, J. H. Stratton, Union 95, Holyoke, Mass. Laid over to hear from Union 95, Holyoke, Mass.

Claims approved: Mrs. Louisa Smith, Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Mary A. Parker, Union 119, Newark, N. J.

Claims read first time: Mrs. M. Smith, Masillon, O.; Henry Conley, Boston, Mass; Mrs. Susan Marshall, Oakland, Cal.; Robert Fuller, Union 89, Mobile, Ala.; Thos. G. Cooper, Baltimore, Md.; Henry F. Shubert, Union 10, Detroit, Mich. Referred for abstract from Ledger, to show standing of parties in whose names the claims are made.

Auditing Committee reported having examined the accounts of G. S., for April, and found the same correct.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved May 7. Paid May 12.

No. 219.—WM. W. BARRETT, age 41 years, admitted July 30, 1884, Union 55, Denver, Col., died of abcess and softening of the brain, April 7, 1887. Papers received April 19, 1887.

No. 220.—MRS. ADELINE VAN NESS, age 41 years, wife of W. J. Van Ness, admitted June 7, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of consumption March 15, 1887. Papers received April 21, 1887.

Approved May 11. Paid May 12.

No. 221.—MRS. A. J. BURRIS, age 28 years, wife of George W. Burris, admitted July 28, 1886, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died of gastro-enteritis, Feb. 3, 1887. Papers received Feb. 24, 1887.

No. 222.—MRS. ELIZA KELLY, age 52 years, wife of John Kelly, admitted May 27, 1886, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., died of consumption March 30, 1887. Papers received April 27, 1887.

No. 223.—MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON, age 18 years, wife of W. W. Wilson, admitted June 29, 1886, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of typhoid fever, April 21, 1887. Papers received April 27, 1887.

No. 224.—MRS. BRIDGET CONNOLLY, age 40 years, wife of Thomas Connolly, admitted April 22, 1886, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., died of intestinal colic April 22, 1887. Papers received May 2, 1887.

No. 225.—CHARLES FLOYD, age 45 years, admitted April 9, 1886, Union 136, Augusta, Ga., died of abcess or carbuncle, April 24, 1887. Papers received May 6, 1887.

No. 226.—CHAS. R. MORSON, age 37 years, admitted May 13, 1886, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., died of consumption April 12, 1887. Papers received April 21, 1887.

No. 227.—EDGAR DILTS, age 42 years, admitted May 25, 1886, Union 128, St. Thomas, Canada, died of blood poisoning March 29, 1887. Papers received May 7, 1887.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

W. WILKINS, *South Chicago, Ill.*—Can a member take a sub-contract from a boss carpenter, either for the trimming of a building, or to set partition, or to do any one part of the work on a building, using the material furnished by the contracting carpenter.

Answer.—Such work is piece-work, or "Lumping," and must be stopped. Work taken in part that way as a sub-contract from a contracting carpenter, who furnishes material, is most certainly piece-work. But if a job of carpenter work is taken direct from the owner, or from a "boss" mason, then it is not a sub-contract, and cannot be classed as piece-work.

J. H. GARNER, *Dayton, O.*—When are new officers of a local union to be installed?

Answer.—They should be installed on the last meeting night of the year, immediately after the old officers have made their reports, and after such reports have been examined by the Trustees and reported on.

THE SATISFIED CLASS.

Colonel Ingersoll, the great orator, has recently turned his attention to labor topics. In an article written for one of the magazines, he says:

"Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, the club-house, or the parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislative, the judicial and the executive departments. When the rich combine, it is for the purpose of 'exchanging ideas.' When the poor combine, it is a 'conspiracy.' If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a 'mob.' If they defend themselves, it is 'treason.' How is it that the rich control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative, and judicial departments?—will they ever find how powerful they are?

"In every country there is a satisfied class—too satisfied to care. They are too happy to be generous. This satisfied class asks no questions and answers none. They believe the world is as it should be. All reformers are simply disturbers of the peace—when they talk low, they should not be listened to; when they talk loud, they should be suppressed.

"The truth is to-day what it always will be, those who feel are the only ones who think. A cry comes from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from men who despair, and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner under which the noblest and bravest battle for the right.

"It is impossible for any man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it now is. No one can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow-men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies."

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General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2121 Evergreen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

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Union 51, Wm. Patterson, 76 Society St.—*Jos. Hudspith, 245 King St.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*D. Stroop, North Side—T. J. Weaver, 703 Boyce St.

CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St. P. J. Smyth, 108 Middlesex St.

CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287 Otto Reinhardt, Box 668.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 319 W. Randolph St.—J. J. Linehan, 77 S. Morgan St.

Union 13 (North Side), R. E. Neves, 354 West Lake St.—*A. Schoenan, 158 Willow St.

Union 21 (French), Geo. Lambert, 99 Johnson.

Union 26, W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3034 Lowe Ave.

Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.

Union 181 (Scandinavian), —Andrew Hansen, 235 W. Ohio St.—*P. A. Skotte, 661 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 241 (Ger.), *Jacob Schaumler, 35 Bissell. Chas. Langenfeld, 179 W. 13th Place

Union 244 (Ger.), *W. Hoffeman, 52 Tell Place. W. Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 254 (Bohem.), H. Paara, 785 Allport St.—John Paol, 737 Van Horn, St.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 750 State Ave. J. Cannon, Workmen's Hall, Walnut St.

Union 209 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 42 West Liberty *Rud. Rottmayer, 53 McMicken Ave.

Union 234 (Polish), *Frank Brodowski.—Frank Lechlke.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Stripe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch. S. S.—J. W. Moss, 182 Prospect St.

Union 234 (Ger.), Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.

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COLUMBIA, S. C.—*A. W. Curtis.—Sam'l B. Thompson.

COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 20 E. University St.—*C. M. Smithers; 222 N. Hight street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Plainer

COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 13 E. Fifth St. A. Oder, 151 E. Eleventh Street.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Bogen.—I. R. Jordan, Box 369.

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DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Kolten, 112 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1705 Marquet St.

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DES MOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 1015 7th St.

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Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 535 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

Union 32, *J. Siemon, 706 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.

Union 59, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—*J. P. Ryder, 639 Saratoga St. Bliss Cook, 600 Saratoga St.

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HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inc.iberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts, 209 S. Eighth Street.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Chas. C. Peters, 125 [illegible] 3d St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 22[illegible] Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 489 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main, Geo. W. Reeves.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

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HOMESTEAD, PA.—Edmund Rowe.—*Wm. Brown, Box 126.

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HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—H. Lofreve, 1522 Milwaukee Ave.—*F. Warnicke, 1497 Milwaukee Ave.

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HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 7.

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Union 234 (Col.),—James W. Garvin, 60 Orange. S. B. Taylor, 137 Market St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*John Way.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 871.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—C. S. Kimball, 502 E. 13th St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—R. M. Kline, 425 E. North St. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kensday St.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.), —*Henry Oldenburg, 1141 Oakdale Ave.—John Glaser, 875 Sheffield Ave.

LANCASTER, PA.—John Howey, 546 N. Shippen St. *Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

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LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 22 Park St.

LINCOLN, NEB.—*C. P. Banning, 1090 F St.—T. E. Sperry, 1426 P St.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Jas: D. Clark, Box 790.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Alex. Murray, 1211 W. 4th St.

LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, Warncliff Road, South London.—E. Aust, 639 Lorne Ave.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 482.—E. M. Prettyman, Box 482.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.

Union 214 (Ger.),—*A. Pecklenck, 2203 Grayson. A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LOWELL, MASS.—R. Newcomb, 4½ Wiggin St.—*Wm. S. McKenzie, 79 Coburn St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.

MCGREGGSVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 254 Milwaukee Ave.—*M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett.—D. B. Sullivan.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—*C. R. Woods, Box 245, Reading, Mass.

MANCHESTER, N.H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Ross, 39 Spring St.

MANISTEE, MICH.—*Burt Denis.—Richard Walters.

MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, Box 269.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Geo. Miller.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxted, 103 Main Street.—*L. Y. Dixon, 245 Main St.

Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Lock Box 585, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Kartheiser.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—F. E. Bahner, 46 Newton St.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior, Fairview Ave.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Fred. Betz, Box 227.—*W. H. Countryman.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—*Herman Maasberg, 567 14th St.—George Rieckmann, 780 9th St.

Union 228, Joseph Immler, 760 7th Avenue.—*R. Krueger, 262 Mitchell St., Bay View.

Union 290.—

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—H. C. Bekurs, W. Bayou, 21 S. Charleston.—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.

Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONROVIA, CAL.—*J. A. Mathis.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 179, *Geo Laurie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 221 Adams St.

Union 197 (Colored), M[illegible]es Steward, 20 Holman St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MORRISON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1286.—Jos. A. Dufresne, Box 1275.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Deane, Box 430.

NEWARK, N. J. (Union 112.)—*Geo. Winnett, 209 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.

Union 173 (German), *John Wirz, 24 Charleston Street.—Frank Seltzer, 60 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 283.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, Box 42.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. J. Healy, 279 Hamilton. G. W. Veeley, 46 Sylvan Ave.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Banghan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—J. G. Bloomer, 586 Josephine St.

Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.—E. N. Jones, 4th near Liberty.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Beaumont, 291 Spring St.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.

NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur Moffat, Box 139.

NORFOLK, VA.—*Sol. Barrett.—C. F. McCoy, 223½ Church St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—B. S. Myers, Box 109.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 43, Hatfield, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 982.

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, 68 Shetucket St.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1502 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.

Union 271 (Ger.),—Wm. Kopke, 1509 Howard St.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles, 39 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.

OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Jas. Philpot, 107 Willow St.—*A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*Geo. H. Morgan.—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.

PADUCAH, KY.—*O. G. Kitsing, Box 76.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5.—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 25.—J. McElheran, Box 4.

Union 127 (Colored),—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—Thos. Robinson.

PEORIA, ILL.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Cor. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.

Union 227 (Kensington), S. B. Swan, 2191 E. Huntingdon St.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade St.

Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.

Union 239 (W. Philadelphia), *W. Warnick, Bridgeport, Montgomery Co.—H. C. Dennis, 3432 Ludlow St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. A. O'Hara, 66 Locust Street. J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.

Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Drelkosen, 153 16th St., S. S.

Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.

Union 230 (South Side),—W. F. Willock, Mt. Oliver P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*J. A. Caler, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodd.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 194 Jackson St. *F. W. Karsten.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—*W. D. Livengood, 524 Walnut Harry C. Grubb.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 125 Garden. A. J. Dauchy, 10 High St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—J. E. Pickett, Plane St., Arlington.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Lake, S. 7th 1227 St.—H. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.

RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Parish, 3019 W. Marshall. George Holland, 313 N. Monroe St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvin, Box 231.—M. M. Davis, Box 187.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 424.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—*Jos. Tubby.—Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*Wm. Riley, 28 Boston St., S. Boston.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 86 Carter St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Test—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*A. L. Beach.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes. O. H. Huber 17 Powell St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills—Chas. I. Jacobs

SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 64 North Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 116 York Avenue.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—Edward Evey, Box 230.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*E. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—

SAVANNAH, GA.—*B. R. Young, Stewart St.—P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.

Union 296—O. W. Nail, Guytown, P. O.—*W. J. Hussy.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, Box 77.—*I. N. Van Vrauken, Box 77.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.

SHARON, PA.—J. H. Lockhart.—Geo. W. McClary, Box 511.

SHEFFSBURGH, PA.—James A. Wakefield.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold.—*C. H. Coke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. E. Oxby. 517 7th St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., Timothy Donohue, 8 Parnell St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1009 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box, 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—*E. P. Simpson, Box 355.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sime, N. W. cor. 16th and Jackson.—Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*Nathan Perkins, 163 Eastern Ave.—J. J. White, 1 Boylston Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—R. W. Kibler, Box 206. *T. W. Napier.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, Box 670.—*C. Caldwell, Box 342.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 22d St.—*F. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4,—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—Henry Blackmore, 2309 Dodier

Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2510 S. 11th St.—J. Reinke, 1541 S. 3d St.

Union 12,—(German),—*John Gorg, 2232½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1310 N. 11th St.

Union 257,— —— ——,

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. C. Blakely, 841 Chestnut St.

Union 167—(German),—F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kasiper, 316 Oneida St.

Union 212 (Scan.),—*H. H. Lawson, 241 Ries St. J. Hanson, 573 Park Ave.

Union 267 (French),—

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vesm—G. W. Raymond

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 33½ Wilkinson St.

Union 15 (German), Herman Werner, cor. Danforth and Lock sts.—F. Abermale.

TARENTUM, PA.—W. P. Lourey, Box 20.—*R. M. McFarland.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 3d St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106, *Isaiah Dekle.

Union 116 (Col.),—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 328 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 338 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—*Union 23—T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—F. E. Smith, 1149 49th St.

Union 33—L. R. Maendler, 321 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago,—*R. J. Okerlund, 4901 Indiana Ave.

Union 242—(German),—A. Mannig, 4341 Bishop, G. A. T. Jimmerman, 4302 Bishop St.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 93 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 9 Chapel St.

Union 279.—

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick St.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*L. H. Gazin, 15 William St.—F. V. Flume, Plant St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esch, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. H. Knight, 1107 S St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 305 11th St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*D. C. Boorom, Box 656.—Chas. Palmer.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 44 S. Broadway.—G. L. Muhn, 130 N. York St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Esslinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 20 Wilson St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 8 Goulding. W. M. Watkins, 171 Chandler St.

YONKERS, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 31 Madison Ave. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN O.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.—Lawrence Kale, 1038 Orange St.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indentureing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

MOBILE, Ala., May 20, 1887.

HALL OF LOCAL UNION NO. 89, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst, our brother, Robt. Fuller, be it

Resolved, that by the death of Bro. Robt. Fuller, Union 89 loses a worthy and zealous member, the community an upright and moral citizen, and his family a kind husband and father.

Resolved, That Union 89 always found Bro. Robt Fuller ready and willing to bear his share of the burden of organized labor, and give to the brothers the benefit of his knowledge, and we trust that the lines on his Trestle-board of Life may pass inspection before the grand Architect of the universe.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and they be published in our journal THE CARPENTER, and a page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions.

THOS. H. RUTHERFORD,
EDWARD MARSHALL,
JOHN G. NILSON,
Committee.

NEWS FROM EL PASO, TEXAS.

I have been here since April 9th, in search of employment. We have been on the move every day since we came here. The only thing we succeed in obtaining is plenty of *promises*, and they have so far proved false.

There are lots of carpenters here who are taking sub-contracts (piece-work). We were offered two sub-contracts, but refused to make a bid, and stated we were union men, and asked for work by the day. Any amount of floor layers and fence builders here subbing work, and some do not average $2 per day; others do better. Before coming here we heard that $4 per day was the wages, but we have learned that there are scarcely a dozen getting it. Wages is $3 to $3.50 per day.

Ten hours a day and nine hours on Saturday, which only commenced here on last Saturday.

No union here, and very poor stock to select from to make a union. Very little or no principle among the majority.

All but two bosses sub-let their work. Bricklayers are to strike for nine hours on May 1st, and same wages, $5 per day. They gave their employers thirty days notice. Roughstone masons, $4.50 per day, since April 20; plasterers, $5 per day; painters, $3 to $3.50 per day. This place is overcrowded with mechanics of all kinds. Board $7 to $10 per week.

P. J. CALLAN.

El Paso, Tex., April 28th, 1887.

SUNSHINE.

With no little pleasure I read the able and sympathetic article in the New York *Sun* of March 30, descriptive of the object and character of THE CARPENTER, and felt that it was inspired, not only by a true estimate of the great work you have accomplished in a few years, but also by a recognition of the surpassing value of trades unions generally.

There are those who from radical defects of character have never had faith, and others who, by force of an unfortunate environment, have lost faith in the general honesty of their fellow-men, who assert that the article in question has for its motive the arraying of one form of labor organization against another, in order to divide and conquer them in detail. With these men we can sympathize, but cannot reason. They have sown the tempest and now fear the harvest of the whirlwind! There are others, again, who affirm that the growing appreciation of trades unions on the part of journalists is simply due to their recognition of the numerical strength of the unions, and to the possibility of cajoling them to cast their influence in favor of protection or some other dogma of rival capitalistic political factions. This latter view, no matter how many may support it, is, at best, a superficial one; it does but touch, and does not penetrate below, the surface.

A more correct view, perhaps, on account of its greater scope and sympathy with human nature, is that the increasing respect for trades unions is due, in the first place, to a growing conviction in the minds of men high and low, wise and simple, rich and poor, that for good or evil the destiny of the working class in particular, and of society in general, has irrevocably fallen, or is about to fall, for all time, into the hands of the workers themselves; owing to the incapacity of all political and philosophical systems, of every ology, ism, ocracy or archy, to regulate industry, to maintain social order or achieve social progress. In the second place, public men, throughout the civilized world, are eagerly listening to the various theories of social reconstruction or destruction advanced for working class approval, and are watching with much greater interest the practical efforts of workingmen to regulate the things with which they are best acquainted, the affairs of their own special trades, and to control the finance of their own societies. Convinced, as they are, that unless the workers first succeed in establishing order on the small and simple basis afforded by the special trades, they cannot succeed on the larger and infinitely more complex basis of national and international politics. And, inevitably, in the event of such failure, the comparatively high civilization of our race will decline and fade, and the Dark Ages will come again with all its military violence, rapine, famine, plagues, and personal slavery of the workers. In the third place, the journalist is as much interested in the permanent welfare of society as the humblest manual laborer. The journalist of to-day is a better educated man than his predecessor. He is not so much under the influence of the hand-to-mouth politician as of the historian. The historian of to-day is more under the influence of the social scientist. And the verdict of social science is—that every function needs a special organ—and that trades-unions are the historic, spontaneous, and, consequently, the natural special organ of the working class.

The trades-union is capable of defence against all assaults; it is capable of emancipating the working class. Let us sustain it!

HUGH MCGREGOR.

New York, May 8, 1887.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

—Im Monat April wurden 19 und im Monat Mai 21 neuen Unions unserer Brüderschaft Freibriefe bewilligt.

—Die Conventionen unserer Brüderschaft finden alle zwei Jahre statt. Die nächste Convention wird im Monat August, 1888, in Detroit, Mich., abgehalten werden.

—Bleibt fern von St. Louis, da die Bosse diese Stadt mit Arbeitslosen überfüllt haben. Fachgenossen! bleibt standhaft, wenn die Achtstundenarbeit beibehalten werden soll.

—Zimmerleute werden gewarnt nach Chicago oder Umgegend zu gehen, da die Bewegung für kürzere Arbeitszeit immer noch im Gange ist und viele Fachgenossen noch arbeitslos sind.

—Lokal-Sekretäre sollten ihre Correspondenzen nicht auf der Rückseite der Monatsberichte schreiben, da sie dadurch leicht übersehen werden können. Diese Bogen sind einzig und allein für den Monatsbericht bestimmt.

—Alle Aufrufe, resp. Circulare, worin um finanzielle Unterstützung nachgesucht wird, sollten von den Lokal-Unions ignorirt werden, wenn sie nicht im „Carpenter" publizirt oder von der Exekutiv-Behörde ausgehen und mit der Unterschrift des General-Sekretärs versehen sind.

—Wir haben „Aufrufe" in deutscher Sprache, welche die Vortheile der Organisation beleuchten, sowie eine kurzgefaßte Geschichte unserer Brüderschaft enthalten. Die Verbreitung dieser Pamphlete ist ein gutes Agitationsmittel unter Nicht-Unionleuten. Preis nur 50 Cents per 100 Stück. Dieselben sind vom General-Sekretär zu beziehen.

—Verschiedene unserer deutschen Unions sind der Ansicht, daß wir mehr Raum der deutschen Abtheilung im „Carpenter" widmen sollten. Es sei hiermit zur Kenntniß gebracht, daß beinahe der sechste Theil unseres Lesestoffs in deutscher Sprache, während nur der zwölfte Theil unserer Brüderschaft aus deutschen Mitgliedern besteht. Sollte jedoch unsere deutsche Mitgliedschaft in demselben Maße wie bisher zunehmen, dann werden wir wahrscheinlich gezwungen sein, eine separate deutsche Zeitung herauszugeben.

Der Zweck der Brüderschaft.

Im Clinton Opera House, Rochester, N.Y., hielt am 19. Mai P. J. McGuire, der Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute, einen Vortrag, welchem die Zimmermanns-Union in corpore beiwohnte. Der Zweck der Versammlung war, den Ausstand der Bauschreiner Rochester's für neun Stunden zu unterstützen. Die Rochester „Abend-Post" bringt folgenden Auszug der Rede des General-Sekretärs:

„Ich brauche Ihnen nicht erst zu erklären, daß ich Ihre Forderung für eine vernünftige halte. Es gibt keine Stadt im ganzen Lande von der Größe Rochesters, in der nicht das Neunstundensystem bereits im Gange wäre. Vor einem Jahre hatten wir eine Achtstundenbewegung, und damals sagten die Arbeitgeber allgemein, daß man sich zur Neunstundenarbeit verstehen würde. Jetzt wird dieselbe von den gleichen Bossen wieder verweigert.

Die Verantwortlichkeit des Zimmermanns ist größer, als die in irgend einem andern Zweig im Baugeschäft, trotzdem sind die Zimmerleute Diejenigen darin, die am schlechtesten behandelt und bezahlt werden. Es liegt im Interesse der Geschäftsleute und Grundbesitzer von Rochester, der einheimischen Arbeit jederzeit den Vorzug zu geben. Allein es gibt Bauunternehmer hier, wie sonstwo, die sich Arbeiter zu den niedrigsten Lohnraten zu verschaffen suchen. Diese Klasse ist es, welche dem ganzen Gewerbe schadet. Dies sind die Bosse, welche gegen die Neunstundenarbeit „kicken," gegen $2.50 Tagelohn „kicken" und überhaupt gegen die organisirte Arbeit „kicken." Die Hälfte von diesen Unternehmern sind unfähig, selbst zu arbeiten.

Der Fehler der Zimmerleute von Rochester ist der, daß sie ihren eigenen Werth nicht einsehen. Sie wollen Arbeit und nehmen sie um jeden Preis.

Die Bosse sind gewohnt, die Preise festzustellen und halten es für eine Impertinenz, wenn die Arbeiter den Stiel herumdrehen und erklären, wie viel sie für ihre Arbeit wollen. Die Bosse sagen, Kapital und Arbeit seien keine Gegner, sondern thatsächlich Partner. Ich gebe zu, daß sie keine Gegner sind, was aber die Partnerschaft betrifft, so besorgt das Kapital Alles, und die Arbeit ist der stille Partner, ausgenommen, wenn sie gelegentlich „kickt" und strikt.

In letzter Zeit hat sich unter jungen Leuten ein Gefühl der Unlust gegen Gewerbe geltend gemacht. Sie wollen kein Gewerbe ergreifen, das ihnen Hände und Kleider beschmutzt, und ziehen vor, mit einem wöchentlichen Gehalt von $7—$8 Clerks zu werden. Woher kommt das? Weil die Arbeit nicht genügend bezahlt und von Denen, die von ihr leben, nicht genügend respektirt, im Gegentheile hochmüthig auf sie herabgesehen wird. Was wir vorerst brauchen, ist die Rückkehr zum Lehrlingssystem.

Man sagt, $2.50 sei ein hoher Lohn für Zimmerleute. Laßt uns die Sache aber etwas genauer ansehen. Dieser Lohn macht $15 die Woche oder $60 den Monat aus. Dabei hat der Zimmermann nicht mehr als 9 Monate im Jahre Arbeit. Er hat demnach $540 das Jahr zum Unterhalt seiner Familie oder etwa $1.60 den Tag. Ist das ein zu hoher Lohn für einen handwerksmäßig gebildeten Arbeiter?

Wie aber können wir das Gewerbe heben? Laßt die Arbeiter sich organisiren und laßt die Contraktoren das Gleiche thun. Die Bosse aber sollten sich nicht vereinigen, um die Zimmermanns-Union zu unterdrücken. Wenn die Unternehmer einen Verein gründen, um geeignete Gesetze zu erlangen über Errichtung und Aufsicht von Bauten, so werden ihnen die Zimmerleute auf halbem Wege entgegenkommen. Wenn sie ein Comité abordnen, das mit einem Ausschuß der Zimmerleute auf ein Jahr zum Voraus eine Lohnliste festsetzen soll, und einen solchen Contrakt das ganze Jahr hindurch einhalten und dasselbe Verfahren immer einschlagen, so garantire ich, daß sie nie wieder Veranlassung zur Klage über einen Strike haben werden. (Applaus.)

Die Maurer haben die Neunstundenarbeit durchgesetzt. Warum aber wird von den Zimmerleuten verlangt, daß sie eine Stunde mehr und noch dazu für $1 weniger arbeiten sollen, als diese? Nicht weil die Maurerbosse mehr Liebe zu ihren Leuten haben, sondern weil diese besser organisirt sind, als die Zimmerleute. Es gibt in dieser Stadt eine Menge Zimmerleute, die zu keiner Union gehören. Sie behaupten nicht im Stande zu sein, die 50 Cents Monatsbeitrag anfzubringen. Sie scheinen aber dabei nicht zu wissen, daß sie eben 50 Cents den Tag mehr erhalten, als früher, wo noch keine Union hier existirte. Sie stecken die Lohnzulage ein, sind aber zu schmutzig, um 50 Cents den Monat für eine Organisation beizutragen, die ihnen 50 Cents den Tag mehr verschafft hat. Ich glaube nicht, daß es die Bestimmung des Menschen ist, blos für etwas zu essen, für seine Kleider und eine Schlafstelle zu arbeiten. Ich glaube, daß der Mensch mehr ist, als ein bloßes Stück Vieh. Er muß Zeit haben, die Tageszeitungen zu lesen und sich mit den Tagesfragen vertraut zu machen; er braucht Vergnügen, Erholung und Geselligkeit. Zur Erreichung dieser Ziele werden Unionen gegründet. Je mehr die Arbeiterorganisationen verstanden werden, desto mehr werden sie vom Volke und der Presse unterstützt werden."

Eine kurze Skizze über Organisation und Zunahme der nationalen Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner bildete den Schluß des Vortrags. Die Brüderschaft bestand im Jahre 1881 aus 12 Unions mit 2000 Mitgliedern, hat aber gegenwärtig 296 Unions mit 41,000 Mitgliedern.

—In Chicago haben die Vereinigten Bau-Contraktoren einen allgemeinen Lockout in Scene gesetzt, indem fast an allen Neubauten die Arbeit eingestellt wurde. Von dem Lockout werden die folgenden Gewerke betroffen: 1500 Contraktoren, Boß-Carpenter 2c. mit etwa 20,000 Arbeitern, als Maurer, Zimmerleute, Latten-Nagler, Gypser und Dachdecker, über 5000 Painter und Anstreicher, 6000 in den Ziegelbrennereien, Cementfabriken, Kalköfen, Steinhauereien beschäftigte Arbeiter, mehrere hundert Glaser, 2000 Plumber, 5000 in Rahmen- und Thüren-Fabriken, Hobelwerken 2c. Angestellte und an 2000 andere in verschiedenartigen Zweiggeschäften der Bauindustrie Arbeitende, dazu noch Tausende von Fuhrleuten. Der frivole Grund, aus dem die Bosse diesen colossalen Lockout anordneten, ist angeblich die bescheidene Forderung der Ziegel- und Steinmaurer, daß ihnen die Löhne am Samstag ausgezahlt werden sollen, statt wie bisher erst am Montag oder Dinstag, in Wahrheit handelt es sich dabei aber um Bekämpfung des Achtstundentages und Zerstörung der Union.

Aufruf!

An alle Baugewerks-Organisationen, Unions, Vereine und Assemblies in den Ver. Staaten.

Brüder!

Ist es nöthig, Euch zu sagen, daß die Tendenz der Zeit dahin geht, die Controlle in der Produktion zu centralisiren? Wir glauben kaum; denn mit dieser Wahrheit ist jeder denkende und lesende Mensch vertraut.

Wißt Ihr auch, daß in der Bau-Industrie eine National-Organisation der Bosse besteht, deren Zweck es ist, alle Angelegenheiten, welche ihre Interessen berühren, zu reguliren? Wenn ihr die Geschichte des gegenwärtigen „Lockout" in hiesiger Stadt gelesen habt, wißt ihr es. Bedenkt Ihr auch, daß es deshalb für die Lohnarbeiter im Baugewerbe nothwendig ist, um ihre Rechte zu vertheidigen, daß sie sich auf's Beste organisiren und wachsam sein müssen. Annehmend, daß dies die Ansicht der Bauarbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten ist, hat das „Building Trades Council" von Chicago in Anbetracht des Umstandes, daß auf Chicago augenblicklich sich das ganze Interesse concentrirt, beschlossen, nach hier eine Convention von Vertretern der vielen Baugewerks-Organisationen der Vereinigten Staaten zu berufen und ersuchen wir Euch, unseren Aufruf sorgfältig zu erwägen, und wenn er mit Euren Ansichten übereinstimmt, zu handeln.

Wir sind der Ansicht, daß eine Vereinigung der Baugewerke sofort in's Leben gerufen werden sollte, und zwar aus folgenden Gründen:

1. Es ist über allen Zweifel festgestellt, daß die Interessen eines Handwerks am besten gewahrt werden können, wenn sich die in dem betreffenden Handwerk Beschäftigten in einer separaten Organisation verbinden, und haben wir uns deshalb in Unions und Trades Assemblies der Knights of Labor vereinigt.

Es ist ferner Thatsache, daß, je geschlossener diese im selben Handwerk Beschäftigten sich verbinden, desto besser die Interessen derselben gewahrt werden können.

Auf Grund dieser Ueberzeugung glauben wir, daß eine Förderation der Baugewerbe, auf einer Basis, auf welcher die Autonomie der einzelnen Gewerbe vollständig gewahrt bleibt, von großem Nutzen sein würde.

2. Weil es anerkannt ist, das alle großen Industrieen durch Organisationen regulirt werden sollten. Da nun die andere Seite, die Bosse, eine National-Organisation, bekannt unter dem Namen „National Builders Association," gegründet haben, so halten wir es für Selbstmord, dieser Organisation nicht sofort eine National-Organisation unsererseits entgegenzustellen.

Wir begründen daher nochmals unseren Aufruf kurz wie folgt:

1) Die „Master Builders National Association" hat durch ihre höchsten Beamten in hiesiger Stadt erklären lassen, daß der Lockout hier eine Messung der Kräfte sei, und wenn die Vernichtung der Unions hier mit Erfolg durchgeführt sei, soll der Krieg gegen sämmtliche Unions an allen Plätzen der Ver. Staaten sofort beginnen.

2) Dieselben Beamten der Boß-Association haben ferner erklärt, Chicago zu dem Kampffelde für den ersten Versuch zu machen, haben aber auch zu verstehen gegeben, daß, wenn die Bosse hier nicht erfolgreich sein sollten, sie in anderen Städten die Versuche erneuern würden. Diese Thatsachen kennend, und mit der Taktik der „Lockouter" vertraut, fühlen wir es als unsere gebieterische Pflicht, die Verantwortlichkeit der Einberufung einer National-Convention unserer Brüder zu übernehmen. Wir befürworten daher, daß eine solche Conferenz am Dinstag, den 28. Juni hier in Chicago abgehalten wird; und erwarten, daß alle Bauhandwerke der Ver. Staaten ihre Vertreter entsenden werden.

In Abwesenheit irgend einer derartigen Organisation und ohne Autorität sind wir nicht im Stande, eine Basis der Repräsentation festzustellen, und überlassen wir dies deshalb Euch selbst, doch erlauben wir uns, vorzuschlagen, daß in Städten, in welchen Vereinigungen von Baugewerkschaften bestehen, dieselben die Sache in die Hand nehmen und die Delegaten erwählen sollten. Wo dies nicht der Fall ist, wäre es angebracht, wenn die verschiedenen Baugewerke zusammentreten und ebenfalls nach diesem Plane handelten. Wie dem nun auch sei, sollte, unserer Meinung nach, die Vertretung so stark als möglich sein. Unsere Körperschaft wird für die Kosten der Convention aufkommen und wird dafür Sorge tragen, daß passende Unterkunft für die Delegaten in Hotels zu erniedrigten Raten geschaffen wird.

Ihr seid ersucht, sofort zu handeln und die Namen und Adressen Eurer Delegaten an den Sekretär dieses Comités zu senden, sobald Ihr Eure Wahl getroffen habt. Wir müssen handeln, und zwar sofort, wenn wir unsere gegenwärtige Stellung behaupten wollen.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,

Das Comité:

A. Hill,
James Brennock,
H. Glenn, Sekr.,
Zimmer No. 876—78 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago.

—Alle Union Carpenter von New Haven, Conn., stellten am 2. Mai in den Shops, wo nicht zur Union gehörende Arbeiter angestellt waren, die Arbeit ein; etwa 300 Mann sind nun an dem Strike betheiligt. Die Bosse behaupten, sie könnten die Stellen der Striker mit Scabs besetzen.

Was ist ein Scab?

Ein Scab-Gypser in New York hat an Mayor Hewitt ein Schreiben gerichtet, in welchem er sich bitter über seine Gewerkschaft beklagt, die ihn verhindere, irgendwo Arbeit zu finden, und den Mayor um Schutz und Hülfe anfleht. Mayor Hewitt antwortete in einem heuchlerischen Schreiben, in welchem er seiner Entrüstung über die „Tyrannei der Unions" Ausdruck verleiht und dazu auffordert, eine Gesellschaft zum Schutz der Scabs zu gründen. Die „New Yorker Staatszeitung" hat diesen schönen Plan mit gewohnter Schamlosigkeit aufgefaßt und breitgetreten, und bereits hat sich die Organisation der Plumber Bosse dafür ausgesprochen und andere Gesinnungsgenossen werden sich ihnen wohl bald anschließen, denn—„Schöne Seelen finden sich zu Wasser und zu Land."

Wir wollen diesem neuen Scabschutzverein zur besseren Information hier die Definition eines „Scab" geben, die allerdings nicht aus Webster's Dictionary stammt, dafür aber um so mehr der Wahrheit entspricht:

„Was ist ein Scab?—Ein Scab ist ein Mitglied der menschlichen Gesellschaft, das sich wohl gerne ein Mann nennt, in Wirklichkeit aber nur ein trauriger Verräther an seinen Mitarbeitern ist. Es ist etwas so Erbärmliches und Abscheuliches, daß es den Ekel, die Verachtung und den tiefsten Haß jedes anständigen Menschen verdient. Ein Scab ist ein moralischer Feigling; er besitzt nicht Courage genug, für eine kurze Zeit etwaige Widerwärtigkeiten muthig zu ertragen, wo es gilt, für seine Mitarbeiter einen Sieg erfechten zu helfen, der diese auf eine bessere Lebensstellung bringt. Er ist der verächtlichste, traurigste und beschränkteste Thor unter den Arbeitern, da er, aus Angst vor vorübergehenden Gefahren, auf seinen dauernden Ruin hinarbeitet, während, wenn er muthig aufträte, eine Besserstellung seiner Lage das Resultat sein würde.

Ein Mensch, der nicht zu seinen Mitarbeitern hält, der nicht den Muth hat, die gemeinsamen Rechte vertheidigen zu helfen, der vielmehr vor den Vorleuten und Bossen in Demuth erstirbt und die Ruthe küßt, die ihn züchtigt, der zufrieden ist mit seiner traurigen Lage, verdient auch nichts Besseres, als die tiefste Verachtung aller ehrenwerther Männer. Er ist ein Zwitterding, weder Mensch noch Thier; wohl geht er auf zwei Beinen, doch viel richtiger sollte er auf dem Bauche kriechen. Er schleicht lauernd umher, stets auf eine Gelegenheit wartend, um einen Platz einzunehmen, den ein ehrlicher Arbeiter in dem Bestreben, für seine Familie in anständiger Weise zu sorgen, niederzulegen gezwungen war.

Doch was ist das schlimmste Exemplar eines Scabs? Es ist der Mensch, der monatelang neben Collegen gearbeitet, die bestrebt waren, ihre Lage zu verbessern; der diese Bestrebungen gutzuheißen und immer befürwortet, für dieselben mit Macht einzutreten; der heilige Eide geschworen, bis zum bitteren Ende bei seinen Kameraden auszuharren, und der, wenn die Stunde der Entscheidung kommt, in schurkischer, schlau berechnender Weise seine Mitarbeiter im Stiche läßt und den Platz Derjenigen einnimmt, die zu unterstützen er fest versprochen." Möge uns der Himmel vor Scabs bewahren!—(D. A. Buchdrucker-Zeitung.)

Aus Deutschland.

—Die Zimmerer und Maurer in Lübeck haben von der dortigen „Bauhütte" einen Durchschnittslohn von 40 Pf. bei zehnstündiger Arbeitszeit verlangt. Die „Bauhütte" hat zwar bewilligt, aber nur für normale Leistungen, unter dem Vorbehalt, bei geringerer Leistung eines Arbeiters den Lohn beliebig festzustellen. Gegen diesen Beschluß haben die Zimmerer eine Resolution einstimmig angenommen, worin sie 36. Pf. Mindestlohn und vom 1. Mai ab 40 Pf. für jeden Zimmergesellen fordern. Diese Resolution soll den Innungsmeistern durch den Altgesellen und eine ihm beigegebene Kommission von vier Mitgliedern überreicht werden.

—Strikes sind jetzt überall ausgebrochen. Sie geben immerhin einen nennenswerthen Beitrag zu der Unzufriedenheit, welche in wirthschaftlicher Beziehung unter den deutschen Arbeitern herrscht. Wir wollen hier nur kurz die in der letzten Zeit ausgebrochenen und beendeten Strikes anführen. Dabei nehmen wir von denjenigen völlig Abstand, über welche man sich in den Tagesblättern informiren kann.

In Harburg und Neumünster sind die Arbeitseinstellungen zu Gunsten der Arbeiter beigelegt worden, da die Meister schließlich auf die Forderungen der Gesellen eingegangen sind.

In Halle a. S. hat der größere Theil der Maurer die Arbeit niedergelegt, weil die Innungsmeister ihnen den Stundenlohn von 35 Pf. versagen.

Auch selbst in Torgau ist ein Strike unter den Bauarbeitern ausgebrochen.

In Frankfurt a. O. haben die Tischler die Arbeit niedergelegt.

In Braunschweig, Minden, Norderney und Uelzen striken sämmtliche Bauarbeiter.

In Duisburg sind die Zimmerleute am Strike.

In Solingen haben die Former die Arbeit niedergelegt.

Die Zimmerer in Weimar drohen mit Arbeitseinstellung, wenn ihnen nicht eine Erhöhung des Stundenlohnes von 4—5 Pf. eingeräumt wird.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

—In der International Typographical Union wird gegenwärtig darüber abgestimmt, ob der neunstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt werden soll.

—Der Ausschuß der Maurer- und Zimmergesellen zu Leipzig ist dort von der Polizeibehörde auf Grund des sächsischen Vereingesetzes aufgelöst worden.

— Die New Yorker Maurer-Unions haben sich mit ihren Arbeitgebern auf neun Stunden tägliche Arbeitszeit (Samstag acht) und 45 Cents Lohn per Stunde geeinigt.

—Während der vier ersten Monate dieses Jahres sind in den Ver. Staaten 376 Strikes und Lockouts, gegen 49 in derselben Zeit des Vorjahrs, zu verzeichnen gewesen.

— Die Baugewerke in St. Louis sind fest entschlossen, auch in diesem Sommer wieder strikt an der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit, die sich sehr gut bewährt hat, festzuhalten.

—Die Chicagoer Bauunternehmer sollen angeblich einen allgemeinen Ausschluß planen, um die Unions zu Grunde zu richten. Die Herren würden ein gewaltiges Haar in der Suppe finden. Vorläufig ist es aber für Bauhandwerker rathsam, Chicago zu meiden.

—Die im Newarker Building Trades Council verbundenen Organisationen der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute, sowie der Thür- und Fensterrahmen-Macher, haben an ihre Arbeitgeber vor längerer Zeit folgende Forderungen gestellt, welche am 2. April in Kraft getreten sind:

1. Neun Stunden Arbeit soll als Tagewerk gelten; nothwendige Ueberzeit soll mit 50 Prozent Lohnerhöhung bezahlt werden.

2. Der im vorigen Jahr stipulirte Lohnsatz bleibt, jedoch mit dem Rechte der Individuen, höhere Löhne mit ihren resp. Arbeitgebern zu vereinbaren.

3. Für Arbeiter, die außerhalb der Stadt zu arbeiten haben, sollen die Arbeitgeber die Fahrt auf der Eisenbahn oder Pferdebahn bezahlen.

4. Sollte der Arbeitsplatz so weit von der Stadt entfernt sein, daß die Arbeiter während der Woche dort wohnen müssen, so haben die Arbeitgeber die Hälfte des Kostgeldes zu zahlen.

5. Der Lohn soll jeden Samstag nach Schluß der Arbeitszeit ausgezahlt werden.

6. Unter keinen Umständen wird mit Nicht-Unionleuten zusammengearbeitet.

—Die feste Stellung, welche die im Dezember v. J. in Columbus gegründete „American Federation of Labor" zum Schutze der Gewerkvereine eingenommen, und die großen Fortschritte, welche dieselbe seit der kurzen Zeit ihres Bestehens bereits gemacht, haben die Leiter des Ordens der Knights of Labor gezwungen, ihre Stellung der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationsform gegenüber vollständig zu ändern. Während noch vor kaum Jahresfrist Großmeister Powderly sich in einem Rundschreiben gegen die Aufnahme und Bildung von weiteren Trades Assemblies (Fachgenossenschaften) aussprach, „da dies ein Zurückfallen in die alten, von uns als falsch anerkannten Gewerkschaftsprinzipien bedeutet," und sich die übrigen Mitglieder seiner Exekutive in noch viel feindseligeren Ausdrücken gegen die Gewerkvereine äußerten, sehen wir heute nationale Trade Distrikts der Arbeitsritter wie Pilze aus der Erde erstehen. Und dies ist leicht erklärlich, denn der natürliche Entwicklungsgang der Organisation, die Vereinigung der Berufsgenossen zu Schutz und Trutz, mag wohl vorübergehend durch Phrasenthum oder Geheimnißkrämerei gehemmt werden, doch auf die Dauer lassen sich eben die geschichtlichen Erfahrungen nicht verleugnen. Die Gewerkschaftsidee tritt gegenwärtig unter den Knights of Labor so stark in den Vordergrund, daß jedes Gewerke, von welchem in mehreren Städten lokale Trade Assemblies existiren, die Bildung eines eigenen National-Distrikts verlangt und durch die Drohung, im Weigerungsfalle sich der American Federation of Labor anzuschließen, gewöhnlich auch erhält.

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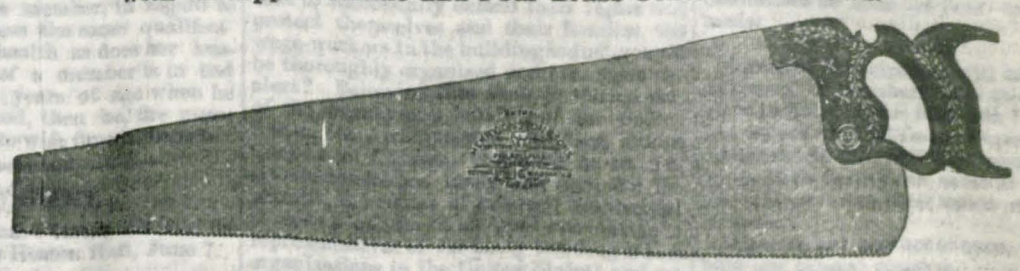

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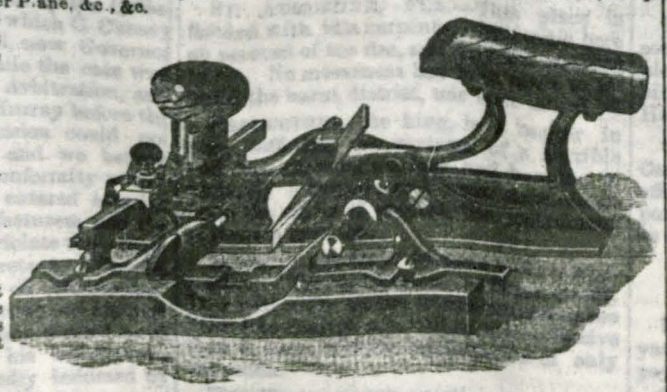

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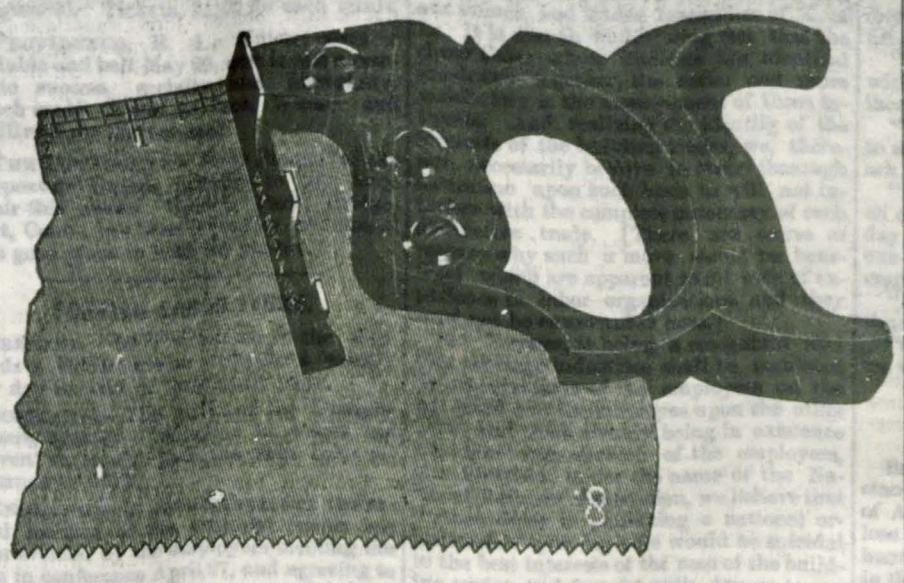

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OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

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BOSTON, - - - MASS.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to Inferior Rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All Infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

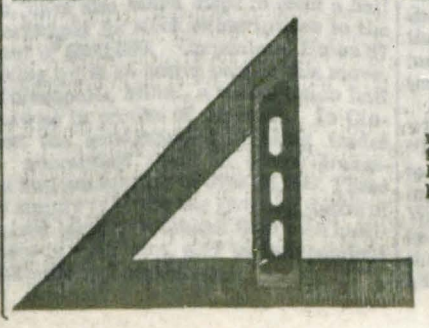
If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.☜



Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOOT POWER
SCROLL SAWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Lathes, Mortisers, Etc.
FOR WORKSHOP USE
Sold on trial, if desired
New Catalog o Free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
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SENECA FALLS N. Y.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION, 24,700 Monthly.

☞ Carpenters are locked out in Chicago and on strike in Toronto. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	Pasadena, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brunswick, Ga.	Plainfield, N. J.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Chicago, Ill.	Richmond, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa.
London, Canada.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
New Haven, Conn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Orleans, La.	Waterbury, Conn.
Newport, R. I.	

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

AMALGAMATED Building Trades' Council of Cincinnati will parade July 18.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Union 213 will have a labor anniversary celebration September 14.

OMAHA, Neb.—Union 58 is undergoing a vigorous boom, having doubled its membership the past month.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—Initiation fee of Union 63 has been raised to five dollars. It was formerly one dollar.

A BUILDING TRADES' COUNCIL has been formed in Pensacola, Fla., through the agency of Union 74 and 12.

HYDE PARK, Ill.—Union 162 is represented by delegates in the United Carpenters' Council of Chicago and vicinity.

NORRISTOWN, Pa.—Work brisk; quite a demand for carpenters. Wages $2.25 for ten hours; some few get $2.50 per day.

BOSTON, Mass.—Business is quite dull for this season, as the city is overcrowded with carpenters from the suburban towns.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—Unions 23, 71, 88, and 242 will hold a combined picnic at Cedar Lake, Ind., July 24. Tickets, one dollar.

JACKSON, Mich.—Union 26 is doing well. I don't see that raising our initiatory fee has retarded the growth of our union any.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A certain contractor here is bitterly opposed to our union; he has five men and seven apprentices working for him.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Carpenters' picnic on June 26 was an immense success. All our unions took part, and we had a procession three blocks long.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Most of the carpenters in the vicinity of Somerville are working nine hours per day, but in Somerville they work all the hours they can.

THE JUNE REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 451 branches and 25,203 members, or a total gain of only twenty more members than were reported for May.

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Engineers now numbers 52,000 members, and during the past year has paid out $200,000 for out-of-work benefits, principally in Great Britain.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Stay away from here. There are three men for one job, and our local papers are crying up a big building boom, so as to raise the price of real estate.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Some contractors let out roof and floors by the square. There are men here who usually do all the shingling by the square, and flooring and ceiling in the same way.

CINCINNATI, O.—Unions 2 and 209 have decided to continue the office of Walking Delegate for another season, but the officer is to be known hereafter as Business Agent, instead of Walking Delegate.

NEWTON, Mass.—On June 16, Union 275, of this city, held a rousing meeting, to discuss the nine-hours question. Bros. W. J. Shields, L. W. Davidson, and J. G. Clinkard delivered able addresses.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—We are overrun with hatchet and saw men, or what we term railroad carpenters. It makes it very hard for first-class mechanics, as principal jobs are brick, and R. R. carpenters can wrestle joist.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Last month a series of shop strikes was made in the carpenter trade of this city, against some employers who had been paying all new-comers less than standard wages. The result was a sweeping victory for the union men.

RICHMOND, Va.—Keep away from here until our nine-hour fight is settled. Some of our men who withdrew from Union 132, and went to work ten hours, were made to work the ten hours for the same pay that union men are getting for nine hours.

DETROIT, Mich.—Business fair; every prospect of a prosperous season. Contractors would not agree to a scale of wages, or make terms with the unions. We decided not to strike, so the contractors had no opportunity to break up our organization.

LINCOLN, Neb.—This is the jumping-off place of the "dead broke" from the Territories. We are crowded with carpenters, but Union 148 is making a gallant fight. Our initiation fee is now $2, but we will soon raise it to $3. Dues are 40 cents per month.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The nine-hours rule here is very general. Union 142 has elected delegates to form a Carpenters' Council, the first meeting was on July 12. The basis of representation is one delegate for every hundred members or fraction thereof, but none to have less than two delegates.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Mr. Wilkey, the imported labor contractor on the Texas State Capitol has gone to Chicago to get carpenters to come here to do the woodwork on the building, although this city is full of carpenters. Wilkey's sole idea is to get men to crowd here so thickly that he can hire them for $1.50 per day.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The majority of work here has been very rough building, being principally of coquina, a preparation from sand, cement, and shell. A form or box is built up as high as one can reach, and filled with the coquina gradually, and tamped as filled. After standing the proper length of time, the boxing is taken off and removed up.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—More houses are now in process of construction than I ever witnessed before. Yet it is more difficult to get a job at union prices than it has been for years at this season. The place is swarming with idle men, who may be seen in threes and fours, walking Indian-fashion from building to building in search of employment.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Bro. L. G. Newman has been elected Walking Delegate of Union 138. This union is making a grand fight to maintain the nine hours at ten hours' pay. Two-thirds of the bosses are on our side. The ten-hours bosses have combined with the mill men and lumber dealers to down the nine-hours, but they have met with poor success so far—only 18 out of 75 builders in the city have joined the association.

LEWIS R. POWER, of Riverside, Cal., writes a very glowing letter to the Boston *Globe*, in which he says carpenters in Riverside get $4 per day, and that there is plenty of work and not enough men to do it. This fellow Power very likely "stands in" with some land speculators, or some railroad company—or perhaps he is a blasted fool, or an exaggerator of the Eli Perkins type. The truth is Riverside is overcrowded, and some carpenters are working for $2.50 per day.

DON'T BUY OR USE ANY MATERIAL FROM THIS MILL.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Union 230 warns all union men not to buy or use any material from Schuette & Co.'s planing mill. This mill is working ten hours a day in violation of our nine-hour rule. This mill sends material into all the States.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

THE HOD-CARRIERS and building laborers of the province of Ontario, Canada, met in convention at Guelph last month and formed a Provincial Federation.

WASHINGTON printers are sorely dissatisfied with the choice of the *Craftsman* as the organ of the International Typographical Union. Columbia Union on Saturday passed resolutions strongly condemning the *Craftsman*.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The Non-Union carpenters who came here during the strike are being weeded out, as they have not the necessary qualifications to turn out the work required. Unionists are preferred, as their work can be relied on.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Union 225 held an enjoyable pic-nic at Turner's Park, June 25th. Among the most enjoyable scenes were: a blindfold rip-saw race, a fast ripping contest, an overhead nailing contest, and a straight down nail driving race; all for prizes.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Local Union 122 held a very largely attended and sumptuous banquet, at Vernon Hall, July 5th. A large number of non-union men were present by special invitation, and the opportunity was very effectually used for their conversion to the cause of unionism.

THE UNION ADVOCATE, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, has made its appearance with Sam Gompers as editor, 332 East Eighth street, New York. The journal is a monthly, fifty cents per year, and is a sturdy and able exponent of trades-union ideas. It is well worth patronizing.

TROY, N. Y.—The suit of Michael Kennedy against Bros. Casey and Clifford, of Union 78, for conspiracy, in refusing to work with him, has been tried. Kennedy claimed they refused to work with him because he is a Knight of Labor. The suit ended in a verdict in favor of Casey and Clifford.

REPORTS to *Bradstreet's* from thirty-five cities of the United States show that the total value of the buildings erected in five months of 1887 was $103,081,750, against $84,964,293 in 1886, an increase of 22 per cent. So, after all, the labor organizations and trades unions have not ruined the building business this year so far.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BE SURE to see that the treasurers of the local unions are placed under proper and satisfactory bonds.

THE QUARTERLY PASS WORD and blanks for Trustees' reports for the ensuing quarter, from July 1 to October 1, have been sent to all the local unions. Any union not receiving them will please notify the G. S.

WHEN A DEATH or disability occurs, let the Financial Secretary be sure to send to the G. S. a full statement from the ledger, showing the amounts and dates of each payment made by the member, for the year previous. This is the ruling of the E. B.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.—Take notice to keep your ledgers so to show the exact date that a member pays his dues. When a member pays his dues, mark the date of the month when the payment was made, and the full amount, and enter that date and the full amount on the member's card and in your ledger.

IN EVERY CITY, where there are two or more carpenters' unions or organizations, there should be a Carpenters' Council composed of delegates from the said unions, so as to have the unions work together in matters of wages, working rules, hours of labor, etc. In Pittsburgh and vicinity, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Milwaukee, these Carpenters' Councils are doing splendid work.

A CALL has been sent out by the G. S. by order of the E. B., to all the local unions to send in their Protective Fund to headquarters, and make it payable to the General Treasurer. The object in this is to have it ready for the immediate protection of any local union that might be attacked by the National Association of "Master" Builders. The responses, so far, are very prompt and encouraging.

THE LATEST NEWS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE CARPENTER TRADE.

THE TORONTO TROUBLE.

TORONTO, Canada, July 14, 1887.—The carpenters are holding out bravely, and are now in the fifth week of their strike. Last year the men secured the nine hours, and agreed to work at nine hours' pay, with the understanding they were to get full ten hours' pay this season. The contractors kept putting them off until the men were finally compelled to strike, after numerous fruitless conferences. About 700 men are out, and the chances are a settlement favorable to the men, on the basis of a three years' agreement. The general Brotherhood has sent $1,000 to Toronto to aid the strikers, and various local unions are forwarding their protective fund to aid the men on strike.

THE ST. PAUL STRIKE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14, 1887.—Since June 6th, the carpenters have been out for nine hours as a day's work, and twenty-five cents per hour. The unions of the Brotherhood in this city now number a combined strength of 1,400 members. Over 500 men have gained the demands, and out of sympathy with the carpenters, all the other organized building trades of St. Paul have struck on all jobs where carpenters were required to work ten hours. The stubbornness of a few "ring" bosses is all that prolongs the strike. All the trades unions of St. Paul are donating liberal financial aid to the support of the strike. The general Brotherhood sent a donation of $250 from its general fund to aid the strikers, and Union 34, Minneapolis, donated $50. [The latest report says the strike is ended by an agreement that the ten hours is to be the rule until January 1, 1888, when the nine hours is to go into effect for the following season.]

THE CHICAGO LOCKOUT.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14, 1887.—The lockout of the bricklayers is settled. Judge Tuley of the Superior Court was chosen arbitrator, and his decision is in favor of eight hours as a day's work, and it concedes practically everything to the journeymen bricklayers. The men have gone to work, and in a few weeks the carpenter work, which has been held back for want of brickwork, will be pushed ahead, and that will effectually end the carpenters' lockout as well. For the present, there is great suffering among the carpenters, but the general Brotherhood next week will forward substantial aid for the locked-out members of the Brotherhood. This would have been done some time ago, were it not that the information furnished the general office was not sufficient to justify doing so.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS' Union has now 132 subordinate unions. President Darragh, of St. Louis, has issued eighteen new charters since January.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—Union 163, now charges $3 initiation fee. On July 4th we turned out in procession to Bay City, with a grand banner and music, and had 125 men in line.

PERSONAL.

C. A. ROCKWOOD has been re-elected Business Agent of Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, O. The office was formerly that of "Walking Delegate."

B. NELLIGAN, Los Angeles, Cal., our first General Vice-President, organized seven new unions in Southern California since last January. A good record for others to equal.

JOHN KANE, of Toronto, Canada, who will be remembered as a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, and who was one of our representatives at the Trades-Union Convention in Columbus, O., has recently returned to Toronto, after a trip to Victoria, British Columbia, where he intended to settle.

THERE are 2,000,000 men engaged in the building trades of the United States, and while spending their lives putting roofs over other men's heads, not one in ten owns the roof over his own.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF BUILDING TRADES.

The call for a national convention of the unions of the building trades, to be held in Chicago June 28, was answered by the attendance of seventy-five delegates, chiefly from Chicago and the principal cities. The time of notice was too brief to work up any larger attendance, and the convention, if it has not done anything more, has at least been a good offset to the convention of the employers who founded the National Association of "Master" Builders. The convention of the journeymen in Chicago, on June 28, has been the means of at least solidifying the entire building trades of America in one solid compact, which now serves notice on the contractors and builders that, no matter whether it be in Chicago or in any other city, if the "masters" attempt to destroy our unions, we will all stand firmly by each other, and make the "interests of one the interests of all." This was the sentiment of the Chicago convention.

It is intensely gratifying to chronicle that a large number of the delegates were carpenters, and members of our Brotherhood, who represented building trades' councils or local unions. The delegates who represented our Brotherhood were: W. H. Kliver, J. H. McCune, A. A. Campbell, and Herman Schirmer.

The name of the new organization is to be the National Building Trades' Council of the United States. The objects of the council are to assist in the organization of the journeymen workers of the building trades, and the federation of such trade organizations into building trades' councils and central bodies in each locality of the United States, to create a bond of unity between the wage-working builders, and to aid, by council and support, all legitimate modes for the betterment of the condition of the building trades. Officers elected: President, J. S. Robinson, of Cincinnati. Vice-Presidents, George Kuthbey, of Washington, D. C.; Louis Hartmann, of Milwaukee; W. F. Abrams, of Detroit. Secretary, Peter A. Hogan, of Chicago. Treasurer, L. C Hutchinson, of Detroit. Executive Board, W. H. Thomas, of Philadelphia; E. Farrell, of New York; George E. Gray, of Denver; F. McBrearty, of Chicago; F. J. Wheeler, of Pittsburgh; J. C. Walsh, of Chicago, and A. M Harmon, of Sioux City. The next convention is to be held in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1887.

USEFUL HINTS IN BUILDING.

Do not finish windows to the floor; the circulation across the floor is one of the causes of cold houses.

Stops to doors and windows should be fastened with round-head screws, so as to be easily moved.

Do not construct solid doors of two kinds of hard wood; the action of the atmosphere on one or the other will cause the door to warp.

In building bookcases let there be a half-inch space between the shelf and the wall; dust can then be easily brushed back, falling to the bottom.

A closet finished with red cedar shelves and drawers is death to moths and insects.

Porch floors should be of narrow stuff and the joints laid in white lead.

In building frame houses, fill the studding one foot high above the sill with brick; this discounts the use of rat traps.

Sliding doors into small apartments are to be preferred in place of folding.

Lime water is fireproof protection for shingles or any light wood-work.

Swing all doors to the right as you enter an apartment, they are thus handled conveniently.

Do not joint wood and brick-work together without proper furring off, and thus avoid cracked plaster.

High ceilings are to be avoided on the score of expense in heating.

It is better to oil floors than to paint them; a monthly rubbing will make them as good as new.

Inside casings are a useless feature and should be abolished.

Floor joists over twelve feet long should be 2x12 set 12 inches centres for houses.—*National Builder.*

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1887.

"I WILL NOT BE A CARPENTER, AND I'LL TELL YOU THE REASON WHY."

Come sit here beside me, said the father to his son;
I'm getting old and feeble, and my work is nearly done.
The little money I have saved, I'll give it all to you,
To learn a trade, and be a man, and begin your life anew.
I have been a carpenter, and toiled for many years.
Amidst the din of angry strife, and bosses taunts and sneers.
The pay was small, the hours were long, too long to make life sweet;
But I being wise and thrifty, I have made the two ends meet.

I will not be a carpenter, said the proud and youthful boy;
To learn a trade so badly paid, would all my hopes destroy.
Perhaps for five long weary years to study night and day.
With some cruel tyrant for a boss, and small starvation pay.
And when proficient in the craft; Ah, father dear, what then?
Why costly tools and smaller pay than common laboring-men.
Although I honor that ancient craft, the truth I'll not deny,
I will not be a carpenter, and I'll tell you the reason why.

Look at the men who carry the hod and buy no tools at all;
The mason's kit, a hammer and trowel, and a level to plumb the wall;
The tailor's kit, a lap-board and a tape, a goose or two,
A couple of pairs of scissors and needles for to sew.
The baker's kit, is less than all; the clerk, pens, ink and rules;
The plumber's get much better pay and buy less costly tools;
And various trades, too numerous to mention now to you
Are better paid than carpenters, and have less work to do.

You spoke the truth, the honest truth, but consider well my son;
The many battles they have fought, and the victories they have won;
And when they'll be united, they will stand in proud array,
To win they're rights, like honest men, less hours and better pay;
Think of the grand concessions they have gained within a year;
So make your mind contented, for the future do not fear.
And when your poor old father is laid away to rest,
You'll think of me, and bless the day I advised you for the best.

M. C. HEANEY.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS.

WHERE WE HAVE GAINED, AND WHERE WE HAVE NOT GAINED.—A BRIEF SUMMARY OF TRADES MOVEMENTS MADE THIS SEASON.

We here give a summarized and brief account of all trade movements the past spring, so far as our local unions have reported to the general office. Next month we will endeavor to present a tabulated statement of the number of union and non-union men involved, the costs of each strike, and the benefits and results achieved.

At present, the troubles in Chicago, St. Paul and Toronto are unsettled, but the indications in all three places are favorable to the success of the journeymen.

GAINED THE EIGHT HOURS.

Troy, N. Y.—Agreement for eight hours a day and 30 cents per hour signed, to hold good until April 30, 1888. None but union men to be employed, and 45 cents per hour for overtime. A fine of $15 is placed on any union man who violates this rule.

Chicago, Hyde Park, Englewood, South Chicago, Humboldt, and Town of Lake, all gained eight hours as a day's work, after a two weeks struggle in April. Englewood was out only a week, and had only three men to "scab" it. At present, these cities are manfully upholding the eight hours against the combination of the National Master Builders' Association, who desire to force the men back to ten hours, and to break up the unions. Were it not for the bricklayers' trouble lasting so long, the carpenters would not have been locked-out. But now that the bricklayers' difficulty has been settled to the advantage of the men by arbitration, it is certain the carpenters likewise will come out victorious.

GAINED THE NINE HOURS.

McKeesport, Pa.—May 2. Established nine hours, and have resolved not to work with non-union men and not to use any material from or patronize any mill working ten hours.

Milwaukee, Wis.—May 2. Adopted as a general rule.

Denver, Col.—June 6. Forty-seven out of fifty-three contractors granted nine hours per day, and eight hours Saturday at full pay, of $3 per day.

Omaha, Neb.—July 5. Nine hours per day, and eight hours on Saturday, at 30 cents per hour, time and a half for overtime.

Newburgh, N. Y.—June 6. Struck for nine hours and full pay, and gained it. The masons and bricklayers stood by us.

Albany, N. Y.—Nine hours per day, and eight hours Saturday, with full pay. Some contractors are opposing the rule of paying full pay for eight hours on Saturdays, and consequently quite a number of shop-strikes are still on hand.

Riverside, Cal.—June 6. Nine hours and full pay general.

Rochester, N. Y.—Went out on a five weeks' strike for nine hours, and after a conference with the employers, agreed upon nine hours on Saturdays and full pay at once, and after November 1, we are to have the full nine hours per day for every day in the week, with full pay, at $2.50 per day as the minimum, and overtime to be counted as time and a half. This is to hold good until May 1.

Cambridge, Mass.—Early in June we asked nine hours and full pay, and two-thirds of the employers succumbed. Eighteen out of seventy five contractors have recently combined with the lumber dealers and mill men to down the nine hours, but so far they have signally failed.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Allegheny City, Braddock, and all the towns surrounding Pittsburgh, established the nine hour rule early in May. The building trades of this vicinity have a walking delegate, and now they are at work enforcing the nine hours in the planing-mills, etc.

Richmond, Va.—Early in June we adopted the nine hours, and it has now become the rule in all union shops.

Santa Barbara, Cal., San Bernardino, Cal., and Monrovia, Cal., have carried the nine hours and full pay; the two former on May 2, the latter on June 6.

Cincinnati, O.—Struck on April 4, and gained nine hours for outside hands. Mill men, newly organized, held out six weeks for nine hours, and returned to ten hours after a heroic struggle.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Nine hours, full pay, June 6.

Youngstown, O.—Union 171 gained its demand April 4 for nine hours and $2.25 per day.

Boston, Mass —April 4. Nine hours, and eight hours Saturdays, with full pay, general; one year's agreement.

Camden, N. J.—April 4. Nine hours and full pay, $2.50; not to work with non-union men; one year's agreement.

Plainfield, N. J.—April 4. Nine hours and full pay, and more than half the bosses granted it; if the men will only stand firm on all ten-hour jobs, they can get it.

Newark, N. J.—April 4. Nine hours and full pay, and not to work with non-union men.

Cohoes, N. Y.—May 2. Nine hours a day, and 22 to 27 cents per hour.

Portland, Oregon.—A sweeping victory! Nine hours on every job from May 2 last, and full pay.

Detroit, Mich.—Nine hours is general on all jobs.

East St. Louis, Ill.—April 4. Nine hours; not to work with non-union men; $2.75 per day; time and a half for overtime, and double time Sundays.

Waltham, Mass.—April 4, and Newton, Mass.—Nine hours from June 1.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Nine hours; $3.25 per day; eight hours Saturdays; pay on the job; work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Union 147 has largely established the nine hours from May 2; some few contractors holding out.

Topeka, Kan.—May 2. Nine hours and full pay.

St. Louis, Mo.—Nine hours per day and full pay; $3 per day is very general; a few jobs are running eight hours per day.

Brockton, Mass.—$2.50 per day for ten hours, from May 2 to August 1, 1887; after August 1 the same rate ($2.50) to be paid for nine hours as a day's work. This demand of Union 130 has been granted.

St. Catherines, Canada.—Our demand for nine hours as a day's work, and 22½ cents per hour, has been granted. Our initiation fee is $3, and after May 2, we refused to work with non-union men.

New Haven, Conn.—Nine hours and full pay, and eight hours Saturdays. Union 126, however, after a five week's strike, was defeated in its demand to have a signed agreement.

Hamilton, Canada.—Were out on strike in May for an increase of 2½ cents per hour, and to maintain fifty-five hours per week. Gained.

El Paso, Texas.—April 26. Nine hours a day. Conceded.

Homestead, Pa.—June 20. Adopted nine hours almost generally, with full pay.

Cleveland, O.—Our demand for nine hours was started a little too early in the season, and the majority of contractors signed an agreement for nine hours. When the time came, some kept it and some broke it. Meanwhile wages quietly advanced from $2.25 to $2.50, and the nine hours is the rule on many jobs. If the men themselves only had courage and manhood, they could have the nine hours on every job in the city.

In addition to the above list of gains, there are a large number of cities which established the nine hours last season, and have maintained it this season, viz.: Philadelphia, Germantown, New York, Brooklyn, Mobile, Pensacola, Galveston, Memphis, Baltimore, Washington, Toronto, Vincennes, Ind., San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Alameda, Pasadena, San Diego, and all our unions on the Pacific Coast, with the exception of a few recently organized.

MISCELLANEOUS GAINS.

Atchison, Kansas.—Nine hours on Saturday or fifty-nine hours per week and full pay. All but one firm granted the demand, and it agrees to do so after August 1st. By fall we propose to have a building trades' council.

Charleston, S. C.—We were talking to secure the nine-hours system, and the contractors granted us nine hours on Saturday, "to keep us still."

Rutland, Vt.—Union 53 has advanced the wages 50 cents per day, and proposes to have nine hours on Saturdays.

Paterson, N. J.—On April 1, $2.50 per day, an advance of 25 cents.

Louisville, Ky.—May 2. A general advance of 25 cents per day, after threatening a strike.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Union 53 has been instrumental in advancing wages 25 cents per day, without a strike.

St. Thomas, Canada.—Union 128, established $1.75 as the standard rate, in place of $1.50; 25 cents gain.

New Albany, Ind.—$2.50 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day.

Steubenville, O.—Eight hours on Saturdays.

FUTURE DEMANDS.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—August 1, 1887. 27½ cents per hour, for nine hours per day.

Kansas City, Mo —June 1, 1888. Eight hours per day and 35 cents per hour.

Charleston, S. C.—Unions 51 and 52 propose to co-operate to establish nine hours as a day's work.

Jacksonville, Fla.—We are arranging to secure the nine hours a day.

DEMANDS NOT GAINED.

Salem, Mass.—Last year we made an agreement that nine hours should constitute a day's work, from May 13, 1886 to May 1, 1887. This year the journeymen voted to renew the agreement and so informed the contractors, matters were delayed to satisfy them, and the result is nearly one-half the firms are working ten hours now.

Meriden, Conn.—We gained the nine hours on May 1, and were sure of holding it, until a few time servers and sycophants went back to ten hours, and the result is only a few shops are holding the nine hours. We are taking steps to form a building trades' council.

Trenton, N. J.—At the instigation of non-union men who became dissatisfied at seeing bricklayers and masons work only nine hours while carpenters worked ten, Union 31 made a hasty demand last month for nine hours, and without any well-arranged plan, with the result of gaining it on a few jobs, and letting it fall through on all others.

London, Canada.—From May 2 Union 194 was out two weeks to gain the nine hours and 2½ cents per hour advance, but were defeated, as we were short of funds. Had we not asked an advance, it is very likely we would have succeeded.

Quincy, Ill.—Union 189 obtained the nine hours very generally May 2, with exception of a few jobs, but the bricklayers union resolved to return to ten hours, and all the other building trades were compelled to do the same.

Akron, O.—April 1 we struck for nine hours a day, and the rule was very generally adopted, but a few traitors, to keep foremen's positions, returned to work, and that defeated us.

Augusta, Ga.—Came out April 1 for nine hours, and after being out a week, went back to work, as the building season was not fairly started.

Waterbury, Conn.—Out two weeks for nine hours; not fully organized; trade backward; result, defeat.

Hartford, Conn.—Went out May 2 for nine hours; not fully organized. The men who talked loudest for nine hours last winter staid to work ten hours, for fear of their jobs. Result was the nine hours is only partially established, but all contractors have conceded the nine hours on Saturdays.

THE lockout in Chicago resembles that in London in 1871. The strikers numbered 57,000, members of all branches of the building industry. The struggle lasted for eleven months.

MAHOGANY first came into use, so it is reported, through Sir Walter Raleigh using it, when at Trinidad in 1595, to repair one of his vessels. The samples thus carried to England were greatly admired, yet over 100 years passed before it was put to practical use. In 1720 a certain Dr. Gibbons received a few planks from a friend, and employed a cabinet-maker to work them up. Since then this wood has been a staple article of commerce.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

THE carpenters employed at the Fort Wayne Railroad shops in Allegheny are on strike, because they are expected to make a car that has cost the company $56 heretofore for construction, for $24.

WIRE nails have been manufactured for more than thirty years. They were originally made most extensively in France, and hence they obtained the name of French nails. During the past ten or fifteen years, however, Germany and Belgium (especially Germany) have largely taken up the manufacture of wire nails, although France still has many large factories devoted to their production. In England there are several factories which are engaged in the wire nail manufacture.—*Age of Steel.*

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 332 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, New York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—W. H. Stevenson, General Secretary, Station A, Cincinnati, O.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, Box 238, Harrisburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 535, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—George L. Gill, President, 164 Walworth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4249 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 353 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS.[New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 125 West Twenty-fifth street New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 75 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 723 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES TO BE EARNED ILLEGAL.

Employés cannot assign wages to be earned, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Woodring. Woodring, who was an employé of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, assigned his wages for a month to a storekeeper in Northampton county, and the company paid the storekeeper the employé's wages on presentation of the assignment on pay day. Woodring brought suit against the company to recover his pay for the month, on the ground that the assignment was not legal, because the thing assigned had no existence at the time, and there was no transfer of property. The Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the lower court, held that Woodring was entitled to recover. The Court said: "The attempt was to assign that which had no existence, either substantial or incipient. There was no foundation of contract on which an indebtedness might arise. It was a mere possibility of a subsequent acquisition of property. This is too vague and uncertain. It cannot be sustained as a valid assignment and transfer of property.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRING TO AND FROM AMERICA AND THE BRITISH ISLES.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE "BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA" AND THE ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

By virtue of Sec. 8, Art. XXVII. of our Constitution, the E. B. may make treaties with any national body of organized workmen, subject to approval of the local unions.

On April 20, Mr. Joseph Beveridge, General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, sent us a letter, which we published in in last month's CARPENTER, in which he asked our Brotherhood to enter into a reciprocity treaty with their society. The Executive Board of our Brotherhood agreed to do so. The Associated Carpenters of Scotland, numbers 4077 members, and comprises over one-third of all the carpenters in Scotland, besides having branches in all the British Isles.

The local unions of our Brotherhood are hereby called on to vote for or against the following treaty, and to report the result of the vote to the office of General Secretary McGuire, on or before September 1, 1887.

COPY OF TREATY.

We the B. of C. & J. of A. agree that any Member of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, removing to America, shall, on presentation of their clearance cards, be admitted as Members in any of the local unions in connection with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, *Free of Initiation Fee*, provided such members and their wives (if married), are in good health, and not over 60 years of age, and that they shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits thereof, on the payment of the regular dues and acting in conformity with the laws, and by being members for the full time prescribed in the Constitution.

We, the Associated Carpenters of Scotland, also, on our part, agree that any Member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, removing to the British Isles, shall, on the same conditions, be admitted as members of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, by any of its Branches, *free of entrance money*.

In regard to the above agreement, the official circular of the Associated Carpenters, says:

FELLOW MEMBERS—The need of some such agreement with our American brethren has been a felt want for many years, and we think there is no branch of our Association but has some experience of it, because there is scarcely a page in our registry where the words "Gone to America," do not occur. We have, therefore, considered it our duty to communicate with our American friends, with the object of trying to come to some arrangement which would be beneficial to both societies, and a great advantage to the members who are under the necessity of going or returning from the great American continent. We are very glad to say that the proposal which we made has been very cordially accepted by the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood in Philadelphia, and that their's has been as cordially agreed to by us. It has been agreed to submit the above agreement to both societies for approval, and we now do so, in the confident hope of a unanimous vote, and that the arrangement will be welcomed on both sides, as a means of strengthening the bonds of brotherhood, and uniting the Carpenters and Joiners of America and Britian, in the cause of union and mutual help. We may mention for the information of our members that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was instituted in 1881, and at that time consisted of 12 local unions, with a membership of 2024 and from the proceedings of the 4th Annual Convention, held in Buffalo, New York, in August of last year, we are pleased to see that the number of local unions had increased to 177, and their membership to 21,423; and we are further pleased to see from their monthly journal for May, that they have since that time opened close on 100 more, which brings up the total number of local unions to 272, and with, we suppose, a corresponding increase of members. We may, therefore, safely say, that it is the largest organization of carpenters and joiners in existence. They have branches in almost all the principal towns in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Their objects are somewhat akin to our own.

LETTERS FROM THE AMALGAMATED.

From Brooklyn and New York we recently received letters informing us that the Walking Delegates of the United Order and of the Amalgamated were ordering strikes against members in good standing of the Brotherhood, and forcing them either join the U. O. or the Amalgamated, or else quit their jobs. We at once sent letters requesting these societies to stop this unfair mannner of procedure or we would retaliate against them. The following is the answer of the Amalgamated:

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, American District Office, June 24, 1887.

P. J. MCGUIRE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 18th to hand. I wish to inform you that the American District Committee have not, as yet, taken any action in regard to your proposals of the 26th of February for the following reasons: In this city the trade is controlled by a United Trade Committee, composed of members of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and this society. They (the United Trades Committee) supersede our District Committee in controlling the trade in the district where they are elected.

However, I doubt not but that the D. C. will take action and use their endeavors to bring about the recognition of cards between the Brotherhood and Amalgamated.

I can assure you, sir, that the sentiments of the D. C. are that the greatest harmony should prevail between us. We are all working for the same cause, and why should there be any strife? To my mind this system of one union man striking against his brother should be done away with and entirely forgotten.

You will understand that our Walking Delegate is to be guided in a great measure by the instructions given by the Board of Walking Delegates.

I will lay the whole matter before the D. C., and will mail without delay any action they may take respecting your communication.

Yours in unity,

THOS. SHAW,
District Secretary.

A LATER COMMUNICATION.

July 9, 1887.

P. J. MCGUIRE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—Your communication relating to a mutual recognition of cards, was duly submitted and considered by the American District Committee of the above society.

I am instructed to inform you that they consider that there has always been a mutual recognition of cards between the two societies, but, to make the relation more binding, they, the D. C., are willing to enter into an agreement to recognize the cards of your organization when in good standing, and working in accordance with the working rules of the district in which they may be placed.

This agreement takes in the Fifteenth, or American, District of this Society; provided always, that the same courtesy be shown to our members by your organization. I am, sir,

Yours in unity,

THOS. SHAW, D. S.

ATTEND THE MEETINGS.

To belong to labor organization is of little practical use or benefit unless you attend the meetings regularly. An imposing array of names on the roll amounts to very little purpose. "What is the use in attending the meetings regularly?" you ask. Because it is necessary to do so, in order to effect the main object of organization. Why do people go to gymnasiums? They go to develop and strengthen their bodies through physical exercise. To do this they must be in regular attendance and persevering in their course.

The labor order meeting is a mental gymnasium. The members of labor orders attend the meetings to develop and strengthen their minds through the exercise of their mentality in the discussion of the questions arising, and the clash, contact, and struggle of opposing views and opinions. The minds of the masses are weak and undeveloped, and hence they are the prey of the strong-minded and unscrupulous. Were the mentality of the masses strong, they could not be oppressed, wronged, or robbed. This robbery will continue by the one side, while that mental weakness exists on the other. The man who so perseveringly attended the gymnasium and so patiently exercised his muscles and members, would never have that magnificent physical development which he now possesses had he remained listless at home or loitered on the street corners. He never would enjoy the strength, the health, the happiness resulting therefrom. Possibly instead he might be weak, sickly, and suffering.

So with you; you might remain away from the meetings and leave your mind weak and undeveloped. You remain a mere animal, in fact. But, if so, you may expect to be kicked, cuffed and used as an animal.

It is your privilege by apathy and inaction to choose this course, but if so, you should not complain if you are looked upon and treated as a beast of burden. But while it is your privilege to adopt this course, you have no moral right to consign yourself, or aid in consigning your fellowmen to servitude. You are responsible for the use or abuse of the faculties given you. If you commit mental suicide, and social and moral degradation are the result, you yourself are to blame. Choose, then, whether you will be a despised servitor of others, or independent, strong, and helpful in the drama of life. If the latter, it will require effort. You must attend the meetings, and utilize every other aid towards mental growth and moral strength.—*South West. Texas.*

WE TENDER OUR THANKS.

The following list of labor papers deserve our thanks and support for recently publishing a circular in the interest of our Brotherhood, and for aiding us in the work of organization:

John Swinton's Paper.....New York.
Work and Wages.....New York.
Iron Moulder's Journal.....Cincinnati.
Industrial Age.....Duluth, Minn.
Daily Review.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Labor Enquirer.....Chicago, Ill.
New York Daily Sun.....New York.
Labor Signal.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Rockland Opinion.....Rockland, Me.
Labor Leader.....Boston, Mass.
New Jersey Unionist.....Newark, N. J.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses up to May 31st, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	*Page.*	*Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	294	5 10
2. Cincinnati, O	610	116 20
3. Wheeling, W. Va	43	5 30
4. St. Louis, Mo	151	19 70
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	84	8 60
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	108	15 90
7. Louisville, Ky.	192	11 50
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	535	49 00
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	92	20 65
10. Detroit, Mich.	641	62 70
11. Cleveland, O.	127	12 70
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	45	4 80
13. Chicago, Ill.	250	...
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	18	1 80
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (German)	56	5 60
16. Springfield, Ill.	42	4 40
17. Bellaire, O.	30	3 40
18. Hamilton, Can.	47	11 50
19. New Albany, Ind.	42	4 00
20. Camden, N. J.	221	39 15
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	66	14 30
22. San Francisco, Cal.	498	59 30
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	111	17 60
24. Somerville, Mass.	37	5 06
25. Toledo, O.	166	16 20
26. Jackson, Mich.	68	7 40
27. Toronto, Can.	160	17 60
28. Chicago, Ill.	502	54 90
29. Baltimore, Md.	181	18 15
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	451	46 00
31. Trenton, N. J.	40	3 50
32. Detroit, Mich.	168	20 30
33. Boston, Mass.	1023	147 45
34.*Minneapolis, Minn.	183	13 40
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	2 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	222	22 20
37. New Orleans, La.	10	2 10
38. St. Catharines, Can.	60	6 30
39. Athens, Pa.	24	2 50
40. Memphis, Tenn.	...	...
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.	49	...
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	...
43. Hartford, Conn.	144	15 40
44. Waterbury, Conn.	167	17 55
45. Shreveport, La.	28	2 10
46. Bartow, Fla	18	...
47.*Alameda, Cal.	53	10 60
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	38	4 30
49.*Meriden, Conn.	93	8 00
50.*Portland, Oregon	33	13 00
51.*Charleston, S. C.	25	...
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	137	35 30
53. Rutland, Vt.	35	7 25
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	222	...
55. Denver, Col.	142	14 80
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	586	58 60
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	47	4 70
58. Omaha, Neb.	98	12 80
59. Detroit, Mich.	137	14 40
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	18	...
61. Columbus, O.	17	1 60
62. Gainesville, Tex.	14	4 15
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	26	2 40
64.*Cheyenne, W. T.	15	1 60
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	93	...
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	...
67. Roxbury, Mass.	32	3 40
68. Des Moines, Iowa	25	2 50
69.*Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	11	...
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	7	...
71. Englewood, Ill.	97	14 00
72. Rochester, N. Y.	273	28 25
73. Leavenworth, Kan.	30	...
74. Pensacola, Fla.	73	14 70
75. Eau Claire, Wis.	...	...
76. New Orleans, La.	22	2 30
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	11	2 20
78. Troy, N. Y.	187	...
79. Alton, Ill.	12	1 10
80. Hastings, Mich.	25	2 50
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	...	...
82. Haverhill, Mass.	87	8 80
83. Halifax, N. S.	93	11 55
84.*Akron, O.	103	11 00
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	36	6 20
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	39	40 00
87. St. Paul, Minn.	226	24 35
88. Town of Lake	95	9 00
89. Mobile, Ala.	85	17 10
90. Evansville, Ind.	75	8 60
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	66	8 81
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	...
93. Worcester, Mass.	117	12 60
94. Providence, R. I.	81	...
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	25	2 40
96. Springfield, Mass.	72	14 40
97.*New Britain, Conn.	55	5 50
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	1 60
99.*Cohoes, N. Y.	19	7 80
100. Muskegon, Mich.	25	2 60
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	21	2 10
102. Springfield, Mo.	...	5 20
103. Chanute, Kan.	19	1 00
104. Dayton, O.	55	5 30
105. Springfield, O.	...	...
106. Thomasville, Ga.	...	...
107. Sandusky, O.	24	14
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	11	2 30
109. Galveston, Tex.	122	...
110. Owosso, Mich.	26	2 60
111. Lawrence, Mass.	88	8 80
112. Lynn, Mass.	113	12 60
113. Parsons, Kans.	12	...
114. Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	...	...
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	34	3 50
116. Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	...	...
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	...
118. Manchester, N. H.	73	14 50
119. Newark, N. J.	582	61 50
120. Ansonia, Conn.	26	5 20
121. Danbury, Conn.	151	27 10
122. Germantown, Pa.	70	7 00
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	...
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	81	8 60
125. Utica, N. Y.	12	2 30
126.*New Haven, Conn.	365	...
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	58	...
128. St. Thomas, Can.	43	4 30
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	80	11 80
130. Brockton, Mass.	87	11 20
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	66	13 00
132. Richmond, Va.	124	12 90
133. Beverly, Mass.	...	2 40
134. Brunswick, Ga.	2	50
135. Chelsea, Mass.	27	3 60
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	49	5 10
137. Norwich, Conn.	87	17 10
138. Cambridge, Mass.	228	25 60
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	63	6 20
140.*Salem, Mass.	41	12 30
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	1 80
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	235	23 80
143. Canton, O.	114	15 35
144. Garden City, Kan.	...	...
145.*Pawtucket, R. I.	80	8 00
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	72	15 15
147. Sioux City, Iowa	122	11 00
148. Lincoln, Neb.	17	1 75
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	3	...
150. Augusta, Ga.	73	7 60
151.*Ottawa, Can.	26	...
152. Malden, Mass.	20	2 40
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	85	8 00
154. Marlboro, Mass.	11	2 80
155. Plainfield, N. J.	79	8 40
156. Creston, Iowa	19	1 90
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	193	23 20
158. Topeka, Kan.	50	4 80
159. Armourdale, Kan.	32	8 90
160. Kansas City, Mo.	172	24 45
161. Belleville, Can.	38	3 95
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	157	13 70
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	112	12 35
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	146	25 60
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	93	9 90
166. Rock Island, Ill.	24	2 35
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	83	8 90
168.*Salem, O.	13	...
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	70	7 05
170. Montgomery, Ala.	21	5 20
171. Youngstown, O.	96	8 25
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	135	8 50
173. Lewiston, Me.	24	2 80
174. Hudson, Mich.	...	...
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	11	1 10
176. Newport, R. I.	55	5 80
177.*McKeesport, Pa.	98	10 80
178. New London, Conn.	41	3 90
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	5 45
180. Braddock, Pa.	68	5 80
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	203	16 90
182. San Diego, Cal.	320	26 40
183.*Boston, Mass.	19	17 85
184. Boston, Mass.	13	...
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	16	...
186. Steubenville, O.	43	4 30
187. Vincennes, Ind.	...	3 80
188.*Findlay, O.	32	6 20
189. Quincy, Ill.	67	8 10
190. Washington, D. C.	26	4 90
191. York, Pa.	61	6 10
192. Natick, Mass.	17	1 70
193. N. Adams	13	5 00
194. London, Can.	74	...
195. Pasadena, Cal.	130	14 75
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	18	2 70
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	19	...
198. Dallas, Tex.	58	7 10
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	113	...
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	1 70
201.*Paducah, Ky.	73	...
202. Fostoria, O.	32	4 12
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	39	3 70
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	69	6 50
205. Johnstown, Pa.	28	2 50
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	8	...
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	1 85
208. Lancaster, Pa.	69	7 40
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	233	22 60
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	1 60
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	146	19 60
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	37	3 70
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	67	...
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	84	10 10
215. Menomonee, Mich.	17	1 50
216. Waltham, Mass.	59	5 9
217.*Covington, Ky.	17	5 45
218.*E. Boston, Mass.	39	6 40
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	235	22 80
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	20	...
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22	...
222.*Westfield, Mass.	5	...
223. Jacksonville, Fla.	23	4 65
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	30	...
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	49	12 40
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	79	9 40
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	142	1 25
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	95	9 80
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	39	...
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	133	9 80
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	23	...
232. Key West, Fla.	22	14
233. Waverly, N. Y.	24	2 20
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	69	3 50
235. Riverside, Cal.	42	5 40
236. Pottstown, Pa.	35	7 00
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	48	5 85
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	109	10 90
239. Phila., Pa.	139	9 10
240.*Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	95	...
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	670	65 10
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	57	2 40
243.*Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	47	...
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	239	54 10
245. Peoria, Ill.	106	10 20
246.*Beaver Falls, Pa.	27	...
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	66	8 95
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	32	...
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	27	5 25
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	37	2 50
251. Rondout, N. Y.	19	1 80
252. West Troy, N. Y.	16	5 15
253. Orange, N. J.	31	6 85
254. Anniston, Ala.	10	...
255. Hannibal, Mo.	7	15
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	67	...
257. St. Louis, Mo.	13	50
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	21	6 70
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	91	18 85
260. Clarinda, Iowa	17	3 60
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	11	3 65
262. Ballston, N. Y.	9	3 15
263. Kansas City, Kansas	25	3 00
264. Atchison, Kansas	22	4 35
265. Defiance, Ohio	10	...
266. Williamsport, Pa.	59	...
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	7	...
268. Sharon, Pa.	17	6 75
269. Lowell, Mass.	24	6 50
270. Middletown, Ohio	22	4 10
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	41	...
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	9	...
273. Yonkers, N. Y	16	...
274. Albany, N. Y	13	6 50
275. Newton, Mass	11	18 50
276. Tarentum, Pa	21	10 75
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	15	5 00
278. Manistee, Mich	36	9 90
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	9	5 00
280. Brantford, Can.	12	6 10
281. Nashville, Tenn	17	5 00
282. Santa Anna, Cal	46	9 00
283. Little Falls, N. Y	8	5 00
284. Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	7	5 00
285. Norfolk, Va	13	8 75
286. Savannah, Ga.	16	6 00
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	11	5 00
288. Homestead, Pa.	26	5 00
289. Monrovia, Cal	31	10 00
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (German)	15	5 00
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	17	...
292. Little Rock, Ark	7	8 00
293. Santa Monica, Cal	15	8 25
Total	23 685	$2690 97

**No Report from F. S.*

FESTIVE DAYS.

Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., will hold its second annual picnic at Gardner's Park, Kensington, Ill., Saturday, August 16. Tickets, fifty cents. Athletic sports, games, and dancing will constitute the chief amusements. Union 25, Toledo, O., will picnic on August 4, and have a grand ball in the evening. Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., expects a grand time at its picnic, July 10th. Union 270, Middletown, O., celebrated July 4th by a fine procession and picnic. Union 33, Boston, Mass., will hold a summer festival at Centennial Grove, September 5th.

THE WOODEN PARTS of tools, such as the stock of planes and handles of chisels are often made to have a nice appearance by French polishing; but this adds nothing to their durability. A much better plan is to let them soak in linseed oil for a week, and rub with a new cloth for a few minutes every day for a week or two. This produces a beautiful surface, and at the same time exerts a solidifying and preservative action on the wood.—*Ex.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—May, 1887.

On hand, April 30, 1887	$2379 18
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2690 97
" Subscribers	1 80
" Advertisers	10 00
1 Pin	25
Total	$5081 99

EXPENSES—May, 1887.

For Printing, etc.	$321 79
" Office, Traveling, etc.	457 74
" Loan to Cincinnati Strike	500 00
Benefits 219-227 inclusive	750 00
Balance on Hand (May 31, 1887)	3052 37
Total	$5081 90

DETAILED EXPENSES—May, 1887.

Printing 2000 Stamped Envelopes	2 50
" 1000 Plain Business Envelopes	2 50
" 1000 Travelling Cards	2 50
" 1000 Withdrawal Cards	2 50
" 3000 Membership Cards	5 50
" 4000 Applications for Membership	6 00
" 4000 Note Heads	10 00
" 5000 English Constitutions	60 00
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 3 Ledgers (300 pp.)	4 65
" 3 Ledgers (100 pp.)	2 34
" 20 Ledgers (200 pp.)	22 40
" 1000 Extra Copies of "The Carpenter," May Issue	5 00
" 22,000 Copies of "The Carpenter," June Issue	155 00
" Paper, Wrapping, and Mailing "The Carpenter," Issues of April, May, and June	17 25
" Electrotyping	20 65
Mailing May "Carpenter"	74
Wagon Hire for May Journal	80
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	14 52
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	44 25
Salary for May	125 00
Assistance in General Office	60 00
Services of E. B. and G. T. for May	29 00
Office Rent for May	15 00
34 Telegrams in May	11 38
1000 Stamped Envelopes	21 60
E J. Lake, for Organizing	17 50
C. S Kimball, "	5 80
J. G. Clinkard, "	2 60
R. J. Miller, "	4 50
Royal Porter, "	10 00
Expenses of G. S. Visiting Trenton	2 50
Expenses G. S. Visiting New Haven, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Binghampton	41 43
Expenses of G. S. Visiting Hartford, May 23	12 60
German Translating for Journal	2 00
Premium on Bond of G. S.	30 00
Recording Bonds of G. T.	1 12
Loan to Union 2 and 209, of Cincinnati	500 00
Telegraph Charges on Above	5 40
Benefit No. 219, Wm. W. Barrett	200 00
" 220, Mrs. Adelaide Van Ness	25 00
" 221, Mrs. A. J. Burris	25 00
" 222, Mrs. E Kelly	25 00
" 223, W. W. Wilson	25 00
" 224, Mrs. Bridget Connolly	50 00
" 225, Charles Floyd	200 00
" 226, Charles R. Morson	100 00
" 227, Edgar Dilts	100 00
Total	$2029 53

WHY WENDELL PHILLIPS WAS INTERESTED IN THE LABOR QUESTION.

The following is an abstract from one of his lectures:

"Let me tell you why I am interested in the labor question. Not simply because of the long hours of labor; not simply because of the specific oppression of a class. I sympathize with the sufferers in Europe, I am ready to fight on their side. But I look upon Christendom with its three hundred millions of people, and I see that out of this number of people one hundred millions never have enough to eat. Physiologists tell us that this body of ours, unless properly fed, properly developed, fed with rich blood and carefully nourished, does no justice to the brain. You cannot make a bright, good man with a starved body, and so this one-third of the inhabitants of Christendom, who have never had food enough, can never be what they should be. Now, I say that the social civilization which condemns every third man to be below the average in the nourishment God prepared for him, did not come from above, it came from below; and the sooner it goes down the better. Come over on this side of the ocean; you will find forty millions of people; and I suppose they are in the highest state of civilization. And yet it is not too much to say that out of forty millions, at least ten millions who get up in the morning and go to bed at night, spend all the day in the mere effort to get bread to live. They have not elasticity enough in mind or body to do anything in the way of intellectual or moral progress. I take a man, for instance, in one of the manufacturing valleys of Connecticut. If you get into the cars there at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, as I have done, you will find, getting in at every little station, a score or more of laboring men and women, with their dinner in a pail; and they get out at some factory that is already lighted up. Go down the same valley about 7:30 in the evening and you will again see them going home. They must get up at 5:30; they are at work until nigh upon 8 o'clock. There is a good, solid fourteen hours. Now, there will be a strong, substantial man, like Corbett, for instance, who will sit up nights studying, and who will be a scholar at last, among them perhaps, but he is an expert. The average man, nine of ten, when he gets home at night, does not care to read an article from the *North American*, or a long speech from Charles Sumner. If he can't have a good story and a warm supper, and a glass of grog, perhaps, he goes off to bed. Now, I say that the civilization that has produced this state of things in nearly the hundredth year of the American republic did not come from above."

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1887.

WHEREVER a strike of carpenters has been lost this season, it has been where they have given long-time notices in advance to the employing builders, and thereby prepared the latter to oppose the men.

CARPENTERS' STRIKES are still going on in Toronto, Canada; Omaha, Neb.; St. Paul, Minn., and Albany, N. Y.; also the lockout in Chicago is still pending. Don't go near any of those cities until all trouble is settled.

THE UNITED ORDER have followed the isolated plan long enough, and we say now, openly, that all the machinations and ingenuity of a few members of the U. O. can not much longer hold back the swelling tide in favor of a complete unification of *all* the carpenters' organizations in America.

NEGOTIATION, Conciliation, and Arbitration is the rule of action of our Brotherhood in dealing with employers. We first endeavor to negotiate with them; if this fails, then we endeavor to conciliate them; should both fail, then we resort to arbitration. Unlike some other organizations, we do not cry out arbitration first, and then wind up with conciliation, negotiation, and submission.

EVEN IN SCOTLAND the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of that country are desirous of having a mutual interchange of cards with our Brotherhood. But the United Order of Carpenters of New York, who have been asked to unite with us, decline to do so; and when requested to interchange cards with us, have only replied by striking against our members whenever they come to New York. Perhaps we may be justified in adopting a policy of rigid retaliation. Then we will see "who is hurt!"

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters now numbers 306 local unions and 41,000 members. This is a very encouraging showing for a society less than six years old. On August 12th, 1881 we started with 12 local unions and 2,042 members. Then the sceptics and croakers laughed at us, and they told us we "could never get the carpenters to stick." Well, we have at least demonstrated the fact that with the glue of union to hold them together, we have got a good many thousand "to stick," until today we can modestly say we are the strongest body of trades unionists, numerically, in America.

AGAIN LET US CAUTION the local unions of the Brotherhood to heed no letters of appeals or circulars coming to them asking aid in support of strikes. Whenever a strike or lockout occurs, and the action of the local union is approved, the necessary financial aid will be furnished from our Protective Fund. All circulars asking for financial aid, not bearing on their face the sanction of the General Executive Board, and the signature of P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, should not be noticed. Several of such circulars have recently caused a number of local unions to make some very unwise donations.

EIGHT NEW UNIONS.

During the month of June the following charters were granted to new local unions: 299, Scottdale, Pa.; 300, San Buena Ventura, Cal.; 301, Newburgh, N. Y.; 302, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; 303, Ontario, Cal.; 304, San Francisco, Cal. (German); 305, Milwaukee, Wis.; 306, Philadelphia, Pa. (Southern District).

ANARCHIST "MASTERS."

"MASTER" BUILDERS.—(To the public.) We want Individual Liberty to buy where we please, to hire whom we please, and to get men as cheap as we please. No union shall dictate whom we shall hire or what we shall do.

"MASTER" BUILDERS.—(To material men.) Don't sell any material to any one unless *he* is a member of our organization, for if you do, we will see to it that none of our members will ever deal with you.

"MASTER" BUILDERS.—(To each other.) Let us maintain our association as "masters," and we can then crush out all small contractors, and have complete control of all the building interests. We can provoke strikes and lockouts, annoy all the smaller builders, and prevent material men from selling to any one but us. We can dictate terms to the men, and in order to be their "masters," we must make them our *slaves*.

The above monologue only half describes the ranting mania of the Anarchist "masters," who with Agitator Sayward and Firebrand Prussing at their head, are marching up and down this broad country, asking for some one "to tread on the tails of their coats."

This idea of Individual Liberty is the doctrine of all pronounced Anarchists, and the recent fulmination of W. H. Sayward would discredit all the mutterings of any full fledged Anarchist, even John Most, himself could not be any louder or more vehement in his Anarchistic Individual Liberty sentiment, than is Mr. Sayward. There is only this difference between John Most and Sayward, Most would use dynamite and armed force to destroy all who oppose him, while Mr. Sayward, who is a Harvard graduate, is more "genteel," he would use the refined means of the lockout and the blacklist. John Most would exterminate his enemies at once by brute force, and save them from prolonged torture. Sayward, with the air of a man of "cultyah," would slowly starve the workmen and bring them into submission by throwing them out of work.

Inhuman John Most! Genteel, cultured Sayward!

STAY AWAY FROM ALBANY, N. Y.

There are several shop strikes in that city on account of some few of the contractors refusing to pay full pay for eight hours on Saturdays. The employers association have a forfeit of $250 for any one of their members who breaks their rules.

SEND US NAMES.

The annual report (will be published next month), shows 129 new local unions have been chartered by our Brotherhood during the past year. With a large degree of modest pride, we can safely say no other distinctive trade organization can show any like record of growth and progress the past year. And it is, no doubt, a matter of exultation to all our members.

Surely the past year has been one of glorious work, and the ensuing year must witness even redoubled efforts, for we have set our minds upon organizing every city and town, wherever there are enough carpenters to form a local union.

The General Secretary can be greatly assisted in this task, if each travelling member when on the road will do all in his power to form a local union in each town or city wherever he goes. If he needs any documents or constitutions, he can get them freely from the General Secretary. If he can do no more, he can, at least, gather up the names and addresses of carpenters and send them to the General Secretary, and the G. S. will send them all the necessary documents.

Each member who reads this perhaps knows of some one or more carpenters in another city or town, and if the addresses and names of such persons are put on a postal card and sent to this office, the matter will be attended to, and a union may be organized.

It is only by an extensive system of correspondence, as above noted, that the General Secretary has been enabled to push the work of organization to the extent it has now reached. And in this effort he has had the able assistance of such hard workers as General President Shields, First General Vice-President B. Nelligan, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Second Vice-President John J. Maguire, of Philadelphia; J. G. Clinkard and Lew Davidson, of Boston; E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y.; R. J. Miller, Amsterdam, N. Y.; G. W. Mulford, Newark, N.J.; D. K. Grant and T. W. Bunting, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich.; E. H. Knight, Savannah, Ga., and W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill. These brothers are notably worthy of mention in having organized several new unions.

Speed on the good work!

A FEW POINTERS.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has "come to stay"! And the best proof that we are on a firm basis and destined to withstand the shocks and blasts of time, is the very fact that wherever any union has ever seceded from us, and there have been very few, they invariably returned again to the fold, fully convinced, after all, that the Brotherhood is the best carpenters' organization in America.

Another thing very important to know, is this fact, that recently, within the past six months, fourteen local assemblies of carpenters in the Knights of Labor, have disbanded, and their members joined us in a body. Then there are members of the United Order of Carpenters, in New York and Brooklyn, who are joining our Brotherhood, and, when once in it, become the most ardent and enthusiastic of our members. And they generally express surprise that the United Order, which is a district body, confined to a small section of the country, should not at once affiliate with us. However, we can safely say that the tide is drifting that way.

The other evening we attended a meeting to form Union 306, of Philadelphia. The men present were mainly former members of the B. who had withdrawn and formed an independent local union, known here as "The Protectives." Their idea was low dues and no benefits, only a union for merely protective trade purposes, and they worked on that isolated plan for fully two years. But after giving it a fair trial, the bulk of the members concluded to drop it, and favored amalgamation with the B. A certain element objected—the result was the withdrawal of the bulk of the members and the formation of Union 306.

THE WORD "MASTER."

The *Granite Cutters' Journal* very properly denounces the growing prevalence in this country of the use, or rather misuse, of the word "master." It says:

> Some who use the term are very severe in denouncing foreigners and the introduction of foreign customs into the country, yet they have not the least hesitation in introducing the word "master" into trade matters, and promulgate their edicts with the high-sounding "master builders," "master carpenters," "master painters," "master plumbers," etc., attached. This is carrying Anglo-manialsm to the extreme.

We heartily concur in all this, and, to be consistent, would suggest that at the next General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, to be held next October, at Minneapolis, the titles of General "Master" Workman and "Master" Workman be dropped, and some democratic distinction be substituted.—*N. J. Unionist.*

Carpenters over 60 years of age cannot be admitted to membership in the Brotherhood, unless they waive all claims to General Benefits. Then they can be admitted as Honorary Members. This is the law of the Brotherhood.

TWO FACTS CONTRASTED.

In the official journal of the Knights of Labor, T. V. Powderly is authority for the statement that in the nine years since the existence of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, the total receipts of that order were $500,725, which, on the calculation of the one million members claimed to be in the order, would be about 50 cents per member for the whole nine years.

The financial report of the Cigarmakers' International Union for 1886, just completed, shows the total receipts for that organization for 1886, were $418,258.27 with 24,672 members in good standing or $18 per year for each member, which is thirty-six times as much as was contributed by each Knight.

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

As promised in our circular of June 25th, 1887, we here give a full report of all moneys received at the General Office, from the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, up to date of July 14th, 1887:

No of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.
247	$6 75	153	30 45
38	20 00	251	2 95
164	41 85	51	5 25
207	3 65	213	13 30
69	3 00	12	14 55
190	8 55	48	8 25
233	5 35	85	5 05
250	4 55	30	144 50
169	24 50	219	75 75
294	45	16	8 75
79	2 30	11	87 65
29	49 15	77	3 65
154	10 05	260	2 55
125	3 55	128	11 80
261	1 60	157	63 15
131	22 20	1	58 70
33	284 25	245	18 20
202	8 60	155	26 85
63	4 70	227	29 90
275	9 20	20	64 00
203	11 80	274	1 45
103	5 70	46	3 10
208	23 50	270	2 15
137	25 00	45	5 75
13	39 00	52	40 00
176	17 80	288	2 70
59	22 50	121	43 63
205	7 30	171	25 45
53	5 85	17	9 55
130	28 30	67	2 75
117	9 15	14	5 25
272	1 30	252	2 45
215	5 55	283	1 05
111	15 00	276	2 40
115	11 75	264	4 70
236	7 85	36	5 90
158	17 45	228	27 95
94	82 55	193	1 45
234	16 85	277	1 45
210	5 05	266	6 00
254	2 65	68	9 75
19	12 90	95	9 85
161	8 10	101	5 85
258	4 55	143	33 15
3	13 95	15	8 40
177	29 00	225	11 45
139	17 30	129	28 50
165	33 45	8	182 35
268	4 20	23	49 10
204	18 40	90	20 00
97	19 25	35	9 80
180	18 60	84	31 08
185	1 60	200	5 95
173	9 30	41	8 15
163	30 55	167	25 10
89	30 95		
135	11 95	Sum Total,	$2,349 06

A BUSY SEASON.

In spite of the great controversy in the building trades of Chicago, the condition of that industry is far in advance of last year, and a busy season is looked for. *Bradstreet's* estimates that the approximate value of buildings constructed in thirty-five cities in the first five months of this year was $103,081,750, compared with $84,946,293 in the same time last year, an increase of 22 per cent. Of thirty-five cities only eight show a decrease in the value of new buildings compared with last year.

THE WOOD-WORKER OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

There is no branch of mechanical labor that has been more completely revolutionized by the progressive inventions in machinery than working in wood. Twenty-five years ago wood working was an art that required years of practical experience and study to reach a moderate perfection. The kit of the carpenter, cabinet, or furniture maker was a formidable one. It included all the tools for dressing the rough boards, planing, smoothing, re-sawing, grooving, tonguing, moulding, beading, etc., and these were all driven by hand, and not only required physical strength and endurance, but skill and practical experience. Every distinct operation required a special tool. Every variation of style, size, or character of moulding or beading had its distinctive planer. The carpenter's bench meant patient, careful, continuous hard work, and the plain and ornamental finishing of a house, especially, if of elaborate character, was a good season's job for the carpenter and joiner and his force of workmen. We remember easily when all the window sashes were made by hand labor, the mortising all done by chisel and mallet. And the same with doors. In those days a "paneled door" was something to speak of.

To-day the wood-worker, the real carpenter and joiner, is a machine of iron and steel, driven by steam, that only needs to be "tended" by a boy of ordinary capacity, to turn out in a few hours all the furnishing and finishing of a dwelling of the most pretentious character. The carpenter and joiner has all these things finished to his hand, and his work consists in putting them in place. He hardly handles or sees a board in the "rough" in the entire practice of his trade. The planing mill does its work, and his flooring comes to him tongued and grooved and ready to put down. His sash, doors, and blinds are all complete and ready to put in place, and the elaborate mouldings are received in the same condition, and only need to be fitted and put in place.

Formerly the mouldings for looking-glasses and picture frames were all made by hand at the carpenter's bench, and required both skill and hard labor. To-day they are all made by machinery, and turned out by the carload, with a speed that to our fathers would have seemed like magic.—*American Wood-Worker.*

NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS.

American Flint Glass Workers met July 11, Atlantic City, N. J. A large number of delegates attended.—The International Typographical Union met early in June, in Buffalo, N. Y., in their Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, 162 delegates present, representing 266 local unions and 25,000 members. They resolved to remain with the American Federation of Labor, and decided to enforce the nine-hour rule after November 1, 1887, except on morning and and evening papers, in the latter the rule is to be six hours continuous composition to constitute a day's work.—While the printers were in session, the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers met in convention at Pittsburgh. The Iron Workers decided to join the American Federation of Labor, and adopted a rule which bars out all Amalgamated men from joining the Knights of Labor.—The Coal Miners' and Mine Laborers' National Federation will meet in convention, in Indianapolis, Ind., September 6th. This body is connected with the American Federation of Labor.—The Horseshoers met at Buffalo in national convention, at the end of May, and refused to affiliate with the Knights of Labor as a body.—On July 2-5, the Textile Workers' National Progressive Union met in this city, and among other things decided to join the American Federation of Labor.—National Association of Stationary Engineers will meet in Cincinnati, O., September 5th.—On August 14th, the Tailors' National Progressive Union will hold its convention in this city.—Plasters' National Union met in St. Louis, June 14th.—The Shoe Workers formed a National Assembly at Brockton, Mass., and the Machinery Constructors' met in this city and established a national body.—The Green Glass Blowers Eastern League (Trades Union) met at Cape May, N. J., July 11, and the Western League (K. of L.) met at Huntingdon, Pa., at same date.—The second annual convention of Railroad Switchmen will be held September 19, at Indianapolis, Ind.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SCAB CARPENTERS AND RENEGADES FROM A BOSS.

[A circular containing the following was picked up on the street the other day:]

Beloved Scabs:—I am glad to know you are with us, *i. e.*, that you favor the combination of your employers. We are organized for the purpose of saving men like you from yourselves. We will protect you from tyranny of the trades unions. We will restore you your ten-hour day as soon as we can crush out (and with your aid we will soon accomplish our object) those societies which are continually clamoring for what they foolishly call workingmen's rights. We are glad that you know your rights as freemen. These labor organizations would deprive you of your individual liberty, to choose for yourselves. What right have these organizations to compel you to pay dues to support Walking Delegates in idleness? We are pleased to know that you have taken a stand against such extortions. We are with you all the time. There is no telling to what condition we all may be reduced if this labor agitation is kept up. If it is not sat down upon, capital will build no more houses, and then we'd all be in a nice box, wouldn't we? We learn with much satisfaction that quite a number of carpenters have been suspended for non-payment of dues: Sensible men are they! We are gratified to know that in Baltimore, at least, there is no such thing as moral sympathy among the building trades. Why should the painters on a job quit work because the tin-roofers on the building are scabs? To do so has a tendency to strengthen organized labor upon the whole, and that is what you and I don't want. If you are willing to work for starvation wages, who shall attempt to prevent you? Your skill and labor is your own, and you should be let alone, too. We will reduce wages as soon as we have broken up these labor organizations, that want to put a price on labor. They should be content to take what we offer. The time is coming, if you scabs do your duty to us and yourselves, when there will be perfect harmony in the building trades, no strikes then, you know. You may all work then on the go-as-you-please plan, every one for himself, as it were. No one will be called a "scab" when we all get there. And we will get there if you will persuade those organized fellows that the Knights of Labor and trade unions are no good. The good old days of piece-work, long hours, and low wages will then have been restored, and strikes, lockouts and all that sort of rubbish be heard of no more. To the suspended members of the carpenters' organizations, I would say that we are ready to reduce wages and go back to the ten-hour system as soon as you are able to burst up those nonsensical labor societies. You can aid us, if you will, and you are certainly pursuing the right course in refusing to pay your dues and pronouncing the organization N.G. Keep up the good work, scabs and renegades, for we are with you—until you have succeeded in wiping out the last vestige of an organization in your trade, and then—you will be able to take care of yourselves.—*Baltimore Free Press.*

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00 per day.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brisk; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Good; $2 to $2.50. Crowded.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1 75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2 50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2 40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2 50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Busy; $2. 25 to $2 50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Good; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Fair; $2 to $2 50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Good; $2 25 to $2.50.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75.
SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet, $2.50 to $3.00.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3.00.
MONROVIA.—Fair; $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3.
POMONA.—Fair; $3.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—$2.75 to $3.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Busy; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked: $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded: $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Improving $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 35c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to 3. 8 hours.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Mid.; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good, $1.75 to $2.50.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good: $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PIQUA.—Very good; $1.50 to $2.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNAN, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2.25.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Flat; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Moderate; $1.75 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

JUNE 11.—Charters granted: Milwaukee, Wis. (North Side); Chicago, Ill. (German); Piqua, Ohio; St. Joseph, Mo.; Williamsburgh. N. Y.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Pomona, Cal.

Bill of Wm. Bald of $4, for organizing Niagara Falls, ordered paid.

Com. and bond Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, O. received, agreeing to pay loan of $500, granted by E. B., same to be paid within 60 days.

Charges from W. F Abrams, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., against A. R. Henderson, Union, 59, Detroit, Mich. Laid over.

Com. Union 245, Peoria, Ill., in regard to introduction of carpentry in Public Schools, announce intention to select teacher for the same from Union 245. E. B. decided they are in favor of technical education, and consequently are not opposed to the project.

Com. Union 126, New Haven, Conn., informing E. B. they are now in sixth week of lockout, and desire financial aid. This union secured nine hours last year, and the employers have broken their agreement, and locked out the men. The movement of Union 126 consequently merited support. E. B. decided to forward $500 from Gen. Fund, for relief of Union 126, and an assessment was levied upon the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, made payable to the General Treasurer, to replace the $500.

Resolved, A member of the E. B, be sent to New Haven to supervise distribution of the $500, and investigate the situation; Bro. John Gillespie was unanimously chosen, and received instr uctions. An appropriation of $25.00 was drawn for his expenses.

Com. from Building Trades' Council, of Chicago, for a National Convention of Building Trades. Laid over until next meeting.

Com. from H. B. Martin, Chairman Committee Union 119, Newark, N. J., in case of W. T. R. Waldrip, objecting to giving Waldrip a new trial. E. B. reaffirmed their decision, and hold that no member can be expelled without the legal trial required by the Constitution.

Appeal: Enoch England, Union 119, Newark, N. J.; E. B. decided he should have a due trial, and that the penalty of expulsion for his offence is in excess of the law.

JUNE 16.—Charters granted: Scottdale, Pa.; San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Com. B. Nelligan, First Vice-President, asking information in regard to organizing some new unions in Central California. Bill $15.15 for organizing Monrovia and Pomona, ordered paid.

Bill of General President Shields for $4, for visiting Lowell and other unions, ordered paid.

Com. Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., requesting that an order of $16.20 be drawn to pay balance due on Conrad Runge claim. Bill ordered paid.

Bill from J. F. Gillespie, member of E. B., for expenses of visit to investigate New Haven strike, $14.50. Ordered paid. Bro. Gillespie made a complete report, showing the strike was closed and the men got the nine hours, and will retain it. The only matter unsettled is the employers' refusal to sign any agreement with the union. The report was received and ordered filed. In view of the condition of Union 126 and its bad financial shape, on account of the four weeks' strike, the E. B. decided that the capita tax for March, April, and May, also all bills due by Union 126 up to June 1, 1887, be remitted.

Com. Union 28, Chicago, Ill., asking financial aid to help them in their present lockout, as they need it to fight the combination of the master builders. E. B. instructed the G. S. to call for all the Protective Fund now on hand in the local unions, and that the G. S. issue a circular for the purpose, and that all money from the Protective Fund be sent to the G. S., payable to the G. T.

Com. Union 33, Boston, and 190, Washington, D. C., offering financial aid to help Chicago Union. Ordered filed.

Circular from Chicago, calling for a National Convention of building trades. Call approved, and committee of five was appointed to represent the Brotherhood at said convention. The delegates are instructed that the Brotherhood will not be bound by the action of said convention, unless the proceedings are ratified by our local unions. The delegates appointed are: W. H. Kliver, Herman Schirmer, Alf. A. Campbell, and J. H. McCune, all of Chicago, Ill., and Chas. Armstrong, Hyde Park, Ill.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., asking extension of time for payment of note to 90 days instead of 60. Received and filed.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, reporting the bosses propose to return to ten hours, and that a few shops have resumed work on the ten-hours system. E. B. ordered that Union 2 select one of these shops, and order the men out. E. B. decided to donate $150 per week to support such a movement, provided the Cincinnati unions raise $100 per week, and all expenses of such strike, if less than $250 per week, shall be paid at rate of 60 per cent. from the B., and 40 per cent. from the Cincinnati unions.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, Canada, asked sanction for its strike for an advance in wages. E. B. decided to sanction the movement, and to render financial aid in case Union 27 holds out two weeks longer, as then we will be in position to sustain the strike.

Appeal: J. H. Stratton, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. B. decided Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., shall readmit Bro. Stratton, and provide him with a transfer card to Brooklyn, or show cause for not doing so.

Com. Union 130, Brockton, Mass., asking if one of their members, who is a city fireman, would be entitled to benefits. E. B. decided he could not be in benefit, as the occupation was hazardous and not in compliance with last clause of Art. 14, Sec. 3.

Com. Union 36, Oakland, Cal., in regard to Stephens case, stating they are unable to furnish further evidence. Laid over.

Com. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., reporting a mass of claims from Union 22. Laid over.

On motion, $75.00 was appropriated to organize unions in California, and the G. S. was instructed to write Bro. Nelligan to take charge of the matter.

Com. Union 190, Washington, D. C., stating that the Knights of Labor are going around to employers asking for the discharge of Brotherhood men, and requesting them to employ none but K. of L. G. S. instructed to secure further definite information and to write to T. V. Powderly in regard to it.

Com. Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., regarding action of Amalgamated Carpenters in New York and Brooklyn in refusing to recognize our cards, enumerating several cases where they have struck against our members. G. S. instructed to communicate with the Amalgamated in regard to the subject

JUNE 18.—Charters granted: Newburgh, N. Y.

Claims approved: Chas. V. Anderson, South Chicago: Ill.; Ira J. Wood, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Aida Sutherland, Paducah, Ky.; John Leonard, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. W. Dunn, Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Smith, Masillon, Ohio.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Catherine Murphy, Lynn, Mass. (Bro. Murphy was not six months continuously a member in good standing); Jacob Snyder, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa (disability claim disapproved, lacked five days of being one year a member); Mrs. Catherine Busby, Minneapolis, Minn. (the husband lacked one day of being six months a member).

Claims laid over: Jas. W. Jaquitte, Henry Burton, Mrs. Mary O'Connell, Mrs. Honora O'Connor, all of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal. There being so many deaths recently in Union 22, the E. B. deem it advisable to investigate the matter thoroughly, and laid over the claims.

Claims referred back: Mrs. S. M. Spenser, Gloversville; N. Y. and Gottlieb Winkler, Union 209, Cincinnati, O.

JUNE 22.—Com. Union 27, Toronto, Canada, reporting progress of strike. Received and filed.

Com. Union 126, New Haven, Conn., in regard to their strike which is closed. Received and filed.

Com. Union 288, Homestead, Pa., inquiring what should be done with carpenters working in a large steel works, the men work 10 hours per day, while outside carpenters work only nine. The E. B. decided that in view of the fact that these men are not working at house building and do not compete with outside hands, that they be permitted to work ten hours for the present.

Com. Union 28, Chicago, Ill., reporting 1000 men locked out, and asking financial aid. Action having been taken at previous meeting, com. received and filed.

Com. Union 201, Paducah, Ky., asking aid of E. B., to sustain a local strike of a few carpenters in that city. E. B. decided that inasmuch as the sanction of the E. B. was not obtained prior to going on strike, that therefore no financial aid can be given.

Com. T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor, stating he would have an investigation of the action of the K. of L. of Washington against Union 190. Filed.

Com. Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., returning $50 to balance the $50 illegally paid on the Yearly claim on misrepresentation as to Yearly's good standing. Union 95 refunds the money under protest. Protest filed and Union 95 reinstated.

Claims approved: Henry Conley, Union 33, Boston, Mass.; Thos. G. Cooper, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Fuller, Union 89, Mobile, Ala.; Jos. B. Fredericks, Union 119, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Amelia Oelschlager, Union 119, Newark, N. J.; Clarence J. Gildersleeve, Jackson, Mich.

Claims disapproved: Anthony Baldauf, Union 31, Trenton, N. J. Deceased was sick 22 months, and while sick and at the age of 67, he was reinstated after being six months in arrears.

Claims laid over for investigation: Mrs. Sarah A. Bagg, Muskegon, Mich. (to get clear abstract from ledger, with exact date of each payment); Jas. Ryan, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. (to ascertain duration of disease); Wm. G. Lewis, Columbus, O., disability benefit (to get fuller particulars); Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Gloversville, N. Y.; died af cancer (to ascertain duration of disease); Henry F. Schubert, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., suicide (to ascertain how long his brain was affected).

June 28, Charter granted: Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

Com. G. W. Mulford, Newark, N. J., asking if a local union can be started in Newark, composed of sash and blind makers. E. B. decided that such union could be organized and admitted to B., provided, members are qualified according to Constitution.

Com. Thos. Shaw, District Sec'y Amalgamated Carpenters, on matter of mutual recognition of cards. Received and filed.

Com. Jas. Beveridge, General Sec'y Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, stating that treaty for mutual recognition of cards would be put to vote of members and report would be sent of result.

Com. Union 190, Washington, D. C., citing cases giving evidence as to where the K. of L. had been striking against or boycotting members of Union 190. Filed.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. Margaret Smith, Masillon, O., on ground the union had been 12 days in arrears to General Office.

Claim Thos. G. Cooper, Baltimore, Md., approved, with understanding that as there are two legal heirs, children of deceased, the draft for the money to pay the benefit would not be sent on until Union 29 forwarded the E. B. the necessary administration papers.

Com. Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., claiming $16.20 more is due to make up the full $100 due on the Conrad Runge claim. Ordered that $16.20 be sent Union 5.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, Canada, regarding their strike. G. S. instructed to get full particulars and to know how much money they will need. Union 27 is authorized to use its own Protective Fund.

Com. from Union 28, Chicago, asking financial aid and permission to use their own Protective Fund, also, asking if a member is entitled to benefit, who is laid off for want of work. Com. received and the latter question answered in the negative. The G. S. was instructed to notify Union 28, that no aid could be sent to Chicago until more satisfactory information was sent the E. B.

Com. A. C. Harold, Rochester, N. Y., as to a case of blacklisting. E. B. decided that legal advice should be secured, with a view to stopping such proceedings.

Com. Union 52, Charleston, S. C., regarding a member of theirs who was refused admission on a traveling card into Union 132, Richmond, Va. G. S. instructed to write to Union 132, and ascertain the reasons for such refusal.

Claims approved: J. H. Thompson, Omaha, Neb., Mrs. Mary L. Eaton, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Lucy Harwood, Toronto, Canada. In the Thompson claim, Union 58 was censured for the careless way of keeping accounts of members.

Claims referred: Mrs. Susan Marshall, Oakland, Cal. (for doctor's statement): Ed. W. Ryan, San Francisco, Cal. (for investigation of so many claims of late); Mrs. Elizabeth Specht, Quincy, Ill. (for clearer statement of dues on abstract from ledger); Henry L. Eisner, Halifax, Nova Scotia (for age, administration papers for heir, and for correct abstract); Mrs. Lydia E. Huntley, Creston, Iowa (for general information); Mrs. Ida N. Wright, Union 8, Phila. (for abstract); Wm. Dolan, Union 10, Detroit, Mich. (referred for general information); W. G. Wilmot, Union 33, Boston, Mass. (for doctor's certificate).

Claims disapproved: Robert Neff, age 20, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. (admitted when 19 years of age, requires to be of full age to be entitled to benefits); Mrs. Susan Scott (received 78 days after death); Mrs. Emma Conklin, Oshkosh, Wis. (union in arrears to G. S.).

The Auditing Committee reported having audited the accounts of the G. S. for May, and found the same correct as printed.

Report of Committee to count vote on General Circular and Federation of Trades, reported result correct as printed in June CARPENTER.

AID SENT TO CINCINNATI.

Below is a list of unions with the sums they donated in aid of the locked-out carpenters in Cincinnati:

Union 198,	Dallas, Tex.	$10 00
" 56,	Los Angeles, Cal.	50 00
" 7,	Louisville, Ky.	25 00
" 11,	Cleveland, O.	25 00
Total		$110 00

INFORMATION WANTED.

I wish to know the whereabouts of Mr. Randall, a carpenter, in Philadelphia—I believe his name is William. We want to get tidings of his brother, George A. Randall, a sailor, who used to sail out of Chicago on the lakes, but when last heard of, he was sailing on salt-water. He has not been heard from in some years. Please address,

HELEN O. SYME,
1186 Wilcox avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved May 28. Paid June 16.

No. 228.—MRS. LOUISA SMITH, aged 26 years, wife of Fred. Smith, initiated May 3, 1886, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of splenic ulcer, March 2, 1887. Papers received March 26, 1887.

No. 229.—MRS. MARY A. PARKER, aged 40 years, wife of Aaron F. Parker, initiated June 7, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of hasty consumption, April 18, 1887. Papers received May 19, 1887.

Approved June 22. Paid June 23.

No. 230.—CHAS. V. ANDERSON, aged 37 years, admitted September 22, 1886, Union 199, South Chicago, Ill., died of pneumonia, April 1, 1887. Papers received April 14, 1887.

No. 231.—MRS. SUSAN PLUMMER, aged 47 years, wife of Americus Plummer, admitted April 4, 1885, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., died of consumption, April 12, 1887. Papers received April 23, 1887.

No. 232.—AARON WASHINGTON, aged 61 years, admitted July 21, 1885, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., died of heart disease, April 15, 1887. Papers received April 2, 1887.

No. 233.—IRA J. WOOD, aged 59 years, admitted September 6, 1886, Union 195, Pasadena, Cal., died of typhoid fever, April 3, 1887. Papers received April 26, 1887.

No. 234.—JOHN LEONARD; aged 49 years, admitted March 8, 1886 Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., died of congestion of the lungs, April 21, 1887, Papers received May 18, 1887.

No. 235.—J. W. DUNN, aged 50 years, admitted March 15, 1886, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., died in Cincinnati, O., of chronic dysentery, May 7, 1887. Papers received May 20, 1887.

No. 236.—HENRY CONLEY, aged 35 years, admitted May 10, 1886, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of consumption, March 26, 1887. Papers received May 24, 1887.

No. 237.—ROBERT FULLER, aged 59 years, admitted January 22, 1886, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., died of abcess of the liver, May 9, 1887. Papers received May 25, 1887.

No. 238.—JOSEPH B. FREDERICKS, aged 40 years, admitted April 30, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of pneumonia, May 20, 1887. Papers received May 30, 1887.

No. 239.—MRS. IDA SUTHERLAND, aged 30 years, wife of R. R. Sutherland, admitted August 17, 1886, Union 201, Paducah, Ky., died April 10, 1887, of phthisis pulmonalis. Papers received May 31, 1887.

No. 240.—MRS. AMELIA OELSCHLAGER, aged 25 years, wife of John Oelschager, admitted April 9, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of puerperal fever, May 16, 1887. Papers received June 2, 1887.

No. 241.—CLARENCE J. GILDERSLEEVE, aged 35 years, admitted October 6, 1886, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., died of typhoid fever, May 15, 1887. Papers received June 3, 1887.

Approved June 28. Paid June 29.

No. 242.—J. H. THOMPSON, aged 43 years, admitted April 1, 1884, Union 58, Omaha, Neb., died of chronic bronchitis, April 20, 1887. Papers received April 27, 1887.

No. 243.—MRS. MARY A. L. EATON, aged 42 years, wife of A. J. Eaton, admitted November 23, 1885, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of puerperal fever, May 24, 1887. Papers received June 10, 1887.

No. 244.—MRS. LUCY HARWOOD, aged 49 years, wife of Wm. Harwood, admitted April 14, 1882, Union 27, Toronto, Ontario, died of chronic inflammation of the liver, June 2, 1887. Papers received June 15, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

J. D. DUNN and H. C. SOUTHERLAND, from Union 45, Shreveport, La., for fraudulent practices. All unions are warned against them.

FERGUS DICKEY and THOMAS F. GREEN, from Union 142, Pittsburg, for violating nine-hour rule.

W. J. MCMILLAN, from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for working in violation of nine-hour rule.

JOHN MARKHAM, alias Wilson, of Union 226, Santa Barbara, Cal., for drunkenness and immoral conduct, and for violating the criminal laws of the State.

W. T. BROWN, from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for violation of pledge.

JOSEPH PACKARD, from Union 78, Troy, N. Y., for conduct unbecoming a member.

CHAS. FREDERICKSON, from Union 88, Town of Lake, Ill., for violating eight-hour rule.

JAMES DAMANKE, from Union 219, Detroit, Mich., for gaining admission to membership under fraudulent representations.

HERMANN GALLAG, GUSTAV RICHTER, and CHARLES TURNOW, from Union 240, Chicago, Ill., for "scabbing."

JOS. ROBERTS, FRANK YOUNG, A. MCDONALD, J. H. SANFORTH, C. T. NASCHKE, and CHAS. DISSING, from Union 109, Galveston, Tex., for "scabbing" and working against the union.

W. T. BROWN, from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for "scabbing," by going to work on a job on strike.

J. W. WALKER, S. H. GATHRIGHT, CHAS. CROGWALL, and J. H. BARNES, of Union 182, Richmond, Va., for working 10 hours per day, in violation of union rules.

BOGUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Contractors in the following cities have recently been sending out bogus advertisements to other cities for men, while the said cities were even overstocked with men, and those same contractors themselves were not in want of men, and had no work to do. The only object in such a dodge is to flood these cities with men, or to make people believe that the contractor who advertises is doing a rushing business. These are the cities:

Newport, R. I.,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Chicago, Ill.,
Albany, N. Y.
Williamsport, Pa.

ARCHITECTS state that never before has hard wood entered into building construction as much as at the present time. Yellow pine is becoming very popular for joists and flooring. Southern yellow pine is steadily increasing in price and demand.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, J. F. Gillespie, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; Henry Cockill, Germantown, Pa.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

AKRON, O.—*E. C. Edgerton.—A. Woodring, 132 Sherman St.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.

ALBANY, N. Y.—*Geo. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St., Wendel Haus, 102 Second avenue.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—*C. L. Mohney, 41 Corry W. R. Hust, 66 Sarah St.

Union 237 (Ger.), *A. Weizman, 45 Centre St.—J. A. Ehlers, 208 East street.

ALTON, ILL.—*W. H. Wayman.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, Box 221.—Geo. H. Wells, Box 241.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Marquis D. Miller, Box 2055. *J. Ragan, Box 2047.

ANNISTON, ALA.—*H. S. Badders.—J. H. Nunnelly.

ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box 80.—*T. W. Ennis, Box 560.

ARMOURDALE, KAN.—John M. Craft,—W. E. Powell, Box 99.

ATCHISON, KAN.—*Henry Stork, 438 S. Seventh. C. Askron, 927 Division street.

ATHENS, PA.—*R. C. Childs.—C. W. Prince.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Union 136 (Col.), Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.

Union 150, W. H. Morse, 404 Taylor street.—W. J. Byrne, 1229 Broad St.

AURORA, ILL.—*D. B. Chapman, 240 W. Park Ave. A. J. Ames.

BALLSTON, N. Y.—*W. Carrigan.—W. Locklin.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomfret, Box 2317. W. E. Chinnock, 166 Kalamazoo St.

BARTOW, FLA.—*M. M. Whilden.—J. W. Follansbee.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—*W. H. Law.—J. W. Hall.

BELLAIRE, O.—*J. W. Jones.—Wm Ramsey.

BELLEVILLE, CAN.—J. C. Wensley, Box 547.—George B. Kent, Box 547.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.—J. A. Lee.

BEVERLY, MASS.—D. M. Orser, Box 1040.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—*H. De Lester, Harding Block, Court St.—A. W. Walker, Cor. Clinton and Jarvis Sts.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—*W. O. Matthews, Box 468. B. Andreas, 2016 First avenue.

BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 15 Auburn Court, C. E. Jordan, 13 Telegraph St.

Union 183, *Dennis O'Donnell, 1023 Tremont Boston Highlands.—Chas. Kavanagh, 23 Carver St.

Union 184 (Stair Builders), *J. McDuff, 3 Whitney Place.—N. McLonde, 74 Spring Park, Jamaica Plain.

BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthoover.—Robert Adams, Wilkinsburg.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—*J. F. Bissett.—Fred. Pettit.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*Isaac Hiltz, 18 Wallace St. Alfred E. Dixon, 528 Main St.

BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Union 247.—T. W. Bunting, 43 Fleet Place.—*George Paynton, 1349 Fulton St.

Union 258, *W. Thos. Hall, 734 Madison St.—Geo. W. Davis, 1827 Fulton St.

Union 296 (Brooklyn, E. D.), Wm. F. Bostwick, 139 Skillman avenue.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 42 (Colored), *J. McRay. L. P. Pinckney.

Union 134, *M. F. Martin.—C. J. Salsberry.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—*W. A. McNulty.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.—Geo. Bickelmann, 152 Goodrich St.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.—L. G. Newman, 115 Elm *Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster St., Cambridge.

CAMDEN, N. J.—*Jas. H. Reeve, 511 South Sixth. J. H. Pratt, 335 Royden St.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—W. E. Casler, Box 838.—Wm. D. Hess. Box 708.

CANTON, O.—C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*E. R. Fitz.—W. H. Bayliss, 60 South Fifth St.

CHANUTE, KAN.—J. L. Troy.—*G. A. Harp, Box 360.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Union 52 (Col.), *J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.

Union 51, Wm. Patterson, 76 Society St.—*Jos. G. Hudspith, 245 King St.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—N. S. Stark, 100 Bibby St. J. S. McDonald.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*D. Stroop, North Side—A. Gilligan, 102 Gilmer St.

CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 89 Middlesex St. P. J. Smyth, 108 Middlesex St.

CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*G. L. Gilmore, Box 2287 Otto Reinhardt, Box 683.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 319 W. Randolph St.—J. J. Linehan, 77 S. Morgan St.

Union 13 (North Side), John R. Shafer, 559 E. Division St.—*A. Schoenan, 153 Willow St.

Union 21 (French), *A. LeBlanc.—A. Morency, 566 W. Twelfth street

Union 28, W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3034 Lowe Ave.

Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.

Union 181 (Scandinavian), —Andrew Hansen, 285 W. Ohio St.—*P. A. Scott, 942 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 241 (Ger.), *Hermann Schirmer, 29 Newton St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 179 13th Place.

Union 244 (Ger.), *W. Hofteman, 52 Tell Place. W. Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 256 (Bohem.), H. Paara, 785 Allport St.—John Pael, 737 Van Horn St.

Union 284 (Polish), *Frank Brodowski.—Frank Ziehlke, 324 N. Carpenter.

Union 291 (Ger.)—Jacob Schazmer, 35 Bissell.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 750 State Ave. J. Cannon, Workmen's Hall, Walnut St.

Union 309 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty *Rud. Rottmayer, 83 McMicken Ave.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Stripe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 182 Prospect St.

Union 234 (Ger.), Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.

COHOES, N. Y.—Jas. Daley, Box 99—J. O'Connor, Waterford, N Y.

COLUMBIA, S C.—*A. W. Curtis.—Sam'l B. Thompson.

COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 90 E. University St.—*C. M. Smithers; 222 N. High street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Platner

COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 18 E. Fifth St. A. Oder, 151 E. Eleventh Street.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Bogga.—I. B. Jordan, Box 359.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 115 Florence Street. H. J. Emmins, 1209 Young St.

DANBURY, CONN.—G. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. J. S. Mead, 36 Garfield Ave.

DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Koltzon, 212 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1706 Marquet St.

DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.—H. P. Fischback, 913 E. Richard St.

DEFIANCE, O.—*Frank W. Dechaux.—Charles E. Smith.

DENVER, COL.—*J. F. Hall, 1159 S. 13th St.—S. A. Pierce, 19 E. Arrapahoe St.

DESMOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 1015 17th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 139 Alfred St. Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.

Union 32, *J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.

Union 59, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.

Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 535 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—*J. P. Ryder, 639 Saratoga St. Bliss Cook, 600 Saratoga St. (Wood Island.)

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. E. Runchey, cor. Ward and McCosky Sts.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell St.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Boyne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 555.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St. T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*J. J. English.—Guy Jenkins, 6218 Wentworth Ave.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.

FINDLAY, O.—T. D. Hawkins, Box 209.—A. B. Jacobs.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer—*C. W. Sauer.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 30 N. Calhoun Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—*C. G. Kincaide, 504 S. Main St.—Nat. Wilson, 602 Galveston Ave.

FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.—S. Drenning.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellborn.—*George Fisher.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Geo. J. Garthar, O½ St. nr. 22. A. H. Bottomley, Smith's Garden.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—*H. N. Swartwood, Box 571. Jacob Halloway.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—P. J. Savage, Box 171.—*W. E. Acker, Box 303.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlin, Box 4900.—J. G. Smith. Box 672.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Rosborough, Jr. 68 North.

HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts, 209 S. Eighth Street.

HARRISBURG, PA.—*J. H. Keath, 420 Reily St.—Daniel Mangel, 551 Race St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 220 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 459 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main—Geo. W. Reeves.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—*J. H. Traver.—Webster Stoddard.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Edmund Rowe, Box 21.—*Wm. Brown, Box 126.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—Ed. Bracklein, 66 Rosebud St.—*F. Warnicke, 1497 Milwaukee Ave.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 7.

JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 416 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 320 S. Milwaukee St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223—H. E. Neil, 128 West State St.—M. J. Birkett, 137 Juley St.

Union 224 (Col.),—James W. Garvin, 60 Orange. S. B. Taylor, 137 Market St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*John Way, 328 Bedford St.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 871.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—W. J. Williams, Box 330, Armourdale, Kan.—*J. Spangler.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—C. S. Kimball, 526 E. 5th St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH—B. M. Kline, 425 E. North St. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.

KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kenneday St.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.),—*Aug. Jakor, 1116 Nelson St.—Lorenz Metz, 1245 Deminary St.

LANCASTER, PA.—John Howey, 546 N. Shippen St. *Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ellsworth Martin, 168 Prospect St—*Geo. F. Rogers, 1 Lower Pacific St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, 200 Klemp St. A. E. Holley, 1026 Osage St.

LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 23 Park St.

LINCOLN, NEB.—*C. P. Banning, Box 210.—T. E. Sperry, 1426 P St.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—*J. D. Clark, Box 790.—John Dempster.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Alex. Murray, 1211 W. 4th St. H. J. Stephenson, 1122 W. 7th St.

LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, Wharncliff Road, South London.—E. Aust, 670 King St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 482—E. M. Prettyman, Box 482.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—*H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.

Union 214 (Ger.).—Schweikert.—*A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LOWELL, MASS.—R. Newcomb, 4½ Wiggin St.—*Wm. S. McKenzie, 79 Coburn St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.

MCGINNISVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 254 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit.—*M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St., Detroit.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett.—D. B. Sullivan.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—*C. E. Woods, Box 245, Reading, Mass.

MANCHESTER, N.H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Rose, 39 Spring St.

MANISTEE, MICH.—*Burt Denio, Box 969.—Richard Walters.

MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, 4 Longley St.—*G. W. White, 13 Central St.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Geo. Miller.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxted, 103 Main Street.—*L. V Dixon, 245 Main St

Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Groocock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Karthelser.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—F. E. Buhner, 46 Newton St.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior, Fairview Ave.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Fred. Betz, 53 Broadway—*W. H. Countryman.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—*Herman Maasberg, 567 14th St.—George Rieckmann, 780 9th St.

Union 228, Joseph Immler, 637 4th Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Mitchell St., Bay View.

Union 290.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 N. Pierce St.—E. Shuettler, 1080 First St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—*H. C. Bekurs, W. Bayou, 2d S. Charleston—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.

Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONROVIA, CAL.—*J. A. Mathis.—P. Thompson.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.

Union 197 (Colored), Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*A. F. Trent, 259 S. Cherry. S. C. House, 226 S. Front St.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Doane, Box 480.

NEWARK, N. J. (Union 119.)—*Geo. Winnett, 269 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.

Union 172 (German), *John Wirtz, 94 Charlton Street.—Frank Seitler, 60 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, 139 E Main St.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—*Wm. W. Boyd.—Joseph H. Weaver.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*W. J. Healy, 279 Hamilton. Henry J. Allen, 272 Wooster St.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—Alexander Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—J. G. Bloomer, 566 Josephine St.

Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.—E. N. Jones, 4th near Liberty.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Beaumont, 291 Spring St.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.

NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur W. Moffat, Box 139.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Frank Cruse.—*John Nichols.

NORFOLK, VA.—*Sol. Barrett.—C. F. McCoy, 233½ Church St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—B. S. Myers, Box 109.—*Albert T. Quinton. Box 12.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 43, Hatfield, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 982.

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, Box 1274.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1502 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.

Union 271 (Ger.),—Wm. Kopke, 1509 Howard St. *M. Schombert, 1509 Howard St.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles, 39 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.

OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Jas. Philpot, 107 Willow St.—*A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*M. H. Kenyon—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.

PADUCAH, KY.—*O. G. Kitzing, Box 76.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5.—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 4.—J. McElheran, Box 4.

Union 127 (Colored),—*Henry Jordan, West Hill.—Shirman Brown.

PEORIA, ILL.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey. Box 115.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.

Union 227 (Kensington), S. B. Swan, 2191 E. Huntingdon St.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade St.

Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.

Union 239 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.—H. C. Dennis, 3432 Ludlow St.

Union 306 (Southwark), George Webb, 2417 Christian St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 600 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 428 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. A. O'Hara, 66 Locust Street. J E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.

Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.

Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.

Union 230 (South Side),—W. F. WiHock, Mt. Oliver P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*J. A. Caler, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodds.

POMONA, CAL.—C. W. Arkells.—*O. E. Brown.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 194 Jackson St. *F. W. Karsten.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—*W. D. Livengood, 524 Walnut Harry C. Grubb.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 135 Garden. Wm. Hawley, 88 Catharine St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—T. M. O'Reilly, 11 Huntington Ave.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 1227 S. 7th St.—H. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.

RICHMOND, VA.—*H. N. Farish, 1019 W. Marshall. George Holland, 313 N. Monroe St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvine, Box 291.—M. M. Davis, Box 187.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 434.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—*Jos. Tubby.—Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*Wm. Riley, 28 Boston St., S. Boston

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 36 Carter St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Test—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*A. L. Beach.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes. James Saunders, 1607 Jones St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills.—*Chas. I. Jacobs.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens.—H. M. Chamberlain.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*E. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean

SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 64 North Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 116 York Avenue.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*B. R. Young, Stewart St.—P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.

Union 236—O. W. Nail, 253 Perry St.—*W. T. Hussy.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, Box 77.—Wm. M. Riker, Jr., Box 488.

SCOTTDALE, PA.—W. H. Shannon.—*L. B. Hankinson.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.

SHARON, PA.—J. H. Lockhart.—Geo. W. McClary, Box 511.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—S. F. Slater, Box 70.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold, 215 Franklin St. *C. H. Coke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. E. Oxby. 517 7th St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., *Timothy Donohue, 8 Parnell St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1000 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—*E. P. Simpson, Box 355.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sime, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—*Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146. J. J. White, 1 Boylston Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINES, FLA.—*S. C. Edminster.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 23d St.—*F. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.

Union 295.—E. S. Badger, 313 S. 20th St.—*J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier

Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2610 S. 11th St.—J. Reinke, 1541 S. 3d St.

Union 12, — (German), — *John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1310 N. 11th St.

Union 257.— ——,

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. C. Blakely, 331 Chestnut St.

Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.

Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 341 Rice St. J. Hanson, 878 Park Ave.

Union 267 (French),—*J. B. Meyers, cor. 7th St. and Phalen Ave.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

STEUBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, Box 670.—*C. Caldwell, Box 346.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 85½ Wilkinson St.

Union 15 (German), Herman Werner, cor. Danforth and Lock Sts.—F. Hafermalz, 190 Butternut St.

TARENTUM, PA.—W. P. Lourey, Box 29.—*R. M. McFarland.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 2d St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106, *Isaiah Dekle.

Union 116 (Col.),—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 386 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—Union 23—*T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—F. E. Smith, 1148 48th St.

Union 88—L. E. Maendler, 521 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.—*R. J. Okerlund, 4901 Indiana Ave.

Union 242—(German),—G. A. T. Zimmerman, 4802 Bishop St.—*W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 9 Chapel St.

Union 279.—

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick Ave.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*L. H. Gazin, 18 William St.—F. V. Flume, Plant St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esch, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. F. Billingsley, 2922 9th St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*D. C. Boorom, Box 658.—Chas. Palmer.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 137.—*George Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 832 Main St. G. L. Muhn, 130 N. York St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Eslinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 20 Wilson St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 6 Dover St. W. M. Watkins, 171 Chandler St.

YONKERS, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 31 Madison Ave. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN O.—*Geo. F. Hess, 29 Fruit St.—Lawrence Kale, 1033 Orange St.

A SECRET BANKING HOUSE CIRCULAR.

Henry Clews & Co., bankers in New York, lately issued the following secret circular, and sent it broadcast among the capitalists and corporations of the States:

"The stock market has been under quite a boom all day, which the recent advance in the prime dividend stock has finally produced, so that now the entire line of dividends and non-dividends alike have been thoroughly inoculated on the side of improvement. In London, money is now quoted cheaper than ever before in England's history. Capitalists there are looking favorably to the United States for investments, which the present gloomy outlook over Europe has much to do with, hence London buying to-day has been quite a feature in the market. The tide of immigration this way, the arrivals yesterday, at least 10,000, which is the largest on record for any one day, should be considered as a favorable feature, especially as the new comers are largely from the continent, and bring funds with them for their immediate support. In the present disturbed condition of labor, this large flow of immigration comes at an opportune time. What this country needs more than anything else, is the same competition in the labor market as is found in all manufacturing and product markets. Competition will out-manœuvre in the end all the generals who are leading the trades unions. Competition alone will prove the only pacifier of labor dissatisfaction and uprising. All American citizens here who want peace and prosperity, should unite in encouraging the European surplus population to flock to our shores, to bring about the true remedy for present labor evils, which is the only cloud overhanging our present prosperous country."

WHAT MUST GO.

Long hours must go.
Child labor must go.
Land-grabbers must go.
Starvation wages must go.
Millionaire skinflints must go.
Prison contract labor must go.
Railroad monopolists must go.
Preachers of plutocracy must go.
Contract slavery must go.
The deviltry of competition must go.
Workingmen's ignorance of their just rights must go.
The power of capitalists to prohibit their hands from organizing must go.
Newspapers that toady to capital must go.—*Western Farm Journal.*

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juli 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

—Bleibt fern von St. Louis, da die Bosse diese Stadt mit Arbeitslosen überfüllt haben. Fachgenossen! bleibt standhaft, wenn die neunstundenarbeit beibehalten werden soll.

—Zimmerleute werden gewarnt nach Chicago oder Umgegend zu gehen, da die Bewegung für kürzere Arbeitszeit immer noch im Gange ist und viele Fachgenossen noch arbeitslos sind.

—Lokal-Sekretäre sollten ihre Correspondenzen nicht auf der Rückseite der Monatsberichte schreiben, da sie dadurch leicht übersehen werden können. Diese Bogen sind einzig und allein für den Monatsbericht bestimmt.

—Alle Aufrufe, resp. Circulare, worin um finanzielle Unterstützung nachgesucht wird, sollten von den Lokal-Unions ignorirt werden, wenn sie nicht im „Carpenter" publizirt oder von der Exekutiv-Behörde ausgehen und mit der Unterschrift des General-Sekretärs versehen sind.

—Wir haben „Aufrufe" in deutscher Sprache, welche die Vortheile der Organisation beleuchten, sowie eine kurzgefaßte Geschichte unserer Brüderschaft enthalten. Die Verbreitung dieser Pamphlete ist ein gutes Agitationsmittel unter Nicht-Unionleuten. Preis nur 50 Cents per 100 Stück. Dieselben sind vom General-Sekretär zu beziehen.

Ende des Chicago Ausschlusses.

Ein vollständiger Sieg der Arbeiter.

Die „Associirte Presse" war wieder einmal stockblind und taub. Es gab einen großen Sieg der Arbeiter zu vermelden, einen Sieg, der um so bedeutungsvoller ist, als ein principieller Angriff der Kapitalisten auf wirkungsvolle Trades Unions abgeschlagen wurde, welcher nur der Bahnbrecher für einen allgemeinen Kreuzzug im ganzen Lande gegen die Unions sein sollte. Und da nun dieser Angriff abgeschlagen wurde, so ist die „Associirte Presse," dieses großkapitalistische Werkzeug, mäuschenstill.

Die Chicagoer Maurer haben trotz ihrer Sonderstellung in der Arbeiter-Bewegung gesiegt. Gestern ist die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen worden.

Man wird sich erinnern, daß der Streit wegen der Forderung der Union begann, den Zahltag von Dienstag auf den Samstag zu verlegen. Die Forderung war an sich recht genug, aber sie wurde in einer schroffen Form gestellt, die nicht nothwendig war. Das gab den Vorwand zu einem Angriff der Unternehmer auf die Union, wobei die ursprüngliche Forderung ganz nebensächlich wurde. Die Union sollte zu einem Schatten einer Organisation degradirt und das Achtstundensystem gebrochen werden—das war der Plan der Unternehmer. Sie sind, nachdem sie alle ihre Kraft aufgeboten haben, schmählich unterlegen.

Mit der Maurer-Union wird nicht mehr unterhandelt, sie wird nicht mehr anerkannt—das war der erste Beschluß der Bosse. Aber sie unterhandelten trotzdem und Comités von beiden Seiten unter Vorsitz eines Richters brachten den neuen Vertrag zu Stande.

Gründet eine neue Maurer-Union und wir werden nur diese anerkennen—schallte es sodann. Wirklich wurde eine Scab-Union zusammengetrommelt. Aber bei dem Friedensschluß—vergaß man sie vollkommen; die Mitglieder dieser „Union" sind geopfert und preisgegeben.

Ihr müßt unsere Prinzipienerklärung unterschreiben und eine Karte annehmen, welche Euer wohlverhalten bezeugt.—Aber die famose Prinzipienerklärung wurde mitsammt der Karte zu Makulatur.

Neun Stunden und 45 Cents pro Stunde ist unsere Bedingung—sagten die Bosse.—Acht Stunden und 40 Cents wollen wir, erklärten die Arbeiter. Und sie haben es.

Der „Walking Delegate" muß abgeschafft werden, sagten die Unternehmer. Heißen wir ihn Euch zu Liebe „Collektor" antworteten die Arbeiter. Und so heißt jetzt der Walking Delegat Collektor.

Der „Stewart" muß gehen und der Vormann darf nicht Mitglied der Union sein—war das Gebot der Boße. Aber es kam anders. Der „Stewart" bleibt und der Vormann bleibt Union-Mitglied.

Das wären so die Hauptsachen. Daß man dazu ein Schiedsgericht eingesetzt hat, um nebensächliche Streitigkeiten zu erledigen, ist nur zu billigen.

So ist die große Aktion verlaufen. Dafür haben die Chicagoer Contraktoren einen allgemeinen Ausschluß in Scene gesetzt. Dafür gab es „Zustimmungs-Erklärungen" aus allen Theilen des Landes und die Zusage, daß die „Tyrannei der Unions" nun ein für alle Mal auf dem klassischen Boden von Chicago und für das ganze Land „gebrochen" werden sollte.

Mit dieser Entscheidung kann der Angriff auf das Prinzip des wirklichen Unionwesens im Baugewerke als definitiv abgeschlagen betrachtet werden. Die Bauhandwerker werden, wenn sie nur fest zusammenstehen, in dieser Richtung nichts ernstliches mehr zu befürchten haben. Hoffentlich stehen sie nun aber auch den Arbeitern anderer Geschäfts-Zweige bei, dasselbe zu erlangen! („Phila. Tageblatt.")

Ein Nationalverband der Baugewerks-Unions.

Der große Lockout der Bauarbeiter in Chicago, durch den die brutalen Bosse den Arbeitern das Organisationsrecht aus den Händen reißen wollten, hat eine für die Bauarbeiter des ganzen Landes segensreiche Frucht getragen. Was jahrelange Agitation nur mühsam hätte erreichen können, hat das maßlose Vorgehen der Ausbeuter in wenigen Wochen zu Wege gebracht. Die Bauarbeiter von Chicago haben eingesehen, daß ihre Organisation einer weiteren Vervollkommnung bedarf. Der erste Schritt, den sie thaten, war die Organisation eines lokalen Baugewerkschaftsraths (board of building trades). Jetzt sind sie noch einen Schritt weiter gegangen, und während wir dieses schreiben, tagt auf ihre Einladung in Chicago ein nationaler Kongreß der Baugewerkschaften.

Das ist ein bedeutendes Ereigniß in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Es ist sicher für den ökonomischen Kampf der Gewerkschaften von hohem praktischem Werthe, daß alle Industriezweige, die so eng zusammenhängen, daß eine Stockung in dem einen auch in den anderen empfunden wird, in einem gemeinsamen Arbeiterverband vereinigt seien. In solchen ineinandergreifenden Industriezweigen können die Arbeiter des einen Gewerkes nicht striken, ohne die anderen in Mitleidenschaft zu ziehen; kein einzelnes derartiges Gewerk kann einen Strike durchführen, ohne die Unterstützung der anderen mitleidenden. Ein solches Ineinandergreifen findet am markantesten bei den Baugewerken statt, und dort bildete sich die erste dem entsprechende Gruppirung der Gewerkorganisationen: die Baugewerkschaftsräthe. Wie anfangs die einzelnen Gewerkschaften, so waren auch diese Gruppenverbande der Baugewerke bisher lokal. Wie bei jenen, so hat auch bei diesen die Erweiterung der ökonomischen Kämpfe die Nothwendigkeit nationaler Organisation gelehrt.

Wir glauben und hoffen, daß diese Formirung von lokalen und nationalen Gewerkschaftsgruppen auch bei anderen Industriezweigen platzgreifen wird. Sie werden enorm zur größeren Schlagfertigkeit der Gewerkschaften bei ökonomischen Kämpfen beitragen.—(„Möbelarbeiter-Journal.")

Die Haftpflicht.

In unserem Lande hat bisher in Bezug auf die Ersatzpflicht der Arbeitgeber für Beschädigungen ihrer Arbeiter bei Ausübung ihres Berufs ausschließlich das sogenannte gemeine Recht gegolten. Die Tendenz desselben ist sosehr zu Gunsten der Arbeitgeber, daß eine Haftbarmachung derselben für irgend welche Unfälle außerordentlich schwierig, ja nahezu unmöglich ist. Einer der anstößigsten Grundsätze des gemeinen Rechtes, an dem viele Ersatzansprüche gegen die Arbeitgeber scheitern, ist der: daß ein Arbeitgeber nicht ersatzpflichtig ist für Unfälle, welche den Arbeitern durch die Schuld eines Mitarbeiters zustoßen.

Dieser Grundsatz ist nun zum ersten Male in diesem Lande durchbrochen worden, und zwar durch ein Gesetz, welches von der Legislatur des Staates Massachusetts angenommen wurde; dieses Gesetz erkennt nämlich ausdrücklich die Ersatzpflicht der Arbeitgeber auch in solchen Fällen an, wo ein Arbeiter durch Schuld eines Mitarbeiters beschädigt wurde.

Mit diesem Gesetz ist endlich auch in den Vereinigten Staaten der Anfang zu einer wirksamen Haftpflichtgesetzgebung gemacht. Hoffentlich wird man nun auch anderswo mit den arbeiterfeindlichen Bestimmungen des gemeinen Rechtes, die sich übrigens keineswegs auf die soeben in Massachusetts aufgehobene beschränken, aufräumen. — („Der Hammer."

Aufruf der Zimmerleute

an alle organisirten Arbeiter des Landes.

Von dem Carpenters-Council in Chicago wurde an alle Gewerkschaften und Arbeiter-Organisationen in den Vereinigten Staaten und Canada folgender Aufruf erlassen:

„Indem wir, die Unterzeichneten, Euch unseren Gruß entbieten, geben wir Euch bekannt, daß wir von dem „Vereinigten Carpenters Council von Chicago" als Comité ernannt wurden, um mit den verschiedenen Arbeiter-Organisationen der Ver. Staaten und Canada zu correspondiren und dieselben um ihren moralischen und finanziellen Beistand zu ersuchen. Brüder! Wie wohl die meisten von Euch wissen werden, gingen die Carpenter von Chicago am 1. April d. J. an den Strike, um den achtstündigen Arbeitstag und einen Lohn von 35 Cents per Stunde zu erringen. Der Strike dauerte nur 2 Wochen und endete mit einem vollständigen Sieg für uns. Die Sachlage gestaltete sich jedoch bald sehr ungünstig für die Carpenter, als die „National Builders Association" beschloß, hier in Chicago den Kampf gegen die organisirten Arbeiter im Baufache zu beginnen, und unter einem nichtigen Vorwand einen Lockout gegen die Brickleger erklärte, durch welchen naturgemäß auch die Carpenter in Mitleidenschaft gezogen wurden. Den Stillstand im Baugewerke benutzend, forderten unsere Bosse von uns, wieder zur neunstündigen Arbeitszeit zurückzukehren zu dem Preise von 30 Cts. die Stunde, was wir natürlich ablehnten.

Nun, Brüder, dies sind die Thatsachen, und ersuchen wir Euch, denselben Eure Beachtung zu schenken. Wir sind unseres Sieges gewiß, wenn wir bis zu Ende des Lockouts aushalten, und es liegt in Euren Händen, ob wir Sieger bleiben oder nicht. Wir haben 15 Monate für den Achtstunden-Tag gekämpft und sind trotzdem weder ermüdet noch entmuthigt, aber nach diesem langen Kampfe, in welchem die Carpenter ganz auf sich angewiesen waren, mit erschöpften Kassen, sehen wir uns genöthigt, uns an die Arbeiter von Auswärts um Unterstützung zu wenden. Hoffend, baldigst eine günstige Antwort von Euch zu erhalten, zeichnen brüderlich

James Morahan,
J. B. Parks,
J. Norville."

Ein Aufruf

für Unterstützung ist uns von der „New England Lasters Protective Union" zugegangen. Wie aus demselben hervorgeht, wurde im Januar dieses Jahres von den hervorragendsten Schuhfabrikanten von Worcester Co., Mass., eine Verbindung geschlossen, um die Organisation der Arbeiter zu brechen. Es sollte jeder Arbeiter gezwungen werden, einen speziellen Contrakt mit seinem Arbeitgeber zu machen und kein Repräsentant einer Union sollte anerkannt werden. In Folge dessen wurden die Mitglieder der K. of L. und der obigen Organisation, einer offenen Gewerkschaft, aufgefordert, die Arbeit niederzulegen. Doch nur die Mitglieder der letzteren kamen der Aufforderung vollständig nach, während von den ersteren ein großer Theil an der Arbeit blieb und sich an die Wünsche ihrer Assemblies nicht kehrten. Doch war die Zahl der organisationstreuen K. of L. groß genug, um die Aufnahme des Betriebs in den verschiedenen Departements der Fabriken zu verhindern. Wenn diese von ihren Assemblies finanziell regelmäßig unterstützt worden wären, oder wenn sie mit einiger Sicherheit solche Unterstützung in der Zukunft erwarten könnten, so wären die Aussichten auf einen baldigen Sieg die glänzendsten.

Von dem General Executiv-Board der K. of L. ist die Sache dieser Leute im Stich gelassen worden. Distrikts-Assembly No. 30 hat kürzlich beschlossen, Alles zu thun, um den Ausständigen zum Sieg zu verhelfen, es fehlt aber an Mitteln. Zur Unterstützung der Leute und um denselben gegen die Verschwörung der Bosse zum Siege zu verhelfen, fordert nun die Lasters Protective Union die offenen Gewerkschaften auf.

Gelder sind zu senden an William H. Marden, Lock Box 26, Stoneham, Mass.

—Die bloße Erhöhung der Löhne ist der erste Schritt auf der langen Bahn, die schließlich in einer gleichmäßigen Vertheilung der geschaffenen Werthe enden muß, denn die Löhne werden so lange steigen, bis die Lohnarbeit ganz abgeschafft ist. Doch wir müssen uns vor Allem an die erste einfache Thatsache halten, daß eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Erhöhung der Löhne mit sich bringt, und sind wir von der Wahrheit dieses Satzes überzeugt dann können wir denselben weiter entwickeln.

—Den Angaben des Sekretärs des Nationalverbandes der Bäckerarbeiter zufolge, zählt derselbe bereits 60 Lokalorganisationen. Die Mitgliederzahl der Organisation beträgt 22,000. Es ist dem Verbande gelungen, die tägliche Arbeitszeit der Bäckerarbeiter im ganzen Lande auf wenigstens 12 Stunden zu reduziren. Die Mitglieder hielten nicht den Strike sondern den Boycott für das beste Mittel, ihre Forderungen durchzusetzen. Die Bäckerarbeiter von New York haben sich das Ziel gesetzt, ihre tägliche Arbeitszeit von 12 Stnuden und Samstags 14 Stunden auf respektive 11 Stunden und 13 Studden Samstags zu reduziren.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

—Die Zimmerleute von Newburg hatten kürzlich ihre Arbeitgeber um Festsetzung der täglichen Arbeitszeit auf 9 Stunden mit Beibehaltung der früheren Löhne ersucht. Nach einem kurzen Ausstand, an dem sich 60 Mann betheiligten, wurde die Forderung bewilligt.

—Uriah Stevens war der anerkannte Gründer des Ordens der Knights of Labor vor einer Reihe von Jahren. Der Mann ist jetzt todt, aber zwei seiner Töchter arbeiten in einer Teppichfabrik und befinden sich unter Denen, die vom Orden suspendirt wurden.

—Die Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner in Amerika wurde 1881 durch 12 Lokalvereine gegründet. Heute besitzt dieselbe 306 Zweigvereine und 41,000 Mitglieder. Im Monat April wurden 19 und im Monat Mai 21 neuen Unions Freibriefe bewilligt.

—In New York ist die erste Nummer des „Union Advocate," Centralorgan der American Federation of Labor, erschienen. Dasselbe wird von Sam. Gompers, dem Präsidenten der Föderation, mit Geschick, aber nur in streng gewerkschaftlichem Geiste redigirt. Wir empfehlen unseren Lokal-Vereinen, durch Abonniren auf dasselbe, dieses Unternehmen der Föderation zu unterstützen.

—Der „Walking Delegate" O'Shea hat sämmtliche Hobelmühlen von Pittsburg und Allegheny besucht, um sich zu überzeugen, ob die Fabrikanten den Neunstundentag innehalten; zu seiner Ueberraschung fand er, daß in den meisten Hobelmühlen 10, in manchen sogar 11 oder 12 Stunden gearbeitet wird. Die Baugewerke werden daher mit den Hobelmühlen-Besitzern ein ernstes Wort zu reden haben.

—In Troy, N. Y., hat der Arbeitsritter Michael Kennedy, ein Carpenter, die zur Carpenter's Union gehörenden Arbeiter Casey, Clifford und Genossen wegen „Verschwörung" angeklagt, weil sie nicht mit ihm zusammen in einem Shop arbeiten wollen. Der Mann scheint nicht zu bedenken, daß Tausende von Knights eingesperrt werden müßten, wenn alle die Knights, die sich bisher weigerten, mit Unionisten zusammen zu arbeiten, wegen „Verschwörung" angeklagt werden sollten.

—P. J. McGuire, der Sekretär der Carpenters Brotherhood, hat neulich nachgewiesen, daß die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, welche von dieser Organisation an 106 Orten durchgesetzt wurde, 7800 Fachgenossen Arbeit verschafft hat. Und der Lohn ist zugleich, trotz der verkürzten Arbeitszeit, an 156 Orten erhöht worden. Diese Thatsachen sind beredte Argumente für die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, die den Pessimisten und Indifferenten zu denken geben sollten.—(W.)

—Man sagt uns oft, daß die Gewerkschaften, wenn sie als Ganzes den Knights of Labor beitreten wollten, ihren eigenen nationalen Distrikt und volle Controlle über ihr spezielles Geschäft erhalten würden. Die Falschheit dieser Ansicht wird am besten illustrirt durch die Teppichweber-Assembly No. 126. Diese Körperschaft wurde von den Knights of Labor suspendirt, weil sie auf ihrem Recht bestand, ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten selbst zu regeln, und sich jede Einmischung von Seiten der nationalen Executivbehörde verbat.

—Am 13. Juni sollte in Chicago der Achtstundentag wieder aufhören und das Neunstundensystem eingeführt werden. Die Carpenter Union gab die Parole aus, daß jeder Carpenter, dem man neun Stunden Arbeit abverlange, sofort sein Werkzeug niederlegen und sich auf dem Hauptquartier melden solle. Vorläufig fiel es jedoch den Bossen nicht ein, ihren Plan auszuführen und an den Stellen, wo den Arbeitern gesagt wurde, sie müßten wieder neun Stunden arbeiten, nahm der Boß eilig die Ankündigung wieder zurück, als die Leute erklärten, dann würden sie gar nicht kommen.

—Die Amalgamated Association der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter hat beschlossen, daß vom 1. April 1888 an kein Mitglied der Verbindung den Arbeitsrittern beitreten kann. Das ist ein folgenschwerer Beschluß. Aber es ist gewissermaßen Wiedervergeltung: Die Knights haben bekanntlich mit ihrem Edikt gegen die Cigarrenarbeiter-Union den Anfang gemacht. Die Knights mögen nun die Hilfsarbeiter in der Eisenindustrie organisiren, welche die Association nicht aufnimmt, dann haben sie immer noch ein großes Feld. Ueberhaupt wird es klar, daß der Orden in der Zukunft zum größten Theil aus Nichthandwerkern bestehen wird, es sei denn, er bewillige so rasch als nur möglich National Trades Distrikte für die verschiedenen Gewerbe.

—Fünfzigtausend Zimmerleute sind nach der Schätzung des „Carpenter" in den Ver. Staaten gewerkschaftlich organisirt. Davon kommen 41,000 auf die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute, welche Lokal-Unions in 226 Städten der Ver. Staaten und in 12 canadischen Plätzen hat. Die Amalgamated Society der Carpenter hat 26 Branchen und 1470 Mitglieder in 19 Städten, der Ver. Orden der Carpenter 23 Logen in und um New York mit 4000 Mitgliedern. Die Knights of Labor haben beiläufig 20 Assemblies der Zimmerleute mit etwa 2000 Mitgliedern. Die Brüderschaft hatte im Monat Mai einen Zuwachs von 21 Lokal-Unions aufzuweisen. Unfraglich werden die kleineren Organisationen sich über kurz oder lang mit ihr verschmelzen.—(Wchsbl.)

Zur Lehrlingsfrage.

In den Verhandlungen über den Maurer-Ausschluß in Chicago, sagte Richter Tuley, der als Schiedsrichter fungirte, ungefähr Folgendes:

„Eine Beschränkung der Anzahl von Lehrlingen in irgend einem Handwerk hat zu allen Zeiten bestanden; die Beschränkung war entweder durch die Gesetzgebung oder durch den Brauch in den verschiedenen Handwerken festgesetzt, und wurde die Handhabung derselben durch Angebot und Nachfrage regulirt. Im 17. Jahrhundert war es in Frankreich keinem Meister erlaubt, mehr als einen Lehrjungen zu beschäftigen. In England, zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts, stieg die Zahl der Lehrlinge so hoch,—und in Folge dessen wurden nur Pfuscher herangebildet,—daß einige Handwerke für eine gewisse Zeit völlig ruinirt wurden. Es ist ein Gesetz der Selbsterhaltung des Handwerks, und von gleich großem Interesse für die Maurermeister, daß eine Beschränkung der Zahl der Lehrlinge stattfindet. Ist die Zahl nicht beschränkt, so kann irgend ein unscrupulöser Contraktor mit Hülfe von einigen Gesellen und einer großen Anzahl Lehrlinge alle anderen Contraktoren, welche nur gute Handwerker beschäftigen, unterbieten, und zu gleicher Zeit eine Menge Pfuscher heranbilden, die dann schwer auf dem Handwerk lasten.

„Im vorliegenden Falle sollte weder die Union noch der Verband der Meister einseitig vorgehen, sondern sollte von einem gemeinsamen Comité die Sache von Zeit zu Zeit geregelt werden und zwar so, daß beiden Theilen Rechnung getragen wird.

„Drei Jahre ist nach gegenseitigem Uebereinkommen als Lehrzeit festgesetzt, und sollte den Maurermeistern erlaubt sein, wenn nöthig, jedes Jahr einen neuen Lehrling anstellen zu dürfen. Die Anzahl kann von Zeit zu Zeit erhöht werden, wie sich's mit dem Interesse des Handwerks und mit Rücksicht auf die Jugend des Landes vereinbaren läßt. Dem Lehrling soll gestattet sein, irgend einer Organisation seines Handwerks beizutreten, er soll aber vor allen Dingeu an den unter den Staatsgesetzen abzuschließenden Contrakt gebunden sein."

National Federation of Trades Councils.

Chicago, 1. Juli. Im „National Federation of Trades Councils" gelangte ein Circular zur Verlesung, welches an alle Baugewerke in den Ver. Staaten versandt werden soll. Es heißt darin, daß die Zeit gekommen sei, wo die Arbeiter sich unter einem Nationalrath organisiren und die Interessen der verschiedenen Zweige des Baugewerks wahrnehmen sollen. Sie müssen etwaige Differenzen, besonders in Bezug auf die Lohnfrage, überwachen und Schritte thun zu einer den Arbeitern günstigen Lösung aller Streitfragen, indem sie die Arbeiter über alle sie interessirenden Vorkommnisse auf dem Laufenden halten. Die Fragen, welche in der am 3. September in Chicago abzuhaltenden Sitzung zur Berathung kommen sollen, werden kurz erörtert und alle Organisationen aufgefordert, den Konvent durch Delegaten zu beschicken. Das Circular wurde gutgeheißen.

Folgende Resolutionen wurden einstimmig angenommen:

Beschlossen, daß dieser Council, im Falle das Chicago'er Comité der Backsteinleger mit der Baumeister-Association keine Vereinbarung erzielen sollte, die Chicago'er Differenzen als nationale Angelegenheit erklären und ein Schiedsgericht ernennen soll, welches mit den Baumeistern zu konferiren hat. Das Comité ist von dem Präsidenten zu ernennen.

Beschlossen, daß im Falle es dem Schiedsgericht nicht gelingen sollte, die Streitfragen gütlich beizulegen, der Präsident, unter Hinzuziehung der Exekutive, die Baugewerkschaften in den Ver. Staaten um ihre moralische und finanzielle Unterstützung der Baugewerke in Chicago bitten soll.

Der Convent vertagte sich sodann bis zum 3. Dinstag im September.

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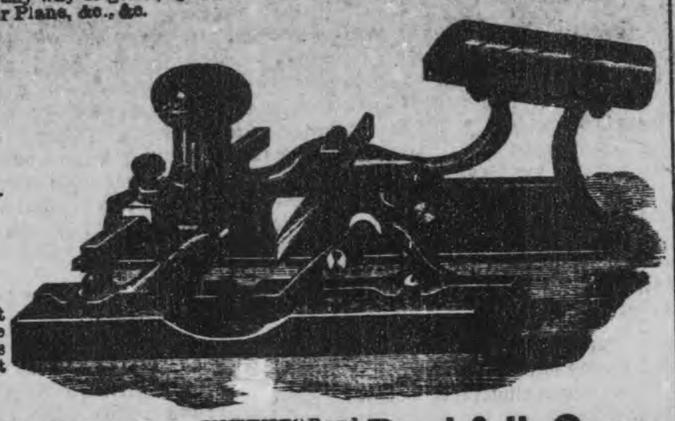

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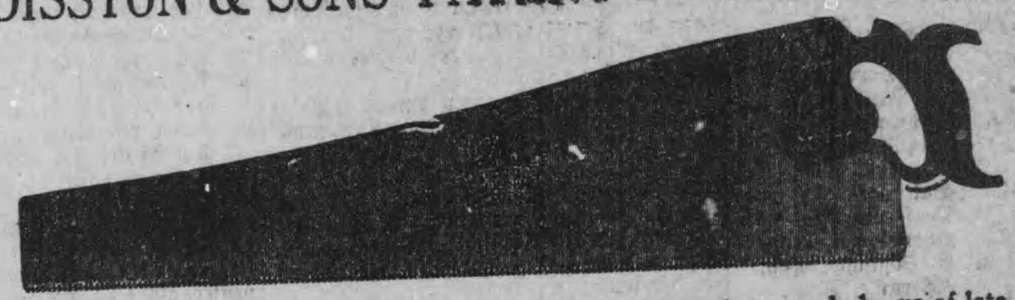

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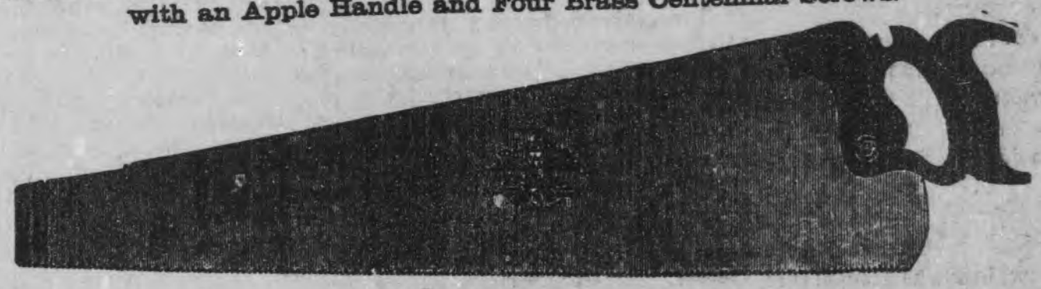

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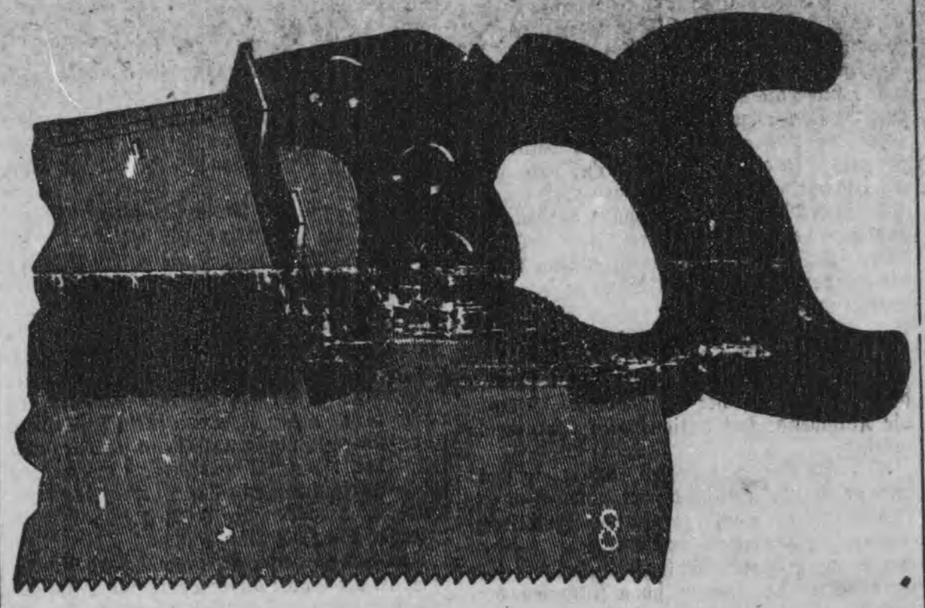

In calling your attention to the above improved square, would say it is one of the handiest Saws made. No user of a Saw can afford to be without it. For scaffold work, roofing, and in fact any place a Saw is used, this will be found the most convenient. We make them 27 inches long, running blade into handle to strengthen it, and make the Saw balance nicely in the hand.

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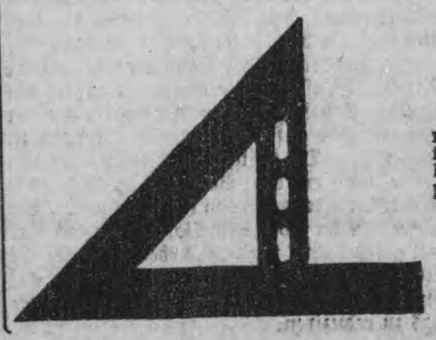

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 8. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SWORN CIRCULATION, 26,200 Monthly.

☞ Carpenters are locked out in Chicago and on strike in Toronto and Brockton, Mass. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	Pasadena, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brunswick, Ga.	Plainfield, N. J.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Chicago, Ill.	Richmond, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa.
London, Canada.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
New Haven, Conn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Orleans, La.	Waterbury, Conn.
Newport, R. I.	

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—We are overcrowded with men here, and trade is dull.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Union 266 held a very successful public meeting on August 11.

PIQUA, O.—Traveling carpenters better steer clear of here as work is not very lively.

SHARPSBURG, Pa.—Union 185 is doing well, and is gaining in favor with the contractors.

BERNE, Switzerland.—There is a general strike of carpenters here against a reduction in wages.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Union 248 will raise its initiation fee from one dollar to five dollars after August 23.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—You may say we are only just barely recovering from the great South-western railroad strike of last year.

MASSILLON, O.—Union 117 has requested all members who are contractors to take their withdrawals, as we think it will work better.

SANTA ANNA, Cal.—Union 282 is going to establish the nine-hour system on and after September 1, next, so let men keep away until further notice.

NEWARK, N. J.—We have formed a Carpenters' Council, August 8, composed of delegates from Unions 119, 172, 253, 308 and 310, and we expect good results from it.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Joseph Koslowsky was suspended July 30 from Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., for arrears. Since then he died and was buried by the city at public expense as a pauper.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Union carpenters here get $2.50 to $2.75 per day, while non-union men and "scabs" work for $2.25. Our card system of "no card—no work" is getting into working order.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario.—Union 38 is in a prosperous condition. We now control every shop in the city, with one exception. We will parade in the labor demonstration in this city on August 15.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—A Building Trades' Council of all the unions in the building line has been formed, and Unions 136 and 150 are active in the movement. The building trades propose to soon lease their own hall.

E. L. COLLINS, is walking delegate of Union 58, Omaha, Neb. The Union is booming wonderfully and has quadrupled its number the past four months. We gained the nine hours a day, and eight hours Saturdays.

NORFOLK, Va.—Union 285 is doing fairly well. A great many are holding back from joining to see, as they say: "how we are going to get along." Others again, "want the earth" and everything done in a week or a month before they join.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

OF THE thirty-eight states in the Union, fifteen have labor bureaus.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Union 301 has firmly established the nine hours, and have control of all shops in this city except two.

COHOES, N. Y.—Trade very dull here this season; only one new job this summer so far, and all on account of the big strike in the Harmony cotton mills; fully 1500 operatives have left the city sooner than surrender their right to organize.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Union 56 is agitating the subject of erecting a large temporary wooden structure on the site of its contemplated hall. The ground value in the last six months has advanced from $112 per front foot to $300.

CINCINNATI, O.—In behalf of some members who were about to be defrauded of their wages, Charles Rockwood, Business Agent of the Carpenters' Unions, brought suit last month against three employers and won all three suits.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Longstaff & Hurd, mill men and contractors, and enemies to Union 115, are doing very little business since they have shown their teeth to organized labor. They have not taken any orders in several months.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the National Carpenter's Union, of Germany, has been removed from Berlin to Hamburg, by order of the Carpenter's National Convention, held at Luebeck last May. This National Union now covers 101 cities of Germany and has 6,000 members.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—William E. Connell, a contractor of this city, is taking work so cheap that he is working for $1.50 per day himself, and pays about the same to his men. He says he will show union men and union bosses how to run cheap jobs. He is a very fair example of a Jerry-Buddensiek builder.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The carpenters working for Steel & Sons, Kensington, struck last month against the practice of putting union men at hard outside work in the hot sun, and when it came to the inside work it was let out at piece-work. The men won their strike, and union rules are now conceded without piece-work.

AMALGAMATED Carpenters, in their July report, show 452 branches and 25,221 members, or a gain of 18 members more than they had in June. They report 1,258 out of work, or 1 out of every 20, fully 5 per cent.; 533 sick, or about 2 per cent., and 194 superannuated, or 1 in every 130 members. Mr. J. Murchie, of Manchester, has been re-elected General Secretary for the eighth year.

CINCINNATI, O.—Let every union and non-union carpenter stand firmly to the nine hours! Don't be mean and selfish, for if you are so greedy as not to be willing to sacrifice a little to sustain the nine hours system, then you will have to work ten hours a day, and that in the end will mean 50 cents a day less wages. Stand by nine hours at all hazards, even if you have to take nine hours pay to keep it!

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Trade is very slack and will remain so for some time to come. From what the architects say, there are good prospects of a brisk fall and winter trade. There is one contractor here who says he has had enough of strikes, for where he had 40 or 50 men to work last fall, now he has only six or seven. Yet this contractor was one of the very foremost in trying to break up Union 126, but he failed to do so.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A contractor here named Terwilliger, with a human tool named Serviss, are running "scab" jobs, and going from place to place outside promising $3 to $3.50 per day. When the men get here to this city Terwilliger pays them only $2 to $2.25. There is another Cheap John contractor named Wright, and these two contractors proclaim their undying hostility to Union No. 6. All other contractors are on friendly terms, hiring men and paying union wages. We advise all carpenters to beware of going to work for Terwilliger or Wright, as they do not pay as high wages as they promise.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

BOYS of thirteen are working in the Fall River, Mass., mills for 25 cents a day.

THE JOURNEYMEN BREWERS' National Union will hold its annual convention September 11th, at Detroit, Mich.

COAL MINERS and Mine Laborers, of Indiana, held their State Convention at Terre Haute, Ind., July 16–21 and decided to join the American Federation of Labor.

BRITISH TRADES UNION Congress, which is held annually, will be held in September at Swansea, Wales. Jas. Beveridge, General Secretary, Glasgow, Scotland, will represent the Associated Carpenters and Joiners.

A RECENT ISSUE of a Michigan labor paper said there were 50,000 Knights of Labor in that state, and that 45,000 never heard their platform read, 35,000 do not believe in its propositions, and 33,000 vote against it.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters and Decorators now has forty-two local unions, which is far beyond the record of any other newly formed national trade organization for such a short period of existence. Let our local unions help to organize the painters in every city now unorganized.

THE CUSTOM TAILORS National Union adjourned its convention in New York, Aug. 13. They decided to issue their own official monthly journal, and to remain affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Joseph Wilkinson, of New York, declined re-election, and John B. Lennon, of Denver, Col., was elected General Secretary. The headquarters of the organization will be located in New York.

LABOR'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY this year will fall on Monday, September 5th, and the custom of its observance is becoming more widespread and general. The Carpenters' Unions and Cigarmakers' Unions, and many other trades organizations, will glorify the day by a general stoppage of work, while in the leading cities the Central Labor Unions and Trades Assemblies will celebrate the day by immense processions. In Boston, Union 33 and the unions in the vicinity will parade with white satin aprons.

AFTER THE ORDER of the K. of L. has been in existence for eighteen years, and when it has over a million members, the official journal throws discredit on their intelligence by holding up a stumpy list of thirty-five poor weekly sheets as the full complement of "Your Own Papers." Strike two of these papers from the list and the total circulation of the remaining thirty-three is below that of the *Carpenter*, which is the organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

ROBERT AUSTIN has been elected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in the place of Mr. John Burnett, who some time since accepted the post of correspondent for the new Labor Bureau in connection with the Board of Trade. For the past twenty-two years Mr. Austin has had charge of the branch office at Manchester. In 1872 he acted as one of the arbitrators between the rival sections of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and in many other ways he has rendered signal service to that and other trade societies who have sought his advice and aid.

PERSONAL.

FRANK K. FOSTER, editor of the *Labor Leader*, Boston, Mass., is now engaged in writing a popular history of the American labor movement.

CHAS. F. MCBRIDE, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., will address public meetings of Carpenters at Braddock, Pa., and at Tarentum, Pa., the middle of this month.

THOS. W. BUNTING, Corresponding Secretary Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., is now sojourning in Elmira, N. Y., and his finest work was to start a carpenter's union in Elmira.

JAS. H. REEVE, Financial Secretary of Union 20, Camden, N. J., has removed his residence to Newark, N. J., and while he has left a host of friends behind him in Camden, we hope he will have even more among our brothers in Newark.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE TRIFLING COST of a Post Office Box for each local union will be well spent in having a secure place for the delivery of all mail belonging to the local union.

THERE ARE a large number of local unions which have not filed the bond of their Treasurer at headquarters as required by Sec. 8, Page 24 of the Constitution, and they should do so without delay.

BEWARE of suspended members who go around wearing a pin or badge of the Brotherhood. The only genuine evidence of membership is a clear card of membership and the current quarterly password. A traveling member should also possess a traveling card in addition to these.

A GREAT DEAL of trouble occurs by sending money to the G. S. and not enclosing the money properly. In sending a check, postal note or money order, be sure to put it inside of the letter, and not shove it down outside of the letter into a corner of the envelope.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE in Chicago is not a general one, and only those who have been working for more than eight hours or for less than thirty-five cents an hour, or with non-union men, are being affected. Only 214 members out of over 4000 members of the Brotherhood in Chicago are at present locked-out.

CORRESPONDENTS should sign all reports and letters, and give their Post Office address, as we frequently receive letters without any signature or indication as to who sent them. Letters should not be written on the back of monthly report blanks, as they cause much trouble.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of our General Secretary has just been issued, and for the general perusal of our members we print it on the second page of this month's CARPENTER. Two copies of the same in pamphlet form are mailed to each local union. This report should be read by the Recording Secretary in each local union at its next regular meeting.

CIRCULAR NO. 16 has just been sent to all our local unions for a general vote on the following questions: 1st, Recognition of Cards and transfer of members to and from America and the British Isles between the Brotherhood and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners (of Scotland and the British Isles); 2d, Recognition and interchange of Cards with the American District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; 3d, Affiliation with the National Council of the Building Trades. We hope the vote on these three questions will be sent in speedily, so to have the result published in next month's CARPENTER.

FESTIVE DAYS.

Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, pic-nicked last month.—Union 109, Galveston, Texas, on July 24, had an annual pic-nic, at which a chest of tools belonging to Bro. Jacob Johnson, deceased, was voted to the most popular member.—Union 136, Augusta, gave a fishing excursion to Beldoc, S. C., last month, and on July 24 and 25 Union 57, Savannah, Ga., paid a fraternal visit to Augusta, Ga., to the members of Union 136.—Union 214, Louisville, Ky., had a very enjoyable picnic on Aug. 18.—Union 121, Danbury, Conn., had a very pleasant railroad and steamboat excursion to Glen Island, July 30.—Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., excursioned to Muskegon, Mich., July 23.—Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., held its first annual excursion at Lake George, N. Y.—Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., joined in the great labor demonstration and festival in Weeling, July 30.—Union 50, Portland, Oregon, had a fine excursion to Sea Side and Astoria June 18th and 19th.

AID SENT TO CINCINNATI.

Below is a list of unions with the sums they voluntarily donated in aid of the locked-out carpenters in Cincinnati:

Previously Reported.....	$110 00
Union 214, Louisville, Ky....	10 00
Total.....	$120 00

MEMBERS TRANSFERRING TO AND FROM AMERICA AND THE BRITISH ISLES.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE "BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA," AND THE ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

On this question of transferring members and recognizing cards the general vote of the members of the Associated Carpenters is almost unanimous in favor of the treaty with our Brotherhood. Out of over 4,000 members, only 6 voted against it. And in the last official circular of the Associated Carpenters the following letter appears from the London (England) Branch:

The agreement with our American brethren is a step in the right direction. We have previously advocated the opening of Branches of our own Society and, perhaps, like a good many more selfish enough to say, "Man, mind thyself!" Still, this commencement may lead to further co-operation, which might be more beneficial than the opening of Branches of our Society and well worthy of a trial. All societies of the same trade should act on the principle of the agreement proposed. Our own Branch, in a great measure, is a depot on the way, and we will gladly welcome any wayfarer, trusting that the agreement may be unanimously voted on

The Associated Carpenters and Joiners were originally confined to Scotland, but their membership and branches now extend all over the British Isle—in fact covering many of the leading cities of England.

A FEW MORE GAINS.

Last month we published a lengthy list of the cities where demands had been made by the organized carpenters, and the gains, etc. Since then the following movements have been reported:

ALBANY, N. Y.—Strike settled entirely in favor of the men, nine hours a day, with eight hours Saturdays and full pay.

The following cities have secured nine hours Saturdays and full pay, viz.: Quincy, Ill.; Natick, Mass.; Brantford, Ontario; Charleston, W. Va., and Ann Arbor, Mich. In Ann Arbor there was a four days' strike to establish the nine-hour rule, but Union 85 won its maiden victory, and contractors and planing mills all succumbed to the demand.

In Santa Anna, Cal., Union 282 will establish the nine-hour rule September 1st next.

A POWERFUL TRADES UNION.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union will be held September 19th, in Binghamton, N. Y. The convention will be one of the largest ever held by the International Union. The financial report for 1886 has just been completed and published. During the year 1886, the total receipts of the Cigarmakers were $418,258.27; the total expenditures, $245,445.02, of which amount $55,402.61 was for aid of strikers, $31,835.71 for loans to traveling members, $42,225.59 for local sick benefits, and $4,820.00 for death benefits The balance on hand January 1, 1887, amounted to $172,813.25.

A CASE OF BROKEN AGREEMENT.

On May 1, 1886, the De Man Brothers' planing mill, Detroit, Mich., signed an agreement with the organized carpenters of Detroit to hold good for one year, or until May 1, 1887, for nine hours as a day's work, and six months' notice of any change. On January 1, 1887, this firm cut down the wages, and early in March attempted to force the men to work ten hours. This was done without any notice and in violation of their solemn agreement. The men refused to work ten hours and were locked out, and the lockout still continues, and at first involved sixteen members of our Brotherhood, but since then they have secured employment elsewhere. Recently a joint meeting of all the carpenters' unions of Detroit was held, and it was resolved that no union carpenter should work on any building in which was used materials from the DeMans. It was further decided in the interest of fair contractors, to taboo any building in which such materials were used. A list of the buildings in which such material is used will be made by the unions and furnished all the labor organizations, and if it be a store no loyal member will patronize the store, and if a dwelling no union man will rent it or have any dealings with anybody who does rent it.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1887.

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who is it that mourns for the days that are gone
When a noble could do as he liked with his own?
When his serfs with their burdens well filled on their backs
Never dared to complain of the weight of a tax?
When his word was a statue, his nod was a law,
And for aught but his "order" he cared not a straw?
When each had his dungeon and rack for the poor,
And a gibbet to hang a refractory boor?

They were days when a man with a thought in his pate
Was a man that was born for the popular hate;
And if 'twere a thought that was good for his kind,
The man was too vile to be left unconfined;
The days when obedience, in right or in wrong,
Was always the sermon and always the song;
When the people, like cattle, were pounded or driven,
And to scourge them was thought a king's license from heaven.

They were days when the sword settled questions of right,
And falsehood was first to monopolize might;
When the fighter of battles was always adored,
And the greater the tyrant, the greater the lord;
When the king, who by myriads could number his slain,
Was considered by far the most worthy to reign;
When the fate of the multitude hung on his breath—
A god in his life and a saint in his death.

They were days when the headsman was always prepared—
The block ever ready—the axe ever bared;
When a corpse the gibbet, aye, swung to and fro
And the fire at the stake never smoldered too low;
When famine and age made a woman a witch,
To be roasted alive, or be drowned in a ditch;
When difference of creed was the vilest of crime
And martyrs were burned half a score at a time.

They were days when the gallows stood black in the way,
The larger the town, the more plentiful they;
When law never dreamed it was good to relent;
Or thought it less wisdom to kill than prevent;
When justice herself, taking law for her guide,
Was never appeased till a victim had died;
And the stealer of sheep, and the slayer of men,
Were strung up together—again and again.

They were days when the crowd had no freedom of speech,
And reading and writing were out of its reach;
When ignorance, stolid and dense, was its doom,
And bigotry swathed it from cradle to tomb;
But the present, though clouds o'er her countenance roll,
Has a light in her eyes, and a hope in her soul;
And we are too wise, like the bigots, to mourn
For the darkness of days that shall never return.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 1, 1887.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
GREETING:

BROTHERS.—In conformity with the Constitution, it is my official duty as General Secretary to publish an Annual Report, and in presenting this, the Seventh Annual Report of the Brotherhood, I ask for it your most careful and thoughtful consideration, and I hope it may prove worthy of your endorsement, and may lead to your continued and unfaltering co-operation in the work of organizing and uplifting the journeymen carpenters of America.

August 12, 1887, will mark the close of our sixth year's existence as a society, and in that time the Brotherhood has developed to a position of numerical strength and financial standing that is at once astounding and at the same time very encouraging. And it is all the more so when we contemplate the humble birth of our organization, its early poverty, the countless difficulties and obstacles overcome, and the good accomplished. Not only should it be an encouraging incentive to each of our unions, it should also be bountiful in hope and promise to all other struggling trades organizations in America.

MEMBERSHIP.

On August 12, 1881, six years ago, the first convention of our Brotherhood was held in Chicago. We then had 12 unions and 2,042 members represented. To-day, though only six years old, we now number 306 local unions and over 41,700 members, and have paid out $16,275.16 in death and disability benefits the past year, making a total of $34,925.16 in benefits since we instituted the system. No trade organization of any craft, either in America or Europe, can show any like parallel of numerical growth such as ours has been the past twelve months. Even our membership in good standing now outnumbers that of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, who now have 24,979 members in good standing, though that organization is twenty-seven years old and extends all over the civilized globe.

At our last Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., we then felt proud to report 177 local unions in good standing with 21,423 members, a gain of 97 unions in one year. But in the past fiscal year our gain far exceeds that, for it amounts to 129 new unions, the best record, we believe, ever made in any one year by any distinct trade organization. With the further assistance and hearty aid of the officers and members of the local unions, we hope at our next Biennial Convention in Detroit, Mich., August 3, 1888, to present a report at least equally as full of cheer and promise.

The great Eight Hour agitation in May, 1886, of which our delegate to the National Convention of the Federation of Trades at Chicago, in 1884—G. Edmonston, of Washington, D. C.—was the father, had much to do with giving our Brotherhood a wonderful impetus in growth. So rapid was that growth, in 1886 in many large cities the initiations were at the rate of 100 to 200 new members per month. But after the excitement of this agitation had subsided, these unions in the large cities soon lost from 50 to 75 per cent. of their new additions, and this has had the effect of reducing to quite an extent what would have been otherwise a far larger aggregate membership. But this has been more than made up for by the institution and organization of new unions, and the increase in membership of our unions in other places, principally in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. We must confess that all in all our growth has been very substantial and satisfactory.

For purposes of comparison, I beg leave to submit the following table, showing our annual growth from 1881 to date.

OUR ANNUAL GROWTH.

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Total Membership.	Gain of Members
1881	12	..	..	..	2,042	.....
1882	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	* 487
1884	47	21	..	21	4,364	1,071
1885	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,059
1887	306	129	..	129	25,466	4,043

*Loss.

The total membership above stated is only of those in good standing, and for which the local unions pay per capita tax to the general office.

AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount.
1883	6	$1,000.00
1884	9	2,250.00
1885	26	5,700.00
1886	54	9,200.00
1887	139	16,275.16
Total,	244	$34,925.16

THE NEW UNIONS are as follows:

1. Chicago, Ill.
13. Chicago, Ill.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger.)
16. Springfield, Ill.
23. Town of Lake, Ill.
28. Chicago, Ill.
32. Detroit, Mich.
39. Athens, Pa.
41. Spokane Falls, W. Ter.
45. Shreveport, La.
46. Bartow, Fla.
48. Terre Haute, Ind.
51. Charleston, S. C.
53. Rutland, Vt.
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian).
59. Detroit, Mich.
60. Hillsboro, Texas.
62. Gainesville, Tex.
63. Canajoharie, N.Y.
67. Roxbury, Mass.
69. Columbia, S C.
79. Alton, Ill.
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.
88. Town of Lake, Ill.
202. Fostoria, Ohio.
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
204. Oshkosh, Wis.
205. Johnstown, Pa.
206. Bentonville, Ark.
207. Aurora, Ill.
208. Lancaster, Pa.
209. Cincinnati, O (Ger)
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.
211. Allegheny City, Pa
212. St. Paul (Scan.)
213. Chattanooga, T'nn
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)
215. Menomonee, Mich
216. Waltham, Mass.
217. Covington, Ky.
218. E. Boston, Mass.
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)
220. S. Framingham, Mass.
221. Marinette, Wis.
222. Westfield, Mass.
223. Jacksonville, Fla.
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)
225. Knoxville, Tenn.
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.
227. Philadelphia, Pa.
228. Milwaukee, Wis.
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.
230 Pittsburgh, Pa.
231. Birmingham, Ala.
232. Key West, Fla.
233. Waverly, N.Y.
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)
235. Riverside, Cal.
236. Pottstown, Pa.
293. Santa Monica, Cal.
294. Piqua, Ohio.
295. St. Joseph, Mo.
296. Brooklyn, E. D.
297 Niagara Falls, Ont.
298. Pomona, Cal.
299. Scottdale, Pa.
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal.
287. Allegheny, Pa. (Ger.)
288. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)
289. Philadelphia, Pa.
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)
245. Peoria, Ill.
246 Beaver, Falls, Pa.
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.
248. Charleston, W Va.
249. Saratoga, N. Y.
250. McGinnisville, Mich.
251. Rondout, N. Y.
252. West Troy, N. Y.
253 Orange, N. J.
254 Anniston, Ala.
255. Hannibal, Mo.
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)
257. St Louis, Mo.
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.
259. St. Augustine, Fla.
260. Clarinda, Iowa.
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.
262. Ballston, N. Y.
263. Kansas City, Kan.
264. Atchison, Kan.
265. Defiance, Ohio.
266. Williamsport, Pa.
267. St. Paul, Minn. (French)
268. Sharon, Pa.
269. Lowell, Mass.
270. Middletown, Ohio.,
271 Omaha, Neb. (Ger)
272. Herkimer, N. Y.
273. Yonkers, N.Y.
274 Albany, N. Y.
275. Newton, Mass.
276. Tarentum, Pa.
277. Fort Worth, Tex.
278. Manistee, Mich.
279. Toronto, Can. (West)
280. Brantford, Can
281. Nashville, Tenn.
282 Santa Anna, Cal.
283. Little Falls, N. Y.
284. Chicago, Ill. (Polish)
285. Norfolk, Va.
286. Savannah, Ga.
287. Harrisburgh, Pa.
288 Homestead, Pa.
289 Monrovia, Cal.
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (German)
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)
292. Little Rock, Ark.
301. Newburgh, N. Y.
302. Ogdensburgh, N.Y
303. Ontario, Cal.
304. San Francisco, Cal. (German)
305. Milwaukee, Wis.
306. Philadelphia, Pa.

Total, ... 129 New Unions.

REORGANIZED UNIONS.

50. Portland, Oregon.
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa.
71. Englewood, Ill.
86. San Bernardine, Cal.

Total, ... 4 Reorganized Unions.

In addition to this, in the past year the following unions lapsed and were reorganized, viz: 185, Sharpsburgh, Pa.; 193, North Adams, Mass.; 217, Covington, Ky.; 243, Humboldt, Ill. The following unions also lapsed and up to date have not reorganized, viz: Union 75, Eau Claire, Wis.; 133, Beverly Mass., and 187, Vincennes, Ind.

THE EXTENT OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

It may be of interest to know that our 306 local unions cover every State and Territory in the United States and Dominion of Canada, and are located in 251 cities. Of these 306 local unions, 25 of them transact their business in the German language, 2 in French, 2 in Scandinavian, 2 in Bohemian, and 1 in Polish; 11 are located in Canada, with 587 members; 19 are on the Pacific Coast (17 of these being in California, with 2,187 members); 49 are in the Southern States (11 of these Southern unions are composed exclusively of colored men); 43 unions are located in New England; 68 in the Middle States, and 116 are in the Western States.

TRADE MATTERS.

At no time since 1870 has the building trade been so generally brisk all over the whole country as it has been the past twelve months. Carpenters have been in large demand in every city; and were it not that the craft is overstocked with so many men who crowd into it without any previous preparatory training, without having served their time as apprentices, the trade would be in a far better position to command decent wages and fair conditions, and secure a little more of the benefits of the present era of prosperity in the building line.

However, we can safely say that through the instrumentality of our organization, we have succeeded in securing certain advantages and benefits which would not have been obtained for our members had our Brotherhood and its local unions not been in existence. Not alone have we obtained higher wages and reduced hours of labor for our own members in many cities, but in all such cases a large proportion of the non-union men have equally profited with union men in all that has been achieved.

For instance, in the past year we have advanced wages from 25 to 75 cents per day in 171 cities under our jurisdiction. This affected fully 21,000 members, which, at an average of 50 cents advance per day, would make a gain of $10,500 per day to those members; or on a basis of 9 months' work per year, $2,268,000 more wages annually for these 21,000 members. When we also add the non-union men who have shared in this advance, it will bring the amount to fully four million dollars more wages per year that have been secured for and placed in the pockets of the union and non-union carpenters through the agency and work of our Brotherhood. And yet we have had very few strikes of any account to secure these advances. The completeness and thoroughness of our organization was sufficient in almost every instance to gain our demands without a cessation of work.

The movement for a reduction of the hours of labor has encountered far more opposition in some instances than has the demands for increased wages. Notably in Toronto, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Chicago, the employers made a very bitter fight against shorter hours of labor. However, in the past year 7 cities have established the eight-hour system, 76 cities are working nine hours a day, and 131 cities are working eight or nine hours a day on Saturdays. In the cities affected by these reductions in the hours of labor, a careful resumé shows that fully 160,000 hours less work per week have been gained to the union and non-union men in those cities, and this has provided employment for 2,963 more men, who otherwise would have been out in the labor market competing for employment with those at work, the sole effect of which would be simply to reduce the wages of those employed. By reducing the hours of daily labor, we are thereby not only controlling the supply of labor, but we are furnishing employment to others, and at the same time preventing any decrease in wages, while establishing the conditions necessary to gain an advance in pay.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Our Brotherhood, without any exaggeration, can feel proud of its present financial standing. We are now in a position to meet all legal claims promptly, and since the new Constitution went into effect, Dec. 1, 1886, we have not levied any assessments on the local unions, and thereby relieved the members of a very great annoyance. The business of the general office has been administered with the most rigid economy, and all legal bills and demands are paid, leaving a surplus on hand, July 1, 1887, of $3,333.55.

As the seventh fiscal year begins July 1, 1887, this financial report will cover all receipts and expenses of the general office for the past twelve months, ending June 30, 1887.

The following is a complete statement of the total receipts and expenditures from July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887, as shown by my books and by the monthly reports published in our official journal—THE CARPENTER—for that period. These accounts have been regularly audited each month by the General Executive Board:

RECEIPTS.

Capita Tax	$27,033 88
Assessments	4,759 21
Supplies	3,672 60
Charters	645 00
Pins, 3500 sold	875 00
Charms, 20 "	25 00
Advertisers	220 25
Subscribers	2 60
Badges sold at Buffalo Convention	2 25
3 Photos and 1 pin	3 25
Union 20, for visit of G. S.	15 00
J. S. Yearly Claim	50 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1886	2,680 12
Total receipts	$30,025 44

EXPENDITURES.

To Printing 12 issues of Journal and Supplies	$3,354 40
To Mailing 12 issues of Journal	126 78
" Wagon Hire for do	9 40
" Expressage on Supplies, etc.	206 63
" Telegrams	52 32
" Postage on Letters, Supplies, &c	523 20
" Salaries	1,466 00
" Expenses of E. B. and G. T	290 80
" Stationery	12 25
" Traveling and Organizing	568 64
" 3500 Badges for Members	702 55
" 20 Charms " "	16 67
" American Federation of Labor	261 80
" Translating	4 00
" Money Orders and Drafts	14 64
" Assistance in General Office	478 50
" Furniture for Office of G. S.	329 10
" Removal of Office from Cleveland, O.	105 86
" Aid for Earthquake sufferers, Charleston, S. C	152 50
" Office Rent	165 00
" Sundries and Incidentals	159 14
" Expenses of Buffalo Convention	516 10
" Loan to Cincinnati Strike	500 00
" Aid for Strike, Quincy, Ill.	200 00
" " New Haven, Conn.	200 00
Total Expenditures	$10,416 78
Benefits Paid	16,275 16
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1887	3,333 55
Sum Total	$30,025 44

SUMMARY.

Total Receipts	$30,025 44
" Expenditures	26,671 89
Cash in Bank, July 1, 1887	$3,333 55

OUR BENEFIT SYSTEM.

The following is a full report of the workings of our benefit system. From July 1, 1886, up to July 1, 1887, we have paid 139 benefits, amounting to $16,275.16, or estimating on our average membership the past year makes our benefit system cost 71 cents per year for each member, or barely 6 cents per month. There were 61 members' funeral benefits; 74 wife funeral benefits and 4 disability benefits, averaging 39½ years of age, the lowest age being 21, the highest age, 70. Of these 139 benefits, 51 were for less than one year's membership, 52 between 1 year and 2 years, and 36 over 2 years.

Our general death rate, including male and female deaths, has averaged about 6 to the thousand. In San Francisco it has been much above that rate. We have paid Union 22, $1843.50 on 11 claims the past twelve months since July 1, 1886, and there are 6 more awaiting action of the E. B., making in all 17 claims on a membership of less than 500, which would give us a death rate of 34 to the thousand in San Francisco. This record has been unequalled by any other union except Union 92, of Mobile, Ala., which on a membership of 40 has had 4 deaths the past year, which would make the death rate 100 to the thousand.

The cause of death or disability: Consumption and lung diseases, 54; accidental injuries, 13; typhoid fever, 12; puerperal fever, 8; heart disease, 7; liver disease, 7; peritonitis, 5; cancer, 4; dysentery, 4; ulcers, 4; stomach disease, 4; apoplexy, 2; pyæmia, 2; softening of brain, 2; Bright's disease, 1; cholera morbus, 1; paralysis, 1; womb disease, 1; tumor, 1; malarial fever, 1; bilious fever, 1; septicæmia, 1; general debility, 1; abscess, 1; blood poison, 1. Total, 139.

In the approval of claims, the General Executive Board have exercised every caution, and have first made an exhaustive and thorough examination into all the necessary details of each claim before paying any benefits. Owing to constitutional and legal reasons, in the past year they have disapproved of 35 claims, amounting to $3,200, and by paying claims strictly in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, they have saved the Brotherhood $2,827.70 more—thus demonstrating that over $6,000 have been saved to the Brotherhood by the Executive Board strictly adhering to an enforcement of the laws laid down in the constitution. All receipts for benefits, and a list of all claims, have been published regularly in our monthly journal.

The General Executive Board has met regularly ever since its organization in Philadelphia, and has met once every week, and very often twice a week, to dispatch the immense amount of business that has attended the growth of our society. They have passed upon a large number of appeals and grievances, audited my accounts monthly, and supervised the interests of the Brotherhood, giving to their duties the utmost care and zealous attention, which required a large amount of sacrifice and devotion on their part. Their decisions, along with the regular official proceedings, are published monthly in THE CARPENTER.

In conclusion, I desire to make a few recommendations, which I suggest for the interest of our organization:

1. The necessity of all our local unions having high dues and high initiation fees, in order to have sufficient funds in their treasury to make their unions permanent, and to sustain the interest of the members in the welfare of the union. The dues of each union should not be less than 50 cts. per month, and not less than $2 initiation fee.

2. A radical change in our laws regarding strikes and lockouts, so as to always have sufficient of the protective fund in reserve at headquarters, so that when men on strike or lockout are to be sustained that the money will be sent promptly and regularly to their aid from headquarters. Under the present system there is not sufficient check on the local unions in regard to the use of this fund, and consequently many of them spend their protective fund, and have none reserved as required by Sec. 15, of Article 20, page 16, of the Constitution. For instance, out of $7,400 of this fund, which should have been on hand July 1, 1887, in the treasuries of the local unions, only $4,335.16 have been so far sent on to aid Chicago and Toronto.

3. Diligent and scrupulous care should be exercised in the admission or reinstatement of members, to see that each is in sound health and if married, that the wife is in sound health and not over 60 years of age. A large number of the claims submitted to the Executive Board are cases of "graveyard insurance," that no society on earth should ever pay, and if they did, they could never stand it very long.

4. It is absolutely necessary that we should have Lecturers and Organizers out on the road, to establish new unions and to visit those established and encourage them. And for this purpose the local unions should make financial provision, so to pay one-half the expenses, and the other half to be paid from the general treasury.

5. The trustees of each local union should send in their quarterly reports to the G. S. promptly at the end of each fiscal quarter, and as required by Sec. 11, page 25 of the Constitution. A great many trustees are very neglectful in this respect, and if the General Secretary could secure complete return from the trustees of each and every local union, he will then be able to make a complete report to the next convention of the standing and financial condition of the entire Brotherhood.

With well wishes for the continued success of our Brotherhood, and for the prosperity of all our local unions and of all the members, I beg leave to remain,

Yours Fraternally,

P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Secretary.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Fourth Session of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretense whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses for the two Months ending July 31st, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in September CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	June Page.	June Receipts.	July Receipts.
1. Chicago, Ill.	299	58 40	
2. Cincinnati, O.	590	56 90	51 00
3.*Wheeling, W. Va.	48	4 50	4 80
4. St. Louis, Mo	150	15 90	
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	80	16 20	
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	109	10 95	16 90
7. Louisville, Ky.	177	19 20	17 70
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	535	53 50	59 50
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	92	14 35	
10. Detroit, Mich.	641	64 10	60 70
11.*Cleveland, O.	127	15 20	12 20
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	45	4 50	4 50
13.*Chicago, Ill.	250	31 00	50 00
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	18	3 65	
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	71	9 60	11 10
16.*Springfield, Ill.	42	4 20	4 10
17. Bellaire, O.	30	3 00	3 00
18. Hamilton, Can.	53	6 80	2 35
19. New Albany, Ind.	42	4 20	7 20
20. Camden, N. J.	234	23 10	23 40
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	66		
22. San Francisco, Cal.	488	50 25	50 00
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	111	16 70	16 40
24. Somerville, Mass.	39	6 20	3 90
25. Toledo, O.	181	16 85	19 10
26. Jackson, Mich.	64	6 80	6 65
27. Toronto, Can.	167	16 40	16 70
28. Chicago, Ill.	442	48 20	44 20
29. Baltimore, Md.	169	18 10	17 40
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	426	47 10	42 60
31. Trenton, N. J.	40	4 00	4 00
32. Detroit, Mich.	198		20 05
33. Boston, Mass.	1023	206 30	114 80
34. Minneapolis Minn.	135	13 50	
35. San Rafael, Cal.	28	2 80	2 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	218	23 35	21 80
37. New Orleans, La.	9	1 00	90
38. St. Catharines, Can.	62	6 00	7 35
39. Athens, Pa.	24	2 40	2 10
40.*Memphis, Tenn.			
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	48	12 10	
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	3 60	3 00
43. Hartford, Conn.	128	15 65	13 15
44. Waterbury, Conn.	158		31 90
45. Shreveport, La.	23	50	2 30
46. Bartow, Fla	19	3 25	2 00
47.*Alameda, Cal.	53		
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	35	3 80	3 75
49.*Meriden, Conn.	93	10 00	7 60
50. Portland, Oregon	81	9 20	10 10
51.*Charleston, S. C.	25	4 50	6 30
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	176		15 60
53. Rutland, Vt.	49	3 30	13 20
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	222		
55.*Denver, Col.	142	19 20	
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	609	64 45	97 90
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	53	5 80	
58. Omaha, Neb.	226	22 10	35 60
59. Detroit, Mich.	172	13 80	34 80
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	18		
61. Columbus, O.	17	1 70	
62.*Gainesville, Tex.	14		
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	21	3 03	2 10
64.*Cheyenne, W. T.	15		3 49
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	82	26 00	
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	3 90	
67. Roxbury, Mass.	32		50
68. Des Moines, Iowa	27	3 15	2 50
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	2 40	1 20
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	16	2 10	1 25
71. Englewood, Ill.	146	20 00	15 20
72. Rochester, N. Y.	260	27 30	26 15
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.			
74. Pensacola, Fla.	69		7 10
75.*Eau Claire, Wis.			
76. New Orleans, La.	30		1 20
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	11		2 30
78. Troy, N. Y.	236	15 70	49 55
79. Alton, Ill.	13	1 30	1 40
80. Hastings, Mich.	23	3 15	2 30
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.			
82. Haverhill, Mass.	79	7 70	7 90
83. Halifax, N. S.	94	10 65	9 80
84. Akron, O.	88	9 20	8 80
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	46	3 60	
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	154		38 50
87. St. Paul, Minn.	357	32 40	36 70
88. Town of Lake	93	9 50	9 30
89. Mobile, Ala.	85	10 00	
90. Evansville, Ind.	74	8 65	7 15
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	66	6 60	5 30
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	3 60	
93. Worcester, Mass.	106	11 70	1 60
94. Providence, R. I.	80	27 10	
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	25	3 25	2 50
96. Springfield, Mass.	72	7 20	
97. New Britain, Conn.	49	5 20	4 80
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	1 60	1 60
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	28		2 85
100. Muskegon, Mich.	28	3 60	4 70
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	24	4 65	2 30
102.*Springfield, Mo.			
103. Chanute, Kan.	21	2 00	4 25
104. Dayton, O.	65	7 00	6 50
105.*Springfield, O.			
106. Thomasville, Ga.	5		1 00
107. Sandusky, O.	24	4 80	2 30
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	3 35	
109. Galveston, Tex.	115	12 20	12 50
110. Owosso, Mich.	21		5 20
111. Lawrence, Mass.	87	8 80	9 45
112.*Lynn, Mass.	113	11 30	
113.*Parsons, Kans.	12	3 80	
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)			
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	82	3 40	3 20
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)			
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33		7 30
118. Manchester, N. H.	72		12 30
119. Newark, N. J.	575	58 30	
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	26		
121. Danbury, Conn.	159	16 10	16 05
122. Germantown, Pa.	70	6 70	7 00
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	13 40	
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	84	9 20	8 90
125. Utica, N. Y.	12		6 35
126.*New Haven, Conn.	365		
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	50	25 60	4 80
128. St. Thomas, Can.	43	4 30	3 50
129.*S. Bay City, Mich.	30	3 75	
130. Brockton, Mass.	86	8 60	9 05
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	67		7 25
132. Richmond, Va.	110	11 80	11 00
133.*Beverly, Mass.			
134.*Brunswick, Ga.	2		
135. Chelsea, Mass.	27	2 70	2 70
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	50	10 90	4 80
137. Norwich, Conn.	86		8 60
138.*Cambridge Mass.	228	22 80	1 90
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	65	6 50	6 50
140.*Salem, Mass.	41		
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	2 00	
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	276	23 50	50 40
143. Canton, O.	113	11 30	11 00
144.*Garden City, Kan.			
145.*Pawtucket, R. I.	78		7 80
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	72		10 20
147. Sioux City, Iowa	127	12 20	12 70
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	17		
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	8		
150. Augusta, Ga.	76	7 30	12 60
151.*Ottawa, Can.	26		
152. Malden, Mass.	18	2 00	1 80
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	87	22 20	
154. Marlboro, Mass.	26	3 40	2 10
155. Plainfield, N. J.	79	7 90	7 90
156. Creston, Iowa	19	2 40	1 70
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	267	36 40	
158. Topeka, Kan.	58	7 25	5 70
159. Armourdale, Kan.	38	3 20	3 60
160. Kansas City, Mo.	185	27 40	18 50
161. Belleville, Can.	47	3 60	4 75
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	187	14 20	13 70
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	181	12 95	16 10
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	137	14 90	14 70
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	95	9 30	9 50
166. Rock Island, Ill.	38	2 40	3 00
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	79	8 30	7 90
168.*Salem, O.	13		2 20
169.*E. St. Louis, Ill.	70	7 05	7 10
170.*Montgomery, Ala.	31	2 10	
171.*Youngstown, O.	96	9 60	9 20
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	140	13 50	14 00
173. Lewiston, Me.	26	3 00	2 40
174.*Hudson, Mich.			
175. Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	9		1 85
176. Newport, R. I.	56	5 50	5 60
177. McKeesport, Pa.	106		11 90
178.*New London, Conn.	41	5 10	
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14		
180. Braddock, Pa.	78	7 55	7 80
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	201	20 30	20 10
182. San Diego, Cal.	387	32 50	54 70
183.*Boston, Mass.	19		
184. Boston, Mass.	13	4 00	
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	16		2 65
186. Steubenville, O.	43	4 60	4 30
187.*Vincennes, Ind.			
188.*Findlay, O.	32		
189. Quincy, Ill.	65	6 70	6 50
190. Washington, D. C.	36	3 20	
191. York, Pa.	58	6 10	5 80
192. Natick, Mass.	18	2 80	1 80
193. N. Adams	16	2 80	1 60
194. London, Can.	74	7 40	7 65
195. Pasadena, Cal.	139	13 00	13 90
196. Ryde Park, Mass.	14	1 80	1 50
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	19		
198. Dallas, Tex.	68	11 90	
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	117	22 40	11 70
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	17	1 70	1 70
201.*Paducah, Ky.	73		
202. Fostoria, O.	38	4 20	3 80
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	43	6 15	4 80
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	74	6 70	10 75
205. Johnstown, Pa.	38	2 80	6 30
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	8	1 60	
207. Aurora, Ill.	18	3 10	4 80
208. Lancaster, Pa.	60		14 00
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	233	23 35	23 30
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	18	2 45	1 70
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	202	16 10	
212.*St. Paul (Scan.)	37	7 00	
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	75	13 60	7 50
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	81	8 40	8 10
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	17	4 70	1 70
216. Waltham, Mass.	59	6 15	6 20
217.*Covington, Ky.	19		
218. E. Boston, Mass.	55		
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	239	23 50	23 90
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	20	3 85	6 40
221.*Marinette, Wis.	22		
222.*Westfield, Mass.	6		1 80
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	28		
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	34		
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	59	7 25	5 90
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	33	3 30	
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	154	23 20	18 80
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	99	9 50	9 99
229.*Glen Falls, N. Y.	39	3 30	
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	154		31 00
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	28	12 00	3 40
232.*Key West, Fla.	28	6 90	
233. Waverly, N. Y.	22	2 40	4 00
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	69	11 50	14 10
235. Riverside, Cal.	66	6 70	12 20
236. Pottstown, Pa.	36	3 60	
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	49	4 65	7 90
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	114	17 20	11 30
239. Phila., Pa.	149	11 50	17 55
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	141		42 35
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	674	73 60	66 40
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	95	6 50	6 60
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	31	10 90	
244.*Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	239		
245. Peoria, Ill.	102	10 60	10 20
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	23	2 90	3 40
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	75	3 80	7 50
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	32		
249. Syracuse, N. Y.	27	3 00	2 45
250.*McGuffeyville, Kan.	27	1 10	
251. Rondout, N. Y.	35	1 90	2 00
252. West Troy, N. Y.	18	3 85	1 60
253. Orange, N. J.	21	5 10	7 75
254.*Anniston, Ala.	10	6 75	3 50
255.*Hannibal, Mo.	7		
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	97		
257. St. Louis, Mo.	14	1 00	1 40
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	33	1 65	4 40
259.*St. Augustine, Fla.	91	6 25	5 45
260.*Clarinda, Iowa	17	1 70	1 70
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	11	1 10	1 10
262.*Ballston, N. Y.	9	1 60	
263.*Kansas City, Kansas	35	7 00	
264. Atchison, Kansas	41		
265.*Defiance, Ohio	10	25	1 10
266. Williamsport, Pa.	61	5 90	6 35
267.*St. Paul, Minn (French)	7	5 60	1 10
268.*Sharon, Pa.	17	9 40	75
269. Lowell, Mass.	41	2 00	5 10
270. Middletown, Ohio	28	3 45	2 70
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	65	12 60	
272.*Herkimer, N. Y.	21	3 55	2 95
273. Yonkers, N. Y	32	4 85	4 45
274. Albany, N. Y	20	5 20	3 60
275. Newton, Mass	98	8 20	9 80
276. Tarentum, Pa	31	2 10	3 95
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	14	1 85	3 40
278.*Manistee, Mich	36	2 00	
279.*Toronto, Can. (West)	9		
280.*Brantford, Can.	12		1 75
281.*Nashville, Tenn	17	1 50	4 90
282. Santa Anna, Cal	50		12 70
283.*Little Falls, N. Y.	8	7 75	2 60
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	7		3 80
285. Norfolk, Va	52	1 00	5 20
286. Savannah, Ga.	24	1 75	2 20
287.*Harrisburgh, Pa	11	2 75	2 80
288.*Homestead, Pa.	26	10 85	5 40
289.*Monrovia, Cal	30		3 60
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	42	8 00	1 30
291.*Chicago, Ill. (German)	17	5 00	
292. Little Rock, Ark	11	4 00	1 10
293. Santa Monica, Cal	20		6 00
294. Piqua, O	10	5 90	3 45
295. St. Joseph, Mo	10	8 75	
296. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	14	7 25	
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	13	5 00	1 80
298. Pomona, Cal.	17	5 00	
299. Scottdale, Pa.	10	9 25	1 00
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	20	5 00	4 85
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	92	5 00	11 00
302. Odgensburgh, N. Y.	11	5 00	
303. Ontario, Cal	22	5 00	5 00
304. San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	12		9 00
305. Milwaukee, Wis	7		5 00
306. Philadelphia, Pa	45	5 00	7 15
307. Waterford, N. Y.	8		5 00
308. Newark, N. J	7		5 00
309. El Paso, Tex	8		5 00
310. Newark, N. J	7		5 00
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	9		
312. Ocean Side, Cal	18		5 00
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	7		5 00
Total	25 465	$2675 13	$2445 62

WE TENDER OUR THANKS.

The following list of labor papers deserve our thanks and support for recently publishing a circular in the interest of our Brotherhood, and for aiding us in the work of organization:

Labor Enquirer ..... Chicago, Ill.
Working World ..... Atlanta, Ga.
Industrial Observer ..... Scranton, Pa.
People's Journal ..... Rutland, Vt.
Union Advocate ..... New York.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—June, 1887.

Balance, May 31, 1887	$3032 87
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2675 15
" Subscribers	1 00
Union 95, Holyoke, J. S. Yearly's benefit returned	50 00
Total	$5778 50

EXPENSES—June, 1887.

For Office, etc.	$378 15
" Brotherhood Pins	100 00
" Printing	64 50
" Death Benefits	1902 30
*Balance on Hand (June 30, 1887)	3333 55
Total	$5778 50

*To this must be added $300.00 loaned to Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, which would make the total surplus, $3,833.55.

DETAILED EXPENSES—June, 1887.

Printing 3000 Membership Cards	5 50
" 7000 Applications for Membership	10 50
" 1000 TransferCards	2 50
" 50 Secretary's Order Books	15 00
" 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 3000 Extra Copies of "The Carpenter," June Issue	15 00
" 350 Circulars, "Letter for Local Unions"	4 00
" 1000 German Propositions	1 75
" 1000 Blanks for Password	2 75
" 500 Office Postals	6 25
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	45 90
Mailing June Journal	11 78
Wagon Hire for June Journal	80
500 Pins, L. W. Pierce & Co	100 00
Expressage on Pins	45
" Supplies to Local Unions	10 64
Telegrams	10 20
Salary of G. S. for June	125 00
Assistance in General Office	60 08
H. Bald. for Organizing	4 00
R. J. Miller, "	3 00
G. W. Mulford, "	2 60
W. J. Shields, "	4 00
B. Nelligan, "	15 15
J. F. Gillespie, for visit to New Haven, Conn	14 50
P. J. McGuire, two visits to New York and Brooklyn	10 00
Services of E. B. and G. T., for June	21 75
Office Rent for June	15 00
1000 Stamped Envelopes	21 60
Stationery, &c.	63
Twine	1 75
Benefit No. 228, Mrs. Louisa Smith	25 00
" 229, Mrs. Mary Parker	25 00
" 230, Chas. V. Anderson	100 00
" 231, Mrs. Susan Plummer	50 00
" 232, Aaron Washington	200 00
" 233, Ira J. Wood	100 00
" 234, John Leonard	200 00
" 235, J. W. Dunn	200 00
" 236, Henry Conley	100 00
" 237, Robert Fuller	200 00
" 238, J. B. Fredericks	200 00
" 239, Mrs. Ida Sutherland	25 00
" 240, Mrs. A. Oelschlager	50 00
" 241, C. J. Gildersleeve	100 00
" 242, J. N. Thompson	200 00
" 243, Mrs Mary A. L. Eaton	50 00
" 244, Mrs. Lucy Harwood	50 00
Balance due Conrad Runge Claim, Union No. 5, St. Louis	27 30
Total	$3444 95

RECEIPTS—July, 1887.

On hand, June 30, 1887	$3333 55
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	6415 08
" Advertisers	91 01
" Subscribers	1 00
Total	$9840 17

EXPENSES—July, 1887.

For Printing	$278 75
" Office, etc	331 23
" Traveling and Organizing	186 20
" Brotherhood Pins	120 00
" Donations from General Fund in aid of St. Paul Strike	250 00
" Death Benefits Nos. 245 to 258	1300 00
*Balance, July 30, 1887	3376 99
Total	$5843 17

[*To this balance must be added $500 loaned Cincinnati unions, making the surplus $3876.19.]

DETAILED EXPENSES—July, 1887.

Printing 500 Rituals	$5 50
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 2000 Notices of Arrears	4 00
" 1000 Circulars for Organizing	2 50
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 5000 Copies Constitution	60 00
" 1000 Report Blanks for Fin. Sec.	9 75
" 2000 Noteheads (for G. S.)	5 00
" 25,500 Copies July Issue of "The Carpenter."	172 50
" 10 Receipt Books for G. S.	4 00
Mailing July "Carpenter"	17 98
Wagon Hire for July "Carpenter"	80
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	7 82
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	27 80
Salary for July	125 00
Assistance in General Office	79 00
Services of E. B. and G. T. for July	24 50
Office Rent for July	15 00
20 Telegrams in July	11 93
G. W. Mulford, for Organizing	3 60
Herman Schirmer for Services as Delegate to the Chicago Convention	9 00
Alf. A. Campbell do do	9 00
John H. McCune do do	9 00
W. H. Kliver, do do	9 08
Aug. J. Metzger, Union 87, as Donation from General Fund to aid St. Paul Strike	250 00
Expenses on Telegraph Money Order to Toronto	11 80
Quarterly Rent of P. O. Box	3 00
Charter Fee to American Federation of Labor	5 00
Rubber Bands for Office use	75
500 Badges	100 00
2 Dozen Charms	20 00
Expressage on above	35
*Expenses of G. S. on Western Trip from May 24 to June 11	69 85
Expenses of G. S. to Investigate Chicago Lock-out and Toronto Strike	77 75
Benefit No. 245, Gottlieb Winkler	200 00
" 246, Mrs. Ida N. Wright	25 00
" 247, George W. Quigley	100 00
" 248, Mrs. Susan Marshall	50 00
" 249, Mrs. Sarah A. Bagg	50 00
" 250, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Speacht	25 00
" 251, Henry L. Isnor	200 00
" 252, Mrs. Margaret Smith	50 00
" 253, Thos. G. Cooper	200 00
" 254, Mrs. A. Flint	50 00
" 255, M. Connery	200 00
" 256, Mrs. A. Thomas	50 00
" 257, Mrs. M. A. Fairbanks	50 00
" 258, Mrs. L. Vanzandt	50 00
Total	$2466 18

*TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID.

The following is a list of the local unions which contributed toward the traveling expenses of the General Secretary during May and June, viz.:

Union 11, Cleveland, O.	$10 00
" 122, Youngstown, O	10 00
" 121, Syracuse, N. Y.	5 00
" 211, Allegheny, Pa.	5 00
" 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5 00
" 82, Akron, O.	5 00
" 10, Detroit, Mich.	5 00
" 90, Evansville, Ind.	5 00
" 121, Binghampton, N. Y.	3 00
Total	$56 00

Signed, P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary.

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

As promised in our circular of June 25th, 1887, we here give a full report of all moneys received at the General Office, from the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, from July 14th, 1887, to August 12, 1887:

No of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.
192	$5 70	237	3 90
216	16 05	273	2 85
18	11 45	83	31 45
11	6 10	49	30 00
183	33 00	86	5 00
186	13 55	160	47 25
255	135	108	3 60
191	17 85	265	55
56	114 20	110	9 00
235	14 25	82	25 45
127	12 95	76	8 20
do. Bal. credit.	8 30	136	21 50
107	8 50	196	6 20
285	2 60	172	47 50
2	24 00	257	1 20
199	36 30	282	2 60
24	12 55	44	53 05
31	9 65	159	5 50
91	26 00	37	3 70
122	24 50	289	7 40
209	11 65	297	70
70	2 10	183	3 50
263	4 00	198	12 90
93	44 35	185	1 80
58	41 25	9	2 05
61	5 35	4	79 20
150	20 00	238	25 70
99	8 50	112	30 00
194	25 20	298	1 10
86	35 50	65	38 45
249	3 95	41	10 40
87	75 50	98	50
50	14 65	226	3 85
64	5 00	131	2 95
80	9 35	210	85
71	21 00	57	17 25
226	3 85		
292	55	Total,	$1439 05
189	29 10	Published in July Carpenter,	2349 06
195	44 25		
293	15 10	Sum total,	$3,788 11
231	10 70	Rec. at Gen. Office.	
53	5 00		

Several local unions declined to send their Protective Fund to the General Treasurer, and sent the money directly to either Chicago or Toronto, as directed. The following is a list of such unions, with the amounts sent by them:

SENT BY LOCAL UNIONS TO TORONTO.

Union 25, Toledo	$48 00
" 27, Toronto	58 90
" 72, Rochester	94 00
" 43, Hartford	46 75
" 136, Rock Island	7 95
" 16, Hamilton (Donation)	25 00
" 96, Springfield, Mass.	22 85
" 214, Louisville	19 80
" 124, Syracuse	28 90
" 249, Gloversville	11 00
	$338 15

SENT BY LOCAL UNIONS TO CHICAGO.

Union 211, Allegheny	$36 75
" 6, Amsterdam	25 00
" 5, St. Louis	30 95
" 10, Detroit	60 00
" 82, "	51 00
" 142, Pittsburgh	71 00
	$254 70

SUMMARY OF FUND RECEIVED.

Received at General Office	$3788 11
Sent to Toronto by local unions	353 15
" Chicago " "	254 70
Total Fund	$4,395 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

SENT TO TORONTO.

	From Various Unions	$353 15
July 18,	" General Office	525 00
" 25,	" "	425 00
Aug. 1,	" "	300 00
" 8,	" "	300 00
Total Received by Toronto		$1,903 15

SENT TO CHICAGO.

	From Various Unions	$ 254 70
July 25,	" General Office	1000 00
Aug. 6,	" "	1119 20
Total Received by Chicago		$2373 90
Total Disbursements		$4277 05
Cash in Hands of Gen'l Treasurer,		118 91
Total Receipts		$4395 96

JOHN SWINTON'S VIEWS.

It has been a strong and wide-spread movement for shorter hours that has been going on in the carpenter's trade during the past eighteen months, and that has gained so much ground within the present year. It has been of great benefit to the trade in every point of view. It has been the means of giving work to thousands of men who would otherwise have been idle; and it has kept up wages which would otherwise have been broken down by the pressure of "surplus labor."

The movement and its success are the result of the growing intelligence among the working people, and of the organization that this intelligence has brought about. Without the increase in knowledge of the laws of labor,—without the spread of organization among the workers, no such advantages as have been gained would be possible. We are happy to say that the three or four great organizations of the trade have worked hand in hand for the result, and we presume it will be universally admitted that the "Brotherhood" has done its full share of the work.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 245.—GOTTLIEB WINKLER, aged 49 years, admitted May, 1883, Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of dropsy of the heart, May 8, 1887. Papers received May 19, 1887.

No. 246.—MRS. IDA N. WRIGHT, aged 37 years, wife of Samuel Wright, admitted Aug. 23, 1886, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of pyæmia, May 28, 1887. Papers received June 18, 1887.

No. 247.—GEORGE W. QUIGLEY, aged 49 years, admitted September 27, 1886, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of typhoid fever, June 16, 1887. Papers received June 29, 1887.

No. 248.—MRS. SUSAN MARSHALL, aged 47 years, wife of John Marshall, admitted August 11, 1884, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., died of ulceration of stomach and lung disease, April 30, 1887. Papers received May 24, 1887.

No. 249.—MRS. SARAH A. BAGG, aged 50 years, wife of John W. Bagg, admitted May 5, 1885, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., died of typhoid pneumonia, April 30, 1887. Papers received May 30, 1887.

No. 250.—MRS. ELIZABETH C. SPEACHT, aged 52 years, wife of Theodore Speacht, admitted June 10, 1888, Union 199, Quincy, Ill., died of apoplexy, May 8, 1887. Papers received June 4, 1887.

No. 251.—HENRY L. ISNOR, aged 42, admitted September 1, 1885, Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, died of phthisis, May 18, 1887. Papers received June 9, 1887.

No. 252.—MRS. MARGARET SMITH, aged 48 years, wife of Andrew Smith, admitted December 9th, 1885, Union 117, Massillon, Ohio, died of neuralgia of the stomach, May 18, 1887. Papers received May 23, 1887.

No. 253.—THOMAS G. COOPER, aged 51 yrs., admitted July 30, 1883, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of paralysis, March 28, 1887. Papers received May 27, 1887.

No. 254.—

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1887.

DON'T GO NEAR Chicago, Toronto, or Brockton, Mass. There is trouble in those three cities. So stay away from them.

NO LESS than twenty labor papers have died during the past thirty days, but none will be more sadly missed than *John Swinton's Paper*, with its vigorous tones and sterling character.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE in St. Paul, Minn., has been largely successful in establishing the nine hours on the majority of jobs, and where the demand has not been granted, it is understood the rule is to go into effect for next season, beginning January 1st, next.

FOR NINE WEEKS the carpenters of Toronto have been out to maintain the nine hours, and not one union man has returned to work or "scabbed" it in that time. Both sides are firm and stubborn, and the latest advices go to show that the employers are now more disposed to meet the men. The strike is likely soon to be settled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Men are flocking down here from the North by the dozens, and next month will be worse. Some bosses are trying to take advantage of this to cut down wages. We gained twenty-five cents advance in wages last May, and will lose it unless carpenters keep away from here and not flood us to death.

BROCKTON, MASS.—The carpenters here are out on strike since August 1st to establish the nine hours. The employers last spring led the journeymen to believe that if they waited until August the nine hours would be granted. Now they refuse to meet the men. We advise all carpenters to keep away from Brockton.

FROM CHICAGO the latest news indicates that the lockout is rapidly coming to a close in favor of the men. Job after job is being changed from nine and ten hours to eight hours. The backbone of the demand of the contractors that the men should sign an agreement to work nine hours a day and give up their unions is broken. The Contractors' Association have gone back on their own rules and decided to allow each employer to work as many hours as he pleases, which permits them to individually accede to the eight-hour rule.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Don't come here, as we have considerable trouble. We have formed a Building Trades' League in this city, and all unions in the building line are in it. We adopted the card system to go into effect August 8th, and the rule now among all trades is not to work with any one unless he has a union card. While this system is being enforced in all other trades, the masons were not so fortunate, as they had a number of non-union men in the city. The result is there is quite a general stoppage of work to help out the masons. Hence we ask all traveling carpenters to give Albany the go-by for the present.

ELEVEN NEW UNIONS.

During the month of July the following new unions were granted charters: 307, Waterford, N. Y.; 308, Newark, N. J. (North Side); 309, El Paso, Texas; 310, Newark, N. J. (Sash, Blind and Door Makers); 311, Montreal, Canada (French); 312, Ocean Side, Cal.; 313, Peoria, Ill. (German); 314, Milford, Mass.; 315, Elmira, N. Y.; 316, San Jose, Cal.; 317, Biloxi, Miss.

SHALL WE AFFILIATE WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING TRADES?

The General Secretary of the National Building Trades' Council, Peter A. Hogan, of Chicago, has just issued a circular address to all organizations in the building trades of the United States, urging them to affiliate with the national body.

The next convention of this council will be held in Chicago, September 20, 1887. At present the local unions of our Brotherhood are voting on the question of whether they will affiliate with this national council. To our mind, it would be far more practical if all the isolated unions of the building trades would connect themselves with the American Federation of Labor. Our Brotherhood has done so, and have been in the Federation since it first started. Were all other trades to do likewise, then we would have a far more powerful organization than any national building trades' council could be.

As it is, the American Federation of Labor now numbers one-half a million well disciplined tradesmen, and we do not see any further necessity for forming another new amalgamation simply for the building trades.

The convention in Chicago on June 28 was very timely in aiding to secure a settlement of the Chicago bricklayers lockout, and that settlement had the effect to "knock the wind" out of the National Association of "Master" Builders. To that extent it was very useful. However, we can now see no particular reason to organize a national council of the building trades with the added expense of an annual tax, when that work can be much better done, and, a more powerful organization secured by enlisting all building trades together under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and work hand in hand in unity with all other trades unionists in America.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Under our system of benefits there is one great evil to contend with. Whenever any death or disability occurs, the local union to which the member belongs, in almost the majority of cases, is only too anxious to send on the claim to the General Office, and to insist on its payment, regardless of whether all the requirements of our Constitution have been complied with or not.

Now the reason for this may perhaps be explained by the desire of most unions to use the fact of the payment of a claim to aid them in showing up the advantages of belonging to a labor organization like the Brotherhood, with its benefit features. But such an eager display of zealous propaganda for our cause may be very costly in paying illegal and unjust claims, not fully in keeping with the requirements of our Rules. And it may, furthermore, lead to the establishment of some very dangerous precedents in the settlement of such claims.

There may be another reason given, and that is there is a large amount of sympathy latent in human nature. And when a member dies, or is disabled, or when his wife dies, there are always enough members can be found who, out of mere friendship, kindness, or sheer sympathy, will sign the petition to have the claim allowed. And as the cost of paying the claim is, to the local union, only a small fraction of the whole benefit, there are some few members only too ready to show their sympathy where it costs very little—almost an imperceptible trifle to each one. But we are inclined to say from past experience that if the general funds are run down and exhausted by paying such sympathetic claims, in nine chances out of ten these same sympathetic parties will be the ones to "kick" most strenuously against any assessments.

The greater part of the time of the General Executive Board is taken up in sifting and examining just such claims. And when any claim is found to be not fully in compliance with the Constitution and is disapproved, then a storm of volcanic and virulent indignation is fired in at the General Secretary and Executive Board, as though every claim sent them should be paid without question. And then when it comes to asking information to shed light on doubtful claims, we frequently strike a hornet's nest of insults.

However, we now take occasion to utter this word of caution: Whenever a claim for benefit is to be sent the General Office, don't allow your sympathy to overcome your judgment, or friendship to blind you to the law. If a claim is legal, the Executive Board will order it to be paid, if not legal the E. B. will take all the consequences, all the insults and contumely—sooner than pay a claim not legal.

We propose to meet and pay all our legal claims, and have done so and always will. But if a claim is manifestly in violation of our rules, you can rest assured it will be disapproved, no matter how many may frown or condemn us. We are not national bankers nor millionaires, and what money comes into our General Treasury comes from the hard earnings of our fellow workmen, and we will not allow a penny of it to be squandered on sympathy or to be wrongfully spent.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

No class of mechanics or workmen have more justice or right in their demand for a shorter workday than have the journeymen in the building trades.

Look at the amount of time they lose each day in going to and returning from their work. Often the jobs or buildings are at the outskirts or unbuilt portions of the city—far away and remote from any street car or railroad—requiring often an hour's walk to reach them. Then the men do not work constantly in the same place, the same as if in a shop or factory. They change from place to place as fast as the jobs are finished. One week they may be close at home, then the next few weeks may find them six or eight miles away in another direction. But generally their work is far away from their homes. And the working time is invariably counted from the hour of appearance at the job ready to work.

To be on time in the morning, the workmen in the building trades often leave their homes before 6 o'clock in the morning, and do not return again until 7 o'clock in the evening. This makes thirteen hours a day away from home, and as the arduous labors of the day will require at least eight hours' sleep, thus twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four hours in a day are used up for work and sleep, leaving only three hours more each day for meals, washing, bathing, changing clothes, and the many other duties of life. So that very little time is left for education, amusement, family life and social comfort.

A MONSTER CARPENTERS' PARADE AND A QUAINT OLD BANNER.

The Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution is to be celebrated in this city by extensive ceremonies and a mammoth industrial parade on September 15, of this year.

On July 11th Carpenters Union No. 8, of this city, decided to take part in the parade, and was the first labor organization in this city to so decide. Since then all the local unions of the Brotherhood in this city and in Germantown and Camden, N. J., have decided to participate, and will appear in a uniform of a neat cap, white shirt, black pants and an appropriate apron. The local unions of Newark, Trenton, Orange, Plainfield, Baltimore, Washington, York, Lancaster, Pottstown and Harrisburg will be invited to also join in the parade and ceremonies.

As each trade will be expected to make a display of the advancement and progress of its handicraft the past century, the carpenters will have two floats in line, one with a log hut of the past century, the other with a typical modern house of to-day. There will also be banners and devices emblematic of the craft.

But the quaintest will be an old banner fifty-two years old, which was recently discovered in an old Third street mansion, and which will be borne in the procession by Union No. 8. The history of this banner or the society to which it belonged cannot at present be traced, but from this banner it is evident that trades unionism among the carpenters of Philadelphia is certainly no matter of modern growth.

A local newspaper paragraph, in describing the discovery and character of this quaint old banner, says:

S. W. Jones, the occupant of the old mansion No. 307 South Third street, erected in the last century, and at one time, it is believed, the residence of William Wharton, has discovered a number of old relics in various parts of the house. One of them is an old blue silk banner, well preserved, painted in 1835 for the Journeymen Carpenters' Association, instituted in that year. It is six feet long and four feet wide, and has a representation of an apprentice tapping a mechanic on the shoulder and pointing to a steeple-clock on which the hands are pointing to 6 o'clock. A block in the foreground bears the legend "6 to 6." The reverse side bears a feminine figure typical of America supporting the American flag and pointing to the motto of the Association, "Union and Intelligence, the Path to Independence." This old banner was representative at that time of the agitation for reducing the hours of labor to ten hours per day.

A LIST OF UNIONS NOT SENDING IN THEIR PROTECTIVE FUND.

The following unions have not responded to the call of the Executive Board in forwarding their Protective Fund to the General Treasurer, nor have they sent it to the unions locked out or on strike, viz.:

No.
7. Louisville, Ky.
22.*San Francisco, Cal.
26. Jackson, Mich.
34. Minneapolis, Minn.
36. Oakland, Cal.
42. Brunswick, Ga.
47. Alemedo, Cal.
55. Denver, Col.
66. Houston, Tex.
74. Pensacola, Fla.
78. Troy, N. Y.
92. Mobile, Ala.
98. Sedalia, Mo.
100.*Muskegon, Mich.
104. Dayton, Ohio.
109. Galveston, Texas.
113. Parsons, Kan.
118. Manchester, N. H.
119.*Newark, N. J.
120. Ansonia, Conn.
123. Wichita, Kan.
132. Richmond, Va.
134. Brunswick, Ga.
138. Cambridge, Mass.
140. Salem, Mass.
145. Pawtucket, R. I.
147. Sioux City, Iowa.
148. Lincoln, Neb.
151. Ottawa, Canada.
156. Creston, Iowa.
168. Salem, Ohio.
170. Montgomery, Ala.
175. Davenport, Iowa.
178. New London Conn.
184. Boston, Mass.
197. Montgomery, Ala.
201. Paducah, Ky.
217. Covington, Ky.
218. East Boston, Mass.
220. South Framingham, Mass.
224. Jacksonville, Fla.
229. Glenn Falls, N. Y.
230. Pittsburg. Pa.
239.*Philadelphia, Pa.
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.
248. Charleston, W. Va.
253. Orange, N. J.
259. St. Augustine, Fla.
262. Ballston, N. Y.
269. Lowell, Mass.
271. Omaha, Neb.
278. Manistee, Mich.
280. Brantford, Canada.
281. Nashville, Tenn.
286. Savannah, Ga.
287. Harrisburg, Pa.
290. Milwaukee, Wis.
295. St. Joseph, Mo.
296. Brooklyn (E. D.), N. Y.
298. Pomona, Cal.

NOTE.—The unions marked with an * have since sent in their fund to local unions as directed.

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.

Judge Tuley, of Chicago, who was chosen as arbitrator in the late trouble between the master masons and the men, rendered the following interesting decision upon the apprenticeship question:

"A limitation upon the number of apprentices in a craft has always existed, either by legislative action or by custom of the craft, and the number that should be taken must be affected to a large extent by the general principles of the demand and supply of labor. In France in the 17th century masters were limited to one apprentice. In England at the beginning of the 18th century apprentices became so numerous, and because of their numbers, that when they became workmen they were so unskilled that some crafts were utterly ruined. Laws were passed from time to time limiting the number of apprentices in the trades and crafts, some to two apprentices, some to the sons of master workmen and employers, and some to sons of persons who had £3 annual rental.

It is a law of self preservation to the craft, and also of equal interest to the responsible master mason that there should be some limitation to the number of apprentices. If the number is unlimited, unscrupulous contractors may secure a large number of apprentices, and with the help of a few journeymen underbid all journeymen who are skilled in their craft, and also necessarily throw upon the journeymen large additions of unskilled workmen, thereby making the supply of labor partly in excess of the demand and destroying the standard of the craft for good work.

It is not a question as to whether everybody shall have the right to learn a trade, but whether the craft will teach every boy a trade to its own destruction. It is a matter, however, that neither the journeymen nor the master masons organizations should arbitrarily undertake to decide. It is a matter of joint interest and should be decided from time to time by the joint arbitration committee in such a manner that the number of apprentices shall be sufficient to furnish the requisite number of journeymen to supply the demand, and also so as to prevent an abuse of the apprenticeship question and an injury to both the employer and employé by a too large number of apprentices being secured to do the work that should be done by the skilled journeymen.

Three years, by common consent, is the period fixed for apprenticeship in these trades, and the master masons should be allowed, and, if necessary, required to take one new apprentice each year. The number of apprentices can be increased from time to time as the interests of the crafts and their obligations to the youths of the country should demand.

The apprentice should be allowed to join any organization of his craft, but in all respects be subject to the laws of the state and the contracts made in pursuance thereof.

THE WAGES SYSTEM AND STRIKES.

The main trouble with the wage system is not so much that it keeps wages low, as that it keeps men low. Too often, at least, it makes or tends to make the man a mere hand, a mere machine for producing certain complicated mechanical actions that no manufactured instrument has yet been invented to produce. The wage-worker is not seldom a mere machine tender, a patent oiling apparatus, a marvellous self regulating attachment to a loom or press. From sunrise to sunset such a man must watch a lever or guide a thread. When this is over, wearied with the monotony and overstrain of one set of muscles, from sunset to sunrise, he eats and smokes and vegetates and sleeps. Such life is not life; it is existence. There is no chance in it for thought, originality, individual development, freedom. "My work, day after day, month after month, year after year," said a workman, "is to bore holes in a piece of steel, each hole exactly like the other. I hate my work." One respects a man for hating such work. God never intended human life to be a monotony of hole boring. The deadness of workingmen, the resultant of mechanical monotony, is the worst fruit of the wage system, of the "hand" working under the "boss."

The labor movement, thank God, is changing this. Organization, agitation gives the workingman something to think over, something to strive for. A strike compels the dullest man to think. If strikes had resulted in nothing more, they would well have paid in this alone. As a matter of fact they have paid in many ways. All over the country they have raised wages or shortened hours, or at least have compelled employers to be more careful in their treatment of their employés. Commissioner Peck, of New York state says that 70 per cent. of the strikes in that state last year were successful. Even where they have nominally failed, they have succeeded in calling attention to the subject, in forcing the labor problem upon the public thought. Money is not the sole measure of a successful strike. You may see the success of many a so-called unsuccessful strike in the bills presented and passed by various legislatures. But, after all, the main use of strikes is to rouse the workingman himself. This has been the mission of the strike. That mission, however, is now well nigh over. Strikes are at best temporary, expensive, and harsh expedients to which resort is to be made only when all else fails—REV. W. D. P. BLISS, *in Work and Wages for June*.

DISCHARGED FOR NOT WORKING IN THE RAIN.

A large number of carpenters employed by Hennessy & Cox at the stock yards, South St. Paul, Minn., were discharged on Friday, July 29th, for quitting work on account of rain. When asked by the foreman why they stopped work, they said that they had been wet through by the rain, but would work in a protected place. The foreman thereupon told them that they were not wanted and immediately discharged them. It is a severe insult to men who desire to work to be discharged for so slight a cause. The public has not, as yet, a proper knowledge of the numerous instances of this kind tending to drive men to the fury of a strike, and never will have until the wrongs of workmen can be properly fought for by a press which their united support will make a dreaded power. The firm of Hennessy & Cox has consistently matched this action throughout the strike by strongly opposing every attempt to give the carpenters just privileges.—*Labor Echo, St. Paul, Minn.*

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brisk; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 58 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLSORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2 25 to $2 50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $2. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $3.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2 50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2 40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Fair $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 58 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2 50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $2 to $3 50. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Busy; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Good; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Fair; $2 to $2 50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1 75 to $2.10.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast. The cheap railroad fares has flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75.
SAN BERNARDINO.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
MADRONA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3.
POMONA.—Fair; $3.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Middling; $2.75 to $3.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Busy; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked: $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded: $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.

JACKSON.—Improving $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 30c. per hour; 8 hours.
AXTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $2. 8 hours.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Mid.; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good, $1.75 to $2.50.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good: $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2.25.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Stocking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Good; $1.75 to $2.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Moderate; $1.75 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.00.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair $1.20 to $2.00.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

JULY 2.—Charters granted: Union 308, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claims approved: G. Winkler, Union 209, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Ida N. Wright, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. W. Quigley, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claims referred: Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Gloversville, N. Y. (for duration of disease); Jas. Ryan, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. (for exact dates on abstract); Wm. G. Lewis, Columbus, O. (for correct abstract); Mrs Elizabeth C. Specht (for correct abstract); Mrs. C. Heup, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis. (for correct abstract); Geo. B. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y. (for correct abstract and doctor's certificate); Edward N. Jones, Union 37, New Orleans (for abstract); Mrs. Elizabeth Kurtzweil, Youngstown, O. (for ledger abstract and doctor's statement).

Com. Union 13, Chicago, Ill., giving names of members locked out. Received and laid over for further information. Communications also received from Unions 21, 23, and 28, of Chicago, laid over, and John J. Maguire, delegate of building trades of Philadelphia to Chicago convention, authorized to make a personal investigation and report to E. B.

Com. and telegrams Union 27, Toronto, asking financial aid. G. S. instructed to send $525.00 to Robert Lee, Treas. of Union 27, and that Bro. John Kane, of Toronto, be requested to supervise the distribution of the money.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, reporting inadvisability of striking any shop at present.

Appeal: M. Itter, Bay City, Mich. Laid over.

Com. Union 199, S. Chicago, asking if a member in good standing should be recognized wherever he goes. E. B. decided a member in good standing is entitled to such recognition, provided he complies with the trade rules of the city he is employed in.

Resolved, That in view of strikes and lockouts in these cities, that Chicago, New Haven, St. Paul, and Toronto be exempted from forwarding their Protective Funds.

JULY 9.—Com. Union 27, Toronto, asking further financial aid. G. S. instructed to telegraph for information before any more money will be sent.

Com. Union 87, St. Paul, appeal from decision of President, as to reinstatement of members, the union having two sets of dues, one for summer, another for winter. E. B. decided the union should charge a uniform rate the whole year round, and that four months' dues as arrears shall be paid to be reinstated, at rate of 50 cents per month, and 10 cents fine for notice and one month's dues also in advance. G. S. instructed to inform them that the two sets of dues have never been approved by E. B.

Charters granted: Ontario, Cal.

Com. Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., asking financial aid. *Resolved*, to allow the unions of St. Paul to use their own Protective Funds, and to donate $250.00 from the General Fund to aid them, as no money can be drawn from the Protective Fund, for their strike has not been sanctioned by E. B.; but as they have made such a firm stand, the E.B. feels justified in aiding them from the General Fund.

Com. Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., in reference to reinstatement of J. H. Stratton. G. S. instructed to request Union 95, on account of activity of Bro. Stratton in behalf of our Brooklyn unions, to grant consent to his admission to Union 247.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., asking extension of loan to 90 days. G. S. instructed to ask for an official communication to that effect.

Com. from Chicago, Ill., stating it is impossible to know just exactly how many are locked out, as the members either refuse to sign the roll-book daily or neglect to report. Laid over.

Claims approved: Mrs. Susan Marshall, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Sarah A. Begg, Muskegon, Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth Specht, Quincy, Ill. The two latter unions are censured for the careless manner in which they keep their members' accounts. Claim of H. L. Isnor, Halifax, N. S., also approved.

Claim Mrs. L. E. Huntley, Creston, Iowa, referred for ledger abstract and doctor's certificate.

Claim disapproved: W. G. Wilmot, Union 33, Boston, Mass., in arrears Jan. 1d, not six months continuously in good standing.

JULY 13.—Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, reporting progress of strike, and asking further financial aid. G. S. instructed to forward $425.00 more by bank check in registered letter, payable to the F. S. of Union 27.

Com. J. Shaw, Dist. Sec'y Amalgamated Carpenters, agreeing to interchange cards. G. S. instructed to prepare an agreement.

Charters granted: San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)

Com. Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., asking for further payment of funeral expenses of Conrad Runge. Union 5 was informed that the full $100 allowed has now been paid and that no more will be paid on the said claim.

Appeal Chas. E. C[illegible], Union 58, Omaha, Neb. Laid over to hear from Union 58.

Com. N. J. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo., reporting the Clinton Laidig suit will come up in the October term of Court.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., stating they had used all their Protective Fund in the De Man Bros. lockout. G. S. had written that said action of Union 10 was not authorized by E. B., and that Union 10 will have to make the amount good out of its local treasury. Action of G. S. sustained.

V. E. St. Cloud recommended as organizer by Union 286, Savannah. Approved and referred to G. P.

Com. B. Nelligan, Los Angeles, ready to start on organizing tour through Central California, as requested by E. B. Com. received, and G. S. instructed to forward $75 00 and send letter of instructions, and that Bro. Nelligan have power to draw upon the G. S. for any further expenses within a reasonable limit.

Bill of expenses of four delegates at $9 each, for services at Chicago convention, ordered paid.

Com. Union 132, Richmond, Va., giving satisfactory reasons why they refused the traveling card of a member of Union 52; they claim his card had been issued for 8½ months instead of 3 months, and that he was working ten hours in violation of nine-hour rule. Action of Union 132 sustained and Union 52 notified of the facts.

Com. R. Porter, Poughkeepsie, giving account of $9.50, spent to organize Newburgh, N. Y., out of $10.00 appropriated by E. B.

Claims disapproved: H. F. Shubert, Union 10, Detroit, Mich. (died from excessive intoxication); Mrs. Catherine Munser, Utica, N. Y. (not in good health at time of admission to membership); Mrs. E. Kurtsweil, Youngstown, O. (in arrears Feb. 1, 1887, as reported by F. S. of Union 171). G. S. instructed in Kurtsweil claim to call on the F. S. to explain the discrepancy, as the abstract from the ledger showed Bro. Kurtsweil to be in good standing Feb. 1, 1887.

Claim Wm. Dolan, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., shot by a police officer in a street row. Referred for further information as to general character of deceased.

Claims referred for information: M. Connery, Cohoes, N. Y.; Mrs. M. McClure, Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. A. Thomas, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. H. Harper, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. E. L. Dawson, Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.; Chas. T. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.

JULY 16.—Claim Mrs. Margaret Smith, Massillon, O., disapproved, reconsidered, and claim approved, on error of having paid Dec. tax twice.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Can., reporting progress of strike. Report received, and action of Bro. Kane was approved in refusing strike-pay to a member absent from the city and not answering roll-call each day.

Com. Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, O., stating they had forwarded Protective Fund for June only; the balance of Protective Fund was spent during their strike. Laid over for future action.

Com. Union 241, Chicago, Ill., asking financial aid in their lockout. On motion an order was drawn on the General Treasurer for $1,000, and the G. S. was instructed to convey the same to Chicago, and to go there and investigate the whole situation, also to proceed to Toronto for the same purpose.

An order was drawn on the General Treasurer for $950.00 from the Protective Fund, to replace $950.00 drawn from the General Fund, and sent to Toronto.

Claims disapproved; Mrs. Harriet Harper, Toronto, Canada (suffering with consumption when Bro. Harper was reinstated); Mrs. Emma L. Dawson, Union 142, Pitteburg, Pa. (wife not in good health when admitted).

Claims referred for information: Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffmann, Union 172, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Mary A. Fairbanks, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. Roemmich, Union 2, Cincinnati, O.

JULY 23.—Charters granted: Milwaukee, Wis.; Waterford, N. Y.; Newark, N. J. (Sash, Blind and Door Makers); El Paso, Texas.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, reporting progress of strike.

Claims approved: Mrs. Ellen Flint, Chelsea, Mass.; Michael Connery, Cohoes, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Thomas, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. M. A. Fairbanks, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lizzie Vanzant, Camden, N. J.

Claims referred for information: Mrs. M. McNamara, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. McClure, (to know why dues were remitted); Jas. Ryan, Union 2, Cincinnati, O. (E. B. require an affidavit to show he was in good health when admitted 10 months ago, or a statement from a doctor to prove he was then in good health.

JULY 30.—Charters granted: Newark, N. J.; Peoria, Ill. (German); Montreal, Can. (French); Ocean Side, Cal.

Administration papers in claim Thos. G. Cooper, Baltimore, Md., accepted. Claim paid.

In the claims of Mrs. Flint, Thomas, and Fairbanks, approved at last meeting, reconsidered, and G. S. instructed to make rigid inquiries as to discrepancies apparent in dates of paying dues.

Com. G. M. Ryno, Sec'y of Grand Executive United Order, stating their order had a committee considering the question of amalgamation, but said committee had not yet reported.

Com. Jas. Beveridge, Glasgow, Scotland, reporting vote of Associated Carpenters and Joiners almost unanimous for recognition and interchange of cards.

Com. T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa., G. M. W. of the Knights of Labor, reporting he had received a communication from Carpenters' Assembly, Washington, D. C., denying that they had attempted to victimize or strike against members of Union 190. Letter filed, and answer of G. S. approved.

Com. Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., stating Union 230, South Side, Pittsburgh, charges only one dollar initiation fee, while Union 142 charges $5.00. Union 142 desires to charge the difference in the fee to transferred members of Union 230 coming to join Union 142. G. S. instructed to refer Union 142 to Sec. 2, Art. 18, Page 13, viz: "A member with a Transfer Card shall have free entrance into the L. U. he is transferred to." The E. B., however, advises Union 230 to charge a uniform fee with all other Unions in the Pittsburgh District.

Com. B. Nelligan, Los Angeles, Cal., stating that he was ready to start out and organize, but $75 was hardly sufficient. G. S. instructed to make the amount $100.00, and to forward the same at once, also to furnish Bro. Nelligan with credentials authorizing him to examine the financial books of Union 22, in reference to the claims from said Union now pending in the general office.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., explaining reasons for spending their Protective Fund in the De Man Bros. lockout. Answer of G. S. endorsed and Union 10 held responsible for the fund.

Com. Union 33, Boston, Mass., regarding a suspended member of theirs who now desires to join Union 67, Roxbury, Mass. E. B. decided if he is not an objectionable man and Union 33 would give their consent to his admission as a new member, that Union 67 could then admit him.

Com. Union 95, Holyoke, Mass, consenting to allow J. H. Stratton to be admitted into Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., provided he pays into the Brooklyn Union what he now owes as arrears to Holyoke. Received, and G. S. instructed to notify Mr. Stratton and Union 247.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, asking 20 days more time for payment of loan of $900.00, and to exempt said Union from payment of Protective Fund prior to June 1, 1887. Com. also from Union 209, Cincinnati, O. asking if they might be allowed to pay their pro rata share of the $500.00 loan at once without waiting for Union No. 2. Both communications received and an extension of 60 days more time was granted Union No. 2 to pay their share, and Union No. 209 can pay its pro rata share immediately, if it so desires. Union No. 2 and 209 are excused from paying their Protective Fund up to June 1, 1887, inasmuch as they spent it in their strike sooner than be defeated.

Com. Union 122, Germantown, Pa., in regard to a case of piece work, where a member of their Union has taken a direct contract for the whole of the carpenter work on a house to be built for a contracting carpenter who is the owner of the house, and he furnishes all the material. E. B. decided that such a job is to be regarded as Piece Work.

In the case of young men 18, 19 and 20 years of age, admitted to full membership and full benefits in Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., the E. B. decided that minors—persons under 21 years of age—could not be admitted to full membership and full benefits in this B. until 21 years of age.

Com. Union 130, Brockton, Mass., asking sanction for a strike for 9 hours on August 1, 1887. E. B. decided that they are unable to render any financial aid while we have the Toronto strike and the Chicago lockout on hand.

Appeal J. C. Finn, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., who keeps a saloon and union men refuse to work with him. Referred to Art. 19, Sec. 1, of Constitution, which forbids saloon keepers from remaining members, and Union 78 is requested to give the member reasonable time to dispose of his saloon, or to withdraw from the Union.

G. S. made a complete report of his visits to Chicago and Toronto. Report received and filed. Order drawn on G. T. in favor of G. S. for $300 of the Protective Fund to be sent at once to Toronto.

AUG. 3.—Charter granted: Milford, Mass.

Com E. Cannon, Toronto, asking if a member of Union 128, St. Thomas, on strike in Toronto, is entitled to strike-pay. The E. B. decided in the affirmative, provided said brother has placed his card in the Toronto Union.

Com. J. Kane, Toronto, stating it will take $400.00 per week to sustain the Toronto strike, and that no nearer prospects of settlement had been reached. Bro. Kane desired to know if a member not answering roll-call every day is entitled to strike-pay, and also if widowers are entitled to married men's pay. Decision of E. B. is that no man is entitled to strike-pay unless he answers roll-call every day, except in cases of picket duty. Widowers without children are entitled only to single men's pay, but widowers with children are entitled to married men's pay.

Appeal J. Dalrymple, against expulsion from Union 95, Holyoke, Mass. Laid over to hear from Union 95.

Appeal Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., against action of four members of Union 209, Fort Plain, N. Y., who are working in Amsterdam and violate the working rules of Union 6. Referred to Union 209 for information. The E. B., however, are decidedly opposed to any such action as is charged against the four members of Union 209. Wherever a union man goes he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Appeal of Chas. E. Conn, expelled from Union 58, Omaha, Neb. The E. B. decided Bro. Conn did not have a constitutional trial, inasmuch as he did not have a chance to challenge any of the committee of investigation, hence he should have a legal and proper trial or else be exonerated.

Appeal M. Itter, Bay City, Mich. E. B. decided to call on Union 129 to furnish figures and facts to prove Bro. Itter is guilty, or else exonerate him and harmonize matters.

Claims approved: Mrs. S. M. Spencer, Gloversville, N. Y.; Wm. G. Lewis, Columbus, O.; A. Nadeau, Chicago; Chas. Roemmich, Union 2, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Mary McNamara, Worcester, Mass.

Claim Mrs. Elizabeth Kurtzweil, Youngstown, O., reconsidered in regard to disapproval. G. S. instructed to write Dr. McGrannagan in regard to the case.

Claim Mrs. C. Heup, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis. Disapproved on ground that Bro. Heup was not six months continuously in good standing at the time of his death.

E. B. decided that the claim on death of Geo. B. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y., will not be acted upon until they forward their day book, and G. S. instructed to request them to send it on at once.

On motion the G. S. was instructed to forward two dollars to Coroner of Detroit, Mich., for information in the Wm. Dolan case

AUG. 6.—Charter granted: Elmira, N. Y.

Report from W. S. Weeks, Chicago, Ill., shows 289 men locked out who have signed the roll from July 27 to Aug. 4. Report received.

Report, John Kane, Toronto, Canada, giving a statement of strike, asking for fifth week's strike pay. Report received and an order drawn for $300 of the Protective Fund. G. S. instructed to notify Bro. Kane to not pay any strike benefits in advance.

On motion Gen. Secretary was instructed to consult the General President on the propriety of closing down the Toronto strike, in accordance with Sec. 18, Art. 20, Page 16.

Resolved, that an order be drawn on the Gen. Treasurer for $1119.30, from the Protective Fund and be sent to aid Chicago, and Bro. Weeks instructed to investigate thoroughly into the reports of Unions 241 and 244.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, asking to be relieved from the office of agent in the Toronto strike. E. B. resolved they deem it unwise at present to make any change and request him to see the strike to a close from the fact that his actions have been satisfactory so far.

Com. Maurice Lynam, Topeka, Kansas, formerly of Union 62, Gainesville, Texas, lapsed. Transfer card granted.

Appeal J. P. Ryder, for being expelled from Union 218, E. Boston, Mass., without charges being legally preferred. Referred for copy of Court Proceedings.

Claim Ed. N. Jones, Union 37, New Orleans, La. G. S. instructed to call for the minute book and records of Union 37.

Claims approved: Mrs. Louisa Weirich, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Palmister, Richmond, Va.; Wm. Dunbar, Union 122, Germantown, Pa.

Claims laid over for information: Chas. T. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Patrick Harvey, Owosso, Mich.; Chas. E. Boynton, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Christian Printen, Union 1, Chicago, Ill.; Michael D. Welch, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mrs. Rosalia Van Overstratten, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Ella J. Burleigh, Union 239, West Philadelphia.

Claims disapproved: Wm. Dolan, Union 10, Detroit, died from pistol shot while resisting arrest for participation in a street row. Disapproved for improper conduct.

EXPULSIONS.

J. M. SCOTT, from Union 122, San Diego, Cal., for working over hours and contempt.

B. ANDERSON, from Union 122, San Diego, Cal., for vulgar contempt of union. He is a jack-leg scab of the slimy leper kind.

FRANCIS CASTRO and F. H. DICKELMAN, from Union 226, Santa Barbara, Cal., for working 10 hours in violation of union rules.

JOHN MARKHAM, from Union 226, of Santa Barbara, Cal., for criminal conduct.

F. FREEMAN and HUGH SIBLEY, of Union 178, New London, Conn., for "scabbing" in New Haven during strike.

JOHN COX and J. P. RYDER, from Union 218, E. Boston, Mass., for violation of general laws.

PAUL SHAFER and E. C. BROWN, from Union 194, London, Ontario, for working 10 hours in violation of union rules.

JOSEPH WILSON, MILLER BEATTY, JOHN POHER, AUGUST CHECKHOUSH and THOMAS FLINT, from Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., for "scabbing" during strike in May, 1886.

WM. LIGGETT, from Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., for violation of Constitution, Sec. 2, Art. IV.

E. E. WILKINSON and W. A. DAVIS, from Union 130, Braddock, Pa., for working against the nine hours, and Wilkinson also exposed the workings of the union to outsiders.

CHICAGO MEN, BEWARE!

CHAS. MCCOSH was expelled from Union 166, Salem, O., for being a "dead beat" and rogue. He had several contracts, and drew considerable money on them. He left here owing several hundred dollars to his workmen, and cheated his lumber and hardware men. He is supposed to be now in Chicago. Keep him out wherever he goes.

RETURNING TO THE OLD TRUCK SYSTEM OF BARTER.

The Carpenters' Union in Sedalia, Mo., are maturing a plan for the employment of those of their organization who may be out of a job. They offer, says the *Sedalia Grange*, to take jobs of farmers or of workmen of other trades, and accept pay in products instead of money. For instance, the carpenters will build a barn for a farmer, do the work and take his obligation to pay them in farm products at the market price when delivered. Due bills or labor checks will be used for keeping the accounts. Thus

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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1st Vice-President—R. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, J. F. Gillespie, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; Henry Cockill, Germantown, Pa.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

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Union 237 (Ger.), *A. Weizman, 45 Centre St.—J. A. Ehlers, 208 East street.

ALTON, ILL.—*Thos. J. Chapman.—W. H. Wayman.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, 5 Orange St. Geo. H. Wells, Box 241.

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ATHENS, PA.—*R. C. Childs.—C. W. Prince.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Union 136 (Col.), Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
Union 150, W. H. Morse, 404 Taylor street.—W. J. Byrne, 1229 Broad St.

AURORA, ILL.—*D. B. Chapman, 240 W. Park Ave. A. J. Ames.

BALLSTON, N. Y.—*W. Carrigan.—W. Locklin.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 56 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave.

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BARTOW, FLA.—*M. M. Whilden, Box 5.—J. W. Follansbee, Box 5.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—*W. H. Law, 412 Ninth Ave. J. W. Hall.

BELLAIRE, O.—*G. W. Curtis.—Wm. Ramsey.

BELLEVILLE, CAN.—J. C. Wensley, Box 547.—George B. Kent, Box 547.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.—J. A. Lee.

BEVERLY, MASS.—D. M. Orser, Box 1040.

BILOXI, MISS.—G. Edward Park.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—*H. De Lester, Harding Block, Court St.—A. W. Walker, Cor. Clinton and Jarvis Sts.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—*W. O. Matthews, Box 468. B. Andrus, 2016 First avenue.

BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 15 Auburn Court, C. E. Jordan, 13 Telegraph St.
Union 183, *Dennis O'Donnell, 1023 Tremont Boston Highlands.—Dennis Keeffe.
Union 184 (Stair Builders), *J. McDuff, 3 Whitney Place.—N. McLonde, 74 Spring Park, Jamaica Plain.

BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthoover.—Robert Adams, Wilkinsburg.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—*J. F. Bissett.—Fred. Pettit.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*Isaac Hiltz, 18 Wallace St. Alfred E. Dixon, 528 Main St.

BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.

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Union 247.—Albert H. Marquis, 67 Rochester Ave.—*George Paynton, 1349 Fulton St.
Union 258, *W. Thos. Hall, 734 Madison St.—Matthew S. Young, 140 Nassau Ave., Greenpoint, L. I.
Union 296 (Brooklyn, E. D.), *Alex. A. Cabrie, 327 Graham Ave.—Victor J. Taney, 149 Oakland St.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 42 (Colored), *J. McRay. L. P. Pinckney.
Union 134, *M. F. Martin.—C. J. Salsberry.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—*W. A. McNulty.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.—Geo. Eickelmann, 152 Goodrich St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—L. G. Newman, 115 Elm St., Cambridgeport.—*Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster St.

CAMDEN, N. J.—*T. J. Fleming, 310 Walnut St. J. H. Pratt, 335 Royden St.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—W. E. Casler, Box 838.—Wm. D. Hess. Box 708.

CANTON, O.—C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*E. R. Fitz.—W. H. Bayliss, 60 South Fifth St.

CHANUTE, KAN.—J. L. Troy.—*G. A. Harp, Box 360.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Union 52 (Col.), *J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.
Union 51, P. Cryder, 603 King St.—*Jos. G. Hudspith, 245 King St.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—N. S. Stark, 100 Bibby St. *Wm. Stover.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*T. B. Foster, 114 E. 9th St.—A. Gilligan, 102 Gilmer St.

CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 31 Ellsworth St. P. J. Smyth, 108 Middlesex St.

CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*H. G. Lang.—Otto Reinhardt, Box 688.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 319 W. Randolph St.—W. R. Chestney, 45 Pearce St.
Union 13 (North Side), John R. Shafer, 559 E. Division St.—*Geo. Woolacott, 245 Lewis St.
Union 21 (French), *A. LeBlanc, 205 Forquer St. A. Morency, 566 W. Twelfth street
Union 23, W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3034 Lowe Ave
Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.—Jos. Masek, 115 Fisk St.
Union 181 (Scandinavian),—Andrew Hansen, 285 W. Ohio St.—*P. A. Scott, 942 Milwaukee Ave.
Union 241 (Ger.), *Hermann Schirmer, 29 Newton St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 179 13th Place.
Union 244 (Ger.), *Aug. Ruhland, 428 Dudley St. W. Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.
Union 256 (Bohem.), H. Paara, 785 Allport St.—John Pael, 737 Van Horn St.
Union 284 (Polish), *Frank Brodowski.—Frank Ziehlke, 324 N. Carpenter.
Union 291 (Ger.)—*Hermann Groht, 35 Bissell. John Sellman, 218 North Ave.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, Box 185. J. Cannon, Workmen's Hall, Walnut St.
Union 209 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty *Rud. Rottmayer, 83 McMicken Ave.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Stripe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 182 Prospect St.
Union 234 (Ger.), Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.

COHOES, N. Y.—Jas. Daley, Box 99—S. A. Waterman, Box 445.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—*A. W. Curtis.—Sam'l B. Thompson.

COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 222 No. High Street.—*C. M. Smithers; 222 N. High street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. B. Shepard, 121 Platner

COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 18 E. Fifth St. A. Oder, 151 E. Eleventh Street.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Boggs.—I. B. Jordan, Box 359.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, 115 Florence Street. H. J. Emmins, 1209 Young St.

DANBURY, CONN.—G. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. J. S. Mead, 86 Garfield Ave.

DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Koltzon, 212 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1706 Marquet St.

DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.—H. P. Fischback, 913 E. Richard St.

DEFIANCE, O.—*Frank W. Dechaux.—Charles E. Smith.

DENVER, COL.—*J. F Hall, 1159 S. 13th St.—S. A. Pierce, 1915 Arrapahoe St.

DES MOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 1015 17th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 139 Alfred St, Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.
Union 32, *J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
Union 59, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.
Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 535 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—Bliss Cook, 600 Saratoga St. (Wood Island.)

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. E. Runchey, cor. Ward and McCosky Sts.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell St.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Boyne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 555.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St. T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Michael Murphy, 419 Railroad Ave.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—J. B. Finley.—J. B. Badger.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*J. J. English, 5931 Lasselle St.—Guy Jenkins, Room 5, Maroney Block.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.

FINDLAY, O.—*A. R. Masters.—A. B. Jacobs.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Norman Mayer—*C. W. Sauer.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 30 N. Calhoun Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—*C. G. Kincaide, 504 S. Main St.—Nat. Wilson, 602 Galveston Ave.

FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.—S. Drenning.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellborn.—*George Fisher.

GALVESTON, TEX.—*J. L. Dallor, 10 W. Church St. George R. Marchand, 27th St., bet. L. & M.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—*H. N. Swartwood, Box 571. Jacob Halloway.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—P. J. Savage, Box 171.—*W. E. Acker, Box 303.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlin, Box 4900.—J. G. Smith. Box 672.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Rosborough, Jr., 68 North.

HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts, 209 S. Eighth Street.

HARRISBURG, PA.—*J. H. Keath, 420 Reily St.—Daniel Mangel, 551 Race St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 220 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 499 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main—Geo. W. Reeves.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—*J. H. Traner.—Webster Stoddard.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—*L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—*Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.—E. Hart, 97 High St.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Edmund Rowe, Box 18.—*Wm. Brown, Lock Box 18.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—Ed. Bracklein, 66 Rosebud St.—*F. Knaak, 40 Crossing St.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell, 13 Erie Ave., Dorchester District, Boston, Mass.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 7.

JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 416 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 320 S. Milwaukee St

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223—H. E. Neil, 128 West State St.—M. J. Birkett, 137 Juley St.
Union 224 (Col.),—*S. R. Taylor, 137 Market St. J. A. Sampson, 40 Union St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*George Wild, 307 Main St.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 871.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—W. J. Williams, Box 330, Armourdale, Kan.—*J. Spangler.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—John C. Egly, 1004 Virginia St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—B. M. Kline, 425 E. North St. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.

KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kenneday St.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.),—*Aug. Jakor, 1116 Nelson St.—Lorenz Metz, 1245 Seminary St.

LANCASTER, PA.—John Howey, 546 N. Shippen St. *Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ellsworth Martin, 168 Prospect St.—*Geo. F. Rogers, 1 Lower Pacific St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, 200 Klemp St. A. E. Holley, 1026 Osage St.

LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 23 Park St.

LINCOLN, NEB.—*W. W. Willhelm.—T. E. Sperry, 1426 P St.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—*J. D. Clark, Box 790.—John Dempster.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Alex. Murray, 1211 W. 4th St. H. J. Stephenson, Box 371.

LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, Wharncliff Road, South London.—E. Aust, 670 King St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 482—E. M. Prettyman, Box 482.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—*H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.
Union 214 (Ger.).—G. Schweikert, 521 7th St.—*A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LOWELL, MASS.—R. Newcomb, 4¼ Wiggin St.—*Wm. S. McKenzie, 79 Coburn St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.

MCGINNISVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 254 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit.—*M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St., Detroit.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett, Box 1253.—D. B. Sullivan.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—Chas. W. Conklin, Box 1307.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Rose, 39 Spring St.

MANISTEE, MICH.—*Burt Denio, Box 969.—Richard Walters.

MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, 4 Longley St.—*G. W. White, 13 Central St.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Walter D. Jones, Box 101.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxted, 103 Main Street.—*L. V Dixon, 245 Main St
Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Kartheiser.

MERIDEN, CONN.—R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—F. E. Buhner, 46 Newton St.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior, Fairview Ave.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Fred. Betz, 53 Broadway—*W. H. Countryman.

MILFORD, MASS.—Wm. S. Kirby.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Union 30.—*Herman Maasberg, 606 9th St.—George Rieckmann, 780 9th St.

Union 228, Joseph Immler, 637 4th Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Logan Ave.
Union 290.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 N. Pierce St.—E. Shuettler, 1080 First St.
Union 305, V. J. Lauerman, 383 Summer St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—*H. C. Bekurs, S. E. cor. Wilkinson and Charleston Sts.—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.
Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONROVIA, CAL.—*J. A. Mathis.—P. Thompson.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.
Union 197 (Colored), Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Union 311 (French).—Joseph Ainey, 353 Amhurst St.—Jos. Alix, 266 Panet St.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*E. B. Parsons, 495 N. College St.—A. N. Piper, 902 Fatherland St., East Nashville.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Doane, Box 1180.

NEWARK, N. J. (Union 119.)—*Geo. Winnett, 269 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.
Union 172 (German), *John Bopp, 617 Springfield Ave.—August Lawrence, 47 Livingston St.
Union 308 (North Side), Wm. C. McPeck, 141 High St.—*Andrew Patterson, 172 Newton.
Union 310 (Sash, Blind and Door Makers), *N. Schelbert, 16 Prince St.—Geo. Engelburger, cor. West and Mercer Sts.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, 139 E. Main St.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—*Wm. W. Boyd, 213 Water St.—Joseph H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Ave.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*J. L. Dean, Box 836.—Henry J. Allen, 272 Wooster St.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—L. C. Camp.—*J. G. Bloomer, 566 Josephine St.
Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Beaumont, 291 Spring St.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.

NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur W. Moffat, Box 139.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Frank Cruse.—*John Nichols.

NORFOLK, VA.—*Chas. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.—C. F. McCoy, 232½ Church St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—B. S. Myers, Box 109.—*Albert T. Quinton, Box 12.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 43, Hatfield, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 982

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, Box 1274.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingier, 205 3d St.

OCEAN SIDE, CAL.—E. L. Leiter.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.—*W. W. Pitts.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1502 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.
Union 271 (Ger.).—Wm. Kopke, 1509 Howard St *M. Schombert, 1509 Howard St.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.

ONTARIO, CAL.—Daniel W. Will.—*R. Ralston.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles, 39 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.

OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Chas. A. Wilson, 120 Division St. *A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*M. H. Kenyon—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.

PADUCAH, KY.—*O. G. Kitzing, Box 76.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5.—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 4.—J. McElheran, Box 4.
Union 127 (Colored),—*W. H. Dunbar, 110 Tenth Ave.—Thos. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia St.

PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.
Union 313, *Ed. Meinder, 410 W. Madison St.—John Lew, 713 S. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.
Union 227 (Kensington), S. B. Swan, 2191 E. Huntingdon St.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade St.
Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.
Union 239 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Biroks, 4022 Poplar St.—R. H. Conan, 815 Lex St.
Union 306 (Southwark), George Webb, 2417 Christian St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 600 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 428 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—*A. S. Bright, 147½ East Street, Allegheny City, Pa.—J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.
Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 158 16th St., S. S.
Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.
Union 230 (South Side),—W. F. Willock, Mt. Oliver P O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*John P. Wagner, Mt. Oliver P. O., Pa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodds.

POMONA, CAL.—C. W. Arkells.—*O. E. Brown.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 194 Jackson St. *G. W. Starkey.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—*Harry C. Grubb.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 135 Garden. Wm. Hawley, 90 Catharine St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—T. M. O'Reilly, 11 Huntington Ave.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 227 S. 7th St.—H. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.

RICHMOND, VA.—*J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St. George Holland, 313 N. Monroe St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvine, Box 291.—M. M. Davis, Box 187.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 632 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 434.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—(Kingston Union)—*Jos. Tubby. Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*Wm. Riley, 28 Boston St., S. Boston.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Prevost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 36 Carter St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Test—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*H. Wegnore.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.—J. H. Cooper.—*W. B. Allyn.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes.—James Saunders, 1607 Jones St.
Union 304, B. Trelner, 22 Turk St. Hotel.—*Chas. Goldbeck, 1025 York St.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills.—*Chas. I. Jacobs.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens.—H. M. Chamberlain.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*E. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean

SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 64 North Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 116 York Avenue.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.
Union 286—O. W. Nail, 253 Perry St.—*Thos. H. Ryan, 89 York Ave.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, Box 77.—Wm. M. Riker, Jr., Box 488.

SCOTTDALE, PA.—W. H. Shannon.—*L. B. Hankinson.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.

SHARON, PA.—*J. T. Clark.—Geo. W. McClary, Box 511.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—S. F. Slater, Box 70.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold, 215 Franklin St. *C. H. Coke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. L. Sanderson, Box 717.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 155 Central Ave. Chelsea, Mass., *Timothy Donohue, 8 Parnell St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1000 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—*E. P. Simpson, Box 355.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 86.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sime, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—*Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146. J. J. White, 1 Boylston Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—*S. C. Edminster, Box 863. Levi T. Henry, Box 863.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 23d St.—*F. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.
Union 295.—John Muench, 109 N. 9th St.—*J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*Geo. N. Jewett, 2632 Franklin Street.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier St.
Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2808 S. Eighth St.
Union 12, — (German), — *John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1310 N. 11th St.
Union 257.— — — —,

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. C. Blakely, 341 Chestnut St.
Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.
Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 341 Rice St. J. Hanson, 878 Park Ave.
Union 267 (French),—*J. B. Meyers, cor. 7th St. and Phalen Ave.—John La Croix, 460 St. Peter St.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

STEUBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, 509 Adams St. *C. Caldwell, Box 346.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 85½ Wilkinson St.
Union 15 (German), Herman Werner, cor. Danforth and Lock Sts.—F. Hafermalz, 190 Butternut St.

TARENTUM, PA.—John F. Ready.—*R. M. McFarland.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 2d St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106, *Isaiah Dekle.
Union 116 (Col.),—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 388 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—Union 23—*T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—F. E. Smith, 1148 48th St.
Union 88—L. E. Maendler, 521 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.—*R. J. Okerlund, 5304 Wabash Ave.
Union 242—(German),—G. A. T. Zimmerman, 4802 Bishop St.—*W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 9 Chapel St.
Union 279.—

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick Ave.—*Geo. R. Dafter, 250 Jackson St.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*J. E. Cullen, 8 Orchard St.—L. H. Gazin, 18 William St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esch, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. F. Billingsley, 2022 9th St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.

WATERFORD, N. Y.—John Martrate, Lansingburgh, N. Y.—*Moses Brooks.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. D. Boorom, Box 658.—George Hand.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 832 Main St. Alex. Bebout, 2115 Main St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Esslinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 452 Wilson St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 6 Dover St. *W. M. Watkins, 171 Chandler St.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Fielding Gower, 212 Main St. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN O.—*Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St. Lawrence Kale, 1033 Orange St.

THE CONDITION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Altogether it is a decided change that has come over the labor movement within a few months, and, all things considered, a decidedly wholesome one. The unprecedented series of strikes inaugurated by the Knights of Labor has resulted in one severe defeat after another for eighteen months. The inevitable reaction will be that the faith of the great body of unskilled and half skilled labor in the efficacy of labor organizations will be greatly shaken. The chances are that no such attempt to win an advanced position by a pitched battle all along the line will be made again in a great while. The phenomenally rapid growth of the Knights turned the heads of the majority of the members, who found themselves, for the first time in their lives, a part of a really powerful body. They exaggerated their strength, and each local assembly thought that, backed by such numbers and any amount of financial support, and armed with the boycott, it could wrest from capital anything it chose to demand. It is safe to say that that idea has been thoroughly exploded. Future work will be slow and constructive, and labor will understand what all of us have to learn, sooner or later that all permanent success is built up by conservative methods on a basis of solid attainments of character and self control.—WORK AND WAGES, *for July.*

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, August 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

"THE SONG OF THE NINETY AND NINE."

Neun und Neunzig leiden und sterben
In Drangsal, Hunger und Noth,
Um eines Einzigen Leben zu färben
Mit des Luxus purpurnem Roth.
Die Neun und Neunzig in schmutzigen Löchern,
Der Eine jedoch in prunkvollen Gemächern.

Auf den Feldern und bunten Wiesen,
In den Minen tief unter der Erde
Arbeiten die neunundneunzig Riesen,
Auf daß die Welt verbessert werde.
Jedoch die Schätze, die das Volk so schafft,
Der Eine stets zusammenrafft.

Die Wildniß erblüht von dem Schweiße der Massen;
Urwälder vor ihren Schlägen fallen;
Kunst und Wissen Wurzel fassen,
Städte sie bauen und prächtige Hallen.
Jedoch die Länder und Städte und Hallen,
Stets in die Hände des Einen fallen.

Doch die Beängst'gung der drückenden Nacht
Bald weicht vor des Lichtes Strahlenschein,
Und die Freiheit und Wohlfahrt in ihrer Pracht
Zieht zu den Neun und Neunzig ein.
Sodann wird aus jedem Munde gesungen
Das Lied von der Arbeit, die den Sieg errungen.

(Aus der San Francisco Arb.-Ztg.)

Siebenter Jahres-Bericht des General-Sekretärs.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder der Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute.

Brüder!

In Uebereinstimmung mit der Constitution, ist es meine Pflicht als General-Sekretär, einen jährlichen Bericht über den Stand unserer Brüderschaft zu veröffentlichen, und indem ich hiermit meinen Pflichten nachkomme, ersuche ich Sie, diesen meinen siebenten Jahresbericht einer ernsthaften und ruhigen Erwägung zu unterwerfen.

Die erste Convention unserer Brüderschaft wurde vor sechs Jahren, am 12. August 1881, in Chicago abgehalten. Es waren damals 12 Unions mit 2042 Mitglieder vertreten. Heute, obgleich wir nur sechs Jahre alt sind, zählen wir 306 Lokal-Unions mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 41,700, wovon 26,000 unterstützungsberechtigt sind. An $16,275.16 wurden im letzten Jahre für Todes- und Unglücksfälle ausbezahlt; dies ergiebt die Summe von $34,925.16 welches im Ganzen für solche Zwecke ausbezahlt wurde seit das Unterstützungssystem in der Brüderschaft eingeführt wurde. Was Mitgliederzahl anbetrifft, so kann keine Gewerkschafts-Organisation dieses Landes oder Europas einen solchen Zuwachs in einem Zeitraum von 12 Monaten aufweisen. Sogar die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, welche 24,879 gutstehende Mitglieder zählt, wird von unserer Brüderschaft an gutstehenden Mitgliedern überflügelt, trotzdem jene Organisation schon 27 Jahre besteht und ihre Zweigvereine in allen Theilen der Erde verbreitet sind.

Mit Stolz haben wir bei unserer letzten Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., auf den Thatbestand hingewiesen, daß unsere Brüderschaft 177 Lokal-Unions und 21,423 gutstehende Mitglieder umfaßte, welches einen Gewinn von 97 Unions in einem Jahre aufwies. Doch dieser ausgezeichneter Stand unserer Brüderschaft wurde von dem letzten Fiscaljahr weit in den Schatten gestellt, denn die Zahl der neuen Unions in diesem Jahre beträgt 129.

Es dürfte für die Mitglieder von Interesse sein zu erfahren, daß unsere 306 Lokal-Unions jeden Staat und Territorium der Vereinigten Staaten und das Dominion von Canada umfassen. Es bestehen Unions in 251 Städte. Von den 306 Lokal-Unions führen fünfundzwanzig ihre Verhandlungen in der deutschen Sprache, zwei in der französischen Sprache, zwei in scandinavischer, zwei in böhmischer und eine in polnischer Sprache. 11 Unions bestehen in Canada mit 587 Mitglieder; 18 sind an der Pacific-Küste, wovon 17 in Californien mit 2187 Mitglieder bestehen; in den südlichen Staaten haben wir 49 Unions, davon bestehen 11 ausschließlich aus Farbigen; die Neu-England Staaten weisen 43 Unions auf; 68 existiren in den Mittel-Staaten und in den westlichen Staaten sind 116 Unions zu verzeichnen.

Es ist wohl nicht nöthig, darauf hinzuweisen, daß durch unsere feste und jetzt stramme Organisation viele Vortheile für Carpenter erreicht wurden, die sicherlich nicht erzielt worden wären, wenn unsere Organisation mit ihren verzweigten Lokal-Unions nicht bestanden hätte. So z. B. wurde in 171 Städten unter unserer Jurisdiktion der Lohn von 25 bis zu 75 Cents pro Tag erhöht. Diese Erhöhung kam 21,000 Mitgliedern zu gut, welches, bei einer Durchschnitts-Erhöhung von 50 Cents pro Tag, für diese Mitglieder einen Gewinn von $10,500 pro Tag abwarf; oder auf einer Basis von neun Monate Arbeit im Jahre, für diese 21,000 Mitglieder $2,268,000 mehr Arbeitslohn jährlich aufweist. Rechnen wir nun die Nicht-Unionleute hinzu, welche ebenfalls durch die Lohnerhöhung gewannen, so ergiebt dies die ansehnliche Summe von ungefähr vier Millionen Dollars pro Jahr mehr Löhne, welche durch das Wirken unserer Brüderschaft in die Taschen von Union- und Nicht-Union-Carpenter geflossen, und dies ohne daß irgend welche Strikes von Bedeutung stattfanden.

Die Bewegung für eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit hat in mancher Hinsicht mehr Opposition hervorgerufen, als die Erhöhung von Löhnen. So kam es z. B. in Toronto, St. Paul, Cincinnati und Chicago zu bitteren Kämpfen mit den Arbeitsgebern um eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Trotzdem wurde im verflossenen Jahre in 7 Städte die Achtstundenarbeit eingeführt; in 76 Städte arbeiten die Zimmerleute neun Stunden und in 131 Städte wird acht resp. neun Stunden am Samstage gearbeitet. In diesen Städten nun, wo eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eingeführt wurde, finden wir nach genauer Uebersicht, daß 160,000 Stunden weniger pro Woche für Union- und Nicht-Unionleute erzielt wurden, welcher Thatbestand 2,963 Arbeitslosen Beschäftigung gab. Diese Arbeiter wären nun, wenn beschäftigungslos, den Anderen fortwährend eine drohende Concurrenz gewesen, welches selbstverständlich wiederum ein Sinken der Löhne zur Folge hätte.

Der finanzielle Stand der Brüderschaft ist ebenfalls ein befriedigender. Alle gesetzliche Forderungen an uns wurden prompt bezahlt. Seit Annahme der neuen Constitution, am 1. Dezember 1886, war eine spezielle Besteuerung der Lokal-Unions bis Datum nicht nothwendig. Die Geschäfte der General-Office wurden mit der größtmöglichsten Sparsamkeit geführt, und indem alle gesetzliche Forderungen bezahlt sind, bleibt eine Bilanz in Cassa am 1. Juli 1887 von $3,333,55. Vom 1. Juli 1886 bis zum 1. Juli 1887 haben wir 139 Unterstützungs-Forderungen im Betrage von $16,275.16 ausbezahlt, welche Summe die durchschnittliche Besteuerung eines jedes Mitglied für Unterstützungszwecke auf 71 Cts. pro Jahr oder nur 6 Cts. pro Monat bringt. Es starben 61 Mitglieder und 74 Frauen von Mitgliedern. Außerdem wurde an vier Mitgliedern, welche bei der Arbeit verunglückten, die gesetzliche Summe ausbezahlt. Die Verstorbenen rangirten im Alter von 21 bis 70 Jahre; das Durchschnittsalter betrug demnach 39½ Jahre. Von den 139 Verstorbenen waren 51 noch nicht ein Jahr Mitglied, 52 über ein Jahr und 36 gehörten schon über zwei Jahre dem Verbande an. Die durchschnittliche Todesrate, einschließlich Männer und Frauen, ist im Verhältniß gleich sechs auf eintausend.

In der Bewilligung von Sterbegeldern hat die Exekutiv-Behörde alle mögliche Vorsicht angewandt, indem jede Forderung auf das Genaueste untersucht wurde, ehe Bezahlung erfolgte. 35 Forderungen im Betrage von $3200 wurden als ungesetzlich zurückgewiesen; indem die Exekutiv-Behörde sich genau nach den Statuten der Brüderschaft hielt, wurden noch $2,827.70 derselben erspart, welches zusammen die Summe von über $6000 ergiebt.

Mit den besten Wünschen für den Erfolg und das weitere Gedeihen der Brüderschaft, sowie einer jeden einzelnen Union,

zeichnet achtungsvoll,

mit brüderlichem Gruß,

P. J. McGuire,
General-Sekretär.

Warum wir uns organisiren.

Viele fragen sich, wenn sie sich einer Arbeiter-Organisation anschließen, welchen Vortheil habe ich davon? Kann ich etwas dabei machen? Allen diesen gegenüber muß die Antwort lauten: Nein! wenn du in dieser Erwartung der Organisation beitrittst, so wirst du dich getäuscht finden und es ist besser, du bleibst draußen.

Die richtige Art, der Arbeiterorganisation beizutreten, ist, wenn man es thut mit der Frage auf den Lippen: Was kann ich ihr nützen? Was nützt sie der Menschheit?

Wenn du ein Verlangen hast nach persönlicher Beförderung, nach finanziellem Vortheil, oder nach Befriedigung deines persönlichen Ehrgeizes, dann bist du nicht geeignet, in die Reihen der Arbeiter einzutreten, welche die Förderung der besten Interessen ihrer Nebenarbeiter im Auge haben. Irgend Jemand, der erwartet, finanziellen Vortheil zu ziehen, sobald er sich einer Arbeiterorganisation angeschlossen hat, kennt die Zwecke nicht, zu welchen sich die Arbeiter organisiren und er bedarf der Belehrung.

Arbeiter organisiren sich nicht, um nur den Mitgliedern der Organisation direkt Vortheil zuzuwenden, sondern um die Arbeiter als Klasse zu heben und ihnen zu nützen. Und dieses Ziel wurde in den letzten Jahren in großem Maße erreicht.

Organisation ist die einzige Macht, die zur Emanzipation der Arbeiter führt. In der Conzentration des Reichthums liegt die Macht der Kapitalisten, in der Organisation liegt die Stärke der Arbeiter.

Was Organisation kann!

Die letzte Nummer des „Carpenter," des offiziellen Organs der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Tischler, enthält eine höchst interessante Zusammenstellung der Errungenschaften dieser Union während der gegenwärtigen Saison. Was tausend der kunstvollsten und begeistertsten Reden zu Gunsten der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation vielleicht nicht bewirken können: einen Arbeiter zum Anschluß an seine Fach-Organisation zu veranlassen, das sollte diese sachliche und schmucklose Darstellung bewirken. Ein Auszug von derselben folgt hier.

Die Brüderschaft ist noch nicht sechs Jahr alt. Sie wurde am 12. August 1881 mit 12 Lokal-Unions und 2042 Mitglieder gegründet. „Damals," so heißt es im „Carpenter," „wurden wir von den Kleinmüthigen und Spöttern verlacht und sie sagten, wir könnten die Zimmerleute niemals zusammenbringen." Wie falsch die Prophezeihung war, geht daraus hervor, daß die Organisation jetzt 306 Lokal-Unions mit 41,000 Mitglieder umfaßt.

Die achtstündige Arbeitszeit wurde in diese Saison eingeführt: in Troy, N. Y., im Wege eines Contraktes mit den Contraktoren, der bis zum 30. April nächsten Jahres gilt. Nur Union-Leute werden beschäftigt, 45 Cents per Stunde für Ueberzeit; $15.00 Strafe, wer diese Regel verletzt. Auch in und um Chicago, in Hyde Park, Englewood, South Chicago und Laketown wurde der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt, doch ist ein Theil der Bosse contraktbrüchig geworden und ein partieller Ausstand findet zur Zeit statt.

Die neunstündige Arbeitszeit wurde eingeführt in McKeesport, Milwaukee, Denver, Omaha, Newburgh, N. Y., Albany, Riverside, Cal., Rochester, Cambridge, Mass., Pittsburgh, Allegheny City und Braddock, Pa., Richmond, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino und Monronia in California, Cincinnati, Schenectady, N. Y., Youngstown, O., Boston, Camden, N. J., Plainfield, N. J., Newark, Cohoes, Portland, Or., Detroit, Ost St. Louis, Waltham, Mass., Brooklyn, Sioux City, Iowa, Topeka, Ks., St. Louis, Brookton, Mass., St. Catherines, Canada, New Haven, Conn., Hamilton, Can., El Paso, Tex., Homesteadt, Pa., Cleveland, O.

Dieser langen Liste erfolgreicher Bestrebungen zu Gunsten der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit sind aber außerdem noch andere Errungenschaften beizufügen, die zugleich erkämpft wurden. So ging nicht selten eine Erhöhung des Lohnes Hand in Hand mit der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit; häufig wurde die letztere am Samstag auch auf acht Stunden festgesetzt, höhere Bezahlung für Ueberzeit stipulirt und ausbedungen, daß die Union Leute nicht mit Scabs zusammenzuarbeiten brauchen.

In der vorjährigen Saison ist die neunstündige Arbeitszeit an folgenden Plätzen erkämpft und dieses Jahr, trotz verschiedener Reaktions-Versuche der Bosse auch aufrecht erhalten worden: in Philadelphia, Germantown, New York, Brooklyn, Mobile, Pensacola, Galveston, Memphis, Baltimore, Md., Washington, Toronto, Vincennes, Ind., San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Alameda, Pasadena, San Diego und alle anderen Plätzen an der Pacific-Küste, wo Lokal-Unionen der Brüderschaft bestehen.

Außerdem aber sind an verschiedenen Plätzen im Laufe dieser Saison noch andere Erfolge erzielt worden: in Rutland, Vermont, eine Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Tag; in Paterson, Louisville, Fort Wayne, Ind., St. Thomas, Can., New Albany, um je 25 Cents per Tag. In Steubenville, Ohio, wurde für Samstag die achtstündige, in Charleston, S. C., und Atchison, Kansas, die neunstündige Arbeitszeit durchgesetzt.

Diesen vielen Erfolgen sind nur wenige Schlappen gegenüber zu stellen und diese sind fast immer auf mangelhafte Organisation oder verfehltes Vorgehen zurückzuführen. Es sind im Ganzen blos neun, und selbst diese sind meistens nur theilweise Schlappen. An neun Plätzen: Salem, Mass., Meriden, Conn., Trenton, N. J., London, Can., Quincy, Ill., Acron, O., Augusta, Ga., Waterbury und Hartford, Conn., wurde der Versuch zur Einführung neunstündiger Arbeitszeit gemacht und scheiterte ganz oder theilweise. Dies ist zum Theil auf Verhältnisse zurückzuführen, welche die Brüderschaft nicht controlliren konnte. So in Quincy, wo der verkürzte Arbeitstag bereits errungen war, aber wieder aufgegeben werden mußte, weil die Maurer zu zehnstündiger Arbeit zurückgekehrt und dadurch alle Bauhandwerker nöthigten, dasselbe zu thun.

Eine Uebersicht der Ausstände, der Kosten und der Resultate derselben verspricht der „Carpenter" in seiner nächsten Nummer zu liefern. Soviel kann aber nach dem vorliegenden Material schon gesagt werden, daß häufig schon der Bestand der tüchtigen Union genügte, um ihre Forderungen durchzusetzen, ohne daß ein Ausstand nöthig war.

Das Aktions-Programm der Brüderschaft für die laufende Saison ist übrigens noch nicht abgeschlossen. Die Lokal-Unions in Winnepeg, Manitoba, Charleston, S. C., und Jacksonville, Fla., kündigen an, daß sie in nächster Zeit die neunstündige, die Union in Kansas City, daß sie die achtstündige Arbeitszeit fordern werde.

Wir lassen die Thatsachen sprechen. Sie bedürfen kaum eines Commentars. Sie zeigen, was eine tüchtige, sachverständig geleitete Organisation kann. Nur eins sei noch bemerkt: Es giebt bei dieser Organisation keine „Boards," die von oben herab diktiren; sie ist demokratisch eingerichtet, die Lokal-Unionen haben das Recht, nach Maßgabe der Umstände und ihrem besten Ermessen zu handeln, und wie die vorstehenden Thatsachen beweisen, verstehen sie das in der Regel sehr gut. („Phila. Tageblatt.")

Ein Dilemma.

(Aus der englischen Arbeiter-Presse.)

Arbeiter: Ich möchte arbeiten, Herr.

Kapitalist: Ich kann Dir keine Arbeit geben, bevor die Waaren nicht verkauft sind, die Du im letzten Jahre angefertigt hast. Du mußt diese Waaren, welche Du im letzten Jahre für den Markt fertiggemacht hast, verbrauchen, ehe ich Dir gestatten kann, mehr davon zu verfertigen. Wir leiden eben an Ueberproduktion.

Arbeiter: Wenn Sie mir die Erlaubniß dazu geben, möchte ich diese Waaren ja sehr gern verbrauchen. Ich bin zerlumpt und meine Wohnung sieht verfallen aus und bedarf der Reparatur. Dieses Problem der Ueberproduktion ist leicht gelöst. Ich nehme diese Waaren sofort. (Dabei will er sich mit den Waaren davon machen.)

Kapitalist: He! Halloh! Polizei! Was machst Du da! Entweder bezahlst Du für diese Waaren, Du Schuft, oder lässest sie liegen!

Arbeiter: Aber ich habe ja kein Geld mehr, Herr. Ich habe diese Waaren alle verfertigt; Sie sagen selber, daß das wahr ist; Sie sagen, daß der Werth meiner Arbeit etwa gleich $1000 ist; Sie haben mir für die ganze Arbeit aber nur $346 bezahlt. Wie Sie wissen, mußte ich dieses Geld für einen Theil der von mir producirten Waaren ausgeben, aber Sie haben noch immer $654 werth von diesen Waaren „an Hand." Ich kann sie doch nicht kaufen, es sei denn, daß Sie mir erlaubten, von Neuem für Sie zu arbeiten und den „Lohn" zu verdienen, mit welchem ich es thun könnte. Sie aber wollen mich nicht wieder arbeiten lassen, ehe denn die alten Waaren verkauft sind! Das ist in der That eine merkwürdige Welt! Sie gehören doch zur gebildeten Klasse—wollen Sie mir nicht die Ursachen dieses Dilemmas erklären?

Kapitalist: Nach meiner Ansicht bist Du ein verfluchter Anarchist. Drück' Dich!

Die Scabs erhalten den Tritt.

Ueber das Schicksal der sogenannten unabhängigen „Maurer-Union" in Chicago, die von den Bossen „gestartet" wurde, sagte der Anführer der letzteren, Prüssing, zu einem Zeitungsmann:

„Der weitere Bestand der neuen Union ist aus rein praktischen Gründen nicht empfehlenswerth. Es können nicht zwei derartige Vereine, ein großer und ein kleiner, nebeneinander bestehen, da fortwährende Streitigkeiten die Folge sein würden."

Die „Union" ist also geliefert. Was ihre Mitglieder anbelangt, so erklärte derselbe Boß:

„Diejenigen früheren Mitglieder der alten Union, welche ebenfalls Mitglieder der neuen Union wurden, können ohne die geringsten Schwierigkeiten und ohne Kosten ihre frühere Mitgliedschaft wieder erlangen. Die übrigen Angehörigen der neuen Union können, insofern sie ihr Geschäft verstehen, zu jeder Zeit Mitglieder der alten Union werden, und zwar unter denselben Bedingungen, wie irgend ein zugereister fremder Maurer."

Der zweite Satz bedeutet, daß die (alte) Maurer-Union es mit der Aufnahme halten kann wie sie will. Von ihrer Gnade hängt es also ab, ob die von den Bossen verführten Arbeiter noch weiter schaffen können. Dieses Beispiel der Preisgebung der Helfer in der Noth sollte andern Arbeitern zur Warnung dienen.

Lob der Gewerkschaften.

Professor Dr. Schönberg in Tübingen nennt in seinem „Handbuch der politischen Oekonomie" die Gewerkschaften als ein wesentliches Hilfsmittel der socialen Reform „Nur sie vermögen die ungünstige Lage, in welcher sich wegen der eigenthümlichen Natur der Waare Arbeit der isolirte Lohnarbeiter in Bezug auf die Abrede der Arbeitsbedingungen befindet und welche die Quelle zahlreicher Uebelstände für die Arbeiterklasse ist, zu beseitigen und den Arbeiter in die Lage eines den Arbeitgebern (auch den coalirten) ebenbürtigen Contrabenten zu bringen, und sie können die rechtliche Freiheit des Arbeitsvertrages auch zu einer thatsächlichen machen. Dies ist aber die erste absolute Voraussetzung für die Realisirung der berechtigten Ansprüche der Arbeiterklasse und für die Herstellung und Sicherung des socialen Friedens. Sie sind schon deshalb ein nothwendiges Glied des volkswirthschaftlichen Organismus in dem System der freien Concurrenz und des freien Arbeitsvertrages, wenn dieser die sittlichen Ziele der Volkswirthschaft verwirklichen soll, aber ihre große Bedeutung ist darauf nicht beschränkt. Die corporative Organisation der Arbeiter in Gewerkvereinen vermag auch noch in vielen anderen Hinsichten, wo die Staats- und Gesellschaftshülfe ebenfalls völlig unzureichend sind, die Lage der arbeitenden Klassen zu verbessern."

—Mehrere Lokal-Unions der Painter haben kürzlich unter dem Namen „Brüderschaft der Painters und Decorators von Amerika" eine National Union organisirt. Die Brüderschaft publizirt eine monatliche Zeitung für die Mitglieder. Die Adresse des General-Sekretärs ist: J. T. Elliot, 1314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Vereinigte Carpenter von Philadelphia.

Am 5. August hielten die Vereinigten Carpenter (Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners und Amalgamated Carpenters) in No. 808 Racestr. eine Versammlung ab. Um den Beschluß, an der bevorstehenden Säcularfeier der Annahme der Bundes-Constitution resp. an der Industrie-Parade am 15. September theilzunehmen, in würdiger Weise durchführen zu können, wurde beantragt, ein vom Jahre 1832 datirendes Banner anzukaufen, welches im Zuge mitgeführt werden soll. Dieses alte, blauseidene Banner stellt auf der einen Seite einen Zimmermann mit einer Rippsäge, einen zweiten Zimmermann an der Hobelbank stehend und einen Glockenthurm mit Schlaguhr dar. Der Stundenzeiger auf der Uhr weist auf 6 Uhr hin, um anzudeuten, daß um 6 Uhr Feierabend eintritt. Daß dies der Sinn ist, geht daraus hervor, daß neben dem Thurme ein kleiner Knabe angebracht ist, der einen fleißig arbeitenden Zimmermann darauf aufmerksam macht, daß es schon 6 Uhr sei. Auf der anderen Seite reicht ein Indianermädchen einem Mädchen von weißer Hautfarbe die Hand. Nach einiger Berathung wurde nun beschlossen, ein ähnliches Banner herstellen zu lassen, dabei aber auf der Thurmuhr den Stundenzeiger nach rückwärts zu drehen resp. die auf 9 Stunden verkürzte Arbeitszeit anzudeuten. Ferner wurde beschlossen, bei der Parade in weißen Hemden mit Umschlagkragen, dunklen Hosen und weißer Schürze zu erscheinen. Des Weiteren wird ein modernes Haus in kleinem Maßstabe und zwar von den Dimensionen 8 bei 16 Fuß hergestellt und modern eingerichtet werden, um in der Parade auf einem bekorirten Wagen mitgeführt zu werden. Als Gegensatz hierzu wird ein von Col. Snowden zur Verfügung gestelltes altmodisches Häuschen im Zuge eingereiht werden. Da nur Unionleute im Zuge der Vereinigten Carpenter mitgehen dürfen, ist jetzt für die zu keiner Union gehörenden Fachgenossen die beste Zeit, sich einer Union anzuschließen.

Carroll D. Wright über Gefängnißarbeit.

Der Bericht des Arbeiterstatistikers Carroll D. Wright über Gefängnißarbeit ist soeben veröffentlicht worden. Nach einer Beschreibung der vier vorherrschenden Systeme, des Kontrakt-, Stück-, Pacht- und des Systems auf Staatskosten heißt es in dem Bericht, das Kontraktsystem sei am meisten vorherrschend. Die Gesammtzahl der in den Gefängnissen arbeitenden Personen betrug zur Zeit der Untersuchung 42,799 und zwar 15,425 bei Kontraktarbeit, 4,693 bei Stückarbeit, 3,888 auf Staatskosten und 8,793 im Pachtsystem. Bezüglich der Konkurrenz mit „freier" Arbeit sagt Wright, die Konkurrenz könne nicht ernstlich in Betracht kommen, da das Produkt der Gefängnißarbeit nur 54 hundertstel Prozent aller Produkte des ganzen Landes betrage.

Trotzdem meint der Statistiker, könne die Gefängnißarbeit an gewissen Orten mit der „freien" Arbeit konkurriren und deshalb empfiehlt er, allenthalben das System auf Staatskosten einzuführen.

Ein Vergleich

zwischen zwei großen Organisationen.

Im offiziellen Journal der K. of L. giebt T. V. Powderly an, daß seit dem neunjährigen Bestehen der General-Assembly der K. of L. der Orden im Ganzen $500,725 eingenommen habe, und das bei einer angeblichen Mitgliederzahl von nahezu einer Million. Dies zeigt, daß jedes Mitglied in 9 Jahren nur 50 Cents zur Erhaltung des Ordens beitrug.

Der Finanzbericht der Cigarrenmacher International Union für 1886 zeigt, daß sie in diesem Jahre $418,258.27 einnahm, während sie nur eine Mitgliederzahl von 24,672 hat. So hat also jedes einzelne Mitglied dieser Union ungefähr 30 Mal so viel eingezahlt als jedes Mitglied der K. of L.

—Die beste Organisation der Welt kann nichts ausrichten, wenn nicht jedes einzelne Mitglied derselben es sich zur Aufgabe macht, das zur Ausführung zu bringen, was die Majorität der Fachgenossen auszuführen beschlossen hat. Der Höhepunkt der Disciplin einer Organisation besteht darin, daß eine Organisation sich jederzeit auf ihre Mitglieder verlassen kann.

FOOT POWER
SCROLL SAWS,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
Lathes, Mortisers, Etc
FOR WORKSHOP USE.
Sold on trial, if desired
New Catalogue Free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
435 Water Steert,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

CARPENTERS

PLEASE TO EXAMINE OUR

NEW SELF-SETTING PLANE.

Sample sent for trial, as per our Circular, if local dealers do not keep it. (Sectional View.)

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

—THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL—

As ours is a new Plane, some dealers may not have it. If the dealers see it is wanted, they will be glad to get it. Ask for it when you go to the store. *Remember every bit is warranted.*

STRAITON & STORM'S

PINNACLE.

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞ The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

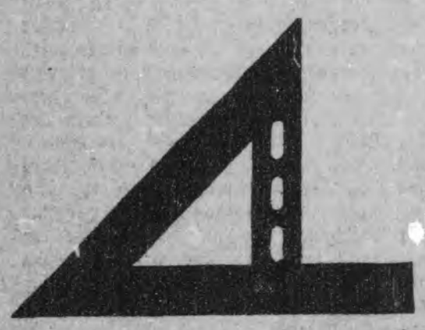
Patent Adjustable Countersink

For WOOD WORKERS.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price Lists of this practical tool, and Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Plane.

Address all orders to sole manufacturer,

OTIS A. SMITH, Rockfall, Ct., U. S. A.



Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Pantentee and Sole Manufacturer,

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Fales' Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION PLANE ON EARTH. TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4; Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from ⅛ to ¾, with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes; ⅛, 1, 1¼, 1½ snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case; Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price.

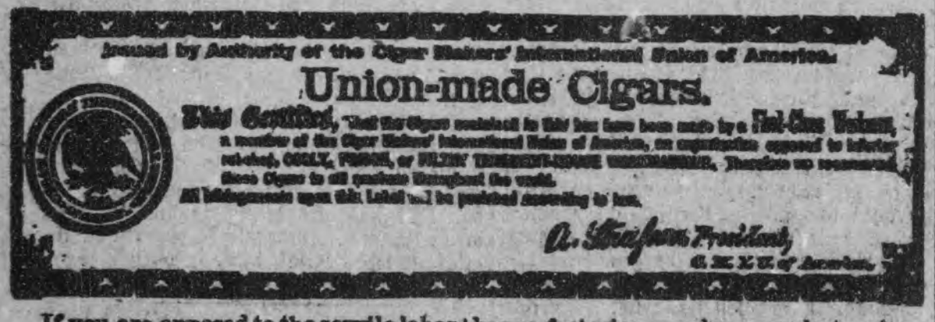
The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.

ADDRESS AMOS FALES, INVENTOR and PATENTEE, Rockfall, Conn.

H. T. CASTLE, of Union No. 1, is Agent for the Planes for Chicago and Vicinity. He is also Sole Agent for the above Territory for the sale of my Wood Workers Champion Vise and Combination Guages and Tram.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX. ☜

"If you want a Saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."

HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN POSITION FOR FILING.

Patent April 1, 1887. CLOSED.

THE EUREKA SAW CLAMP

MADE OF THE BEST MALLEABLE IRON.

An Invaluable Invention to all Kinds of Mechanics Using Handsaws of any Description. A Saving of Time and Labor—It is Always Ready for Use—Lasting—Convenient—Light and Handy.

SOME OF ITS MERITS.

It holds the Saw in proper position the entire length, allowing the filer to sharpen every tooth without removing the Saw.

It can be clamped instantly to a stick of timber, joist, beam, piece of wood—in a word, to almost anything.

It clamps whatever it is attached to, and the Saw at the same time.

When not in use, it can be folded up so as to occupy but a little space, and be put in a tool chest.

It is recommended by those who have used it to be the best thing for the purpose they have ever seen or used.

PRICE, - - - - - $2.00.

Twenty-five Per Cent. off to Union Men, or $1.50 C. O. D.

Address, G. W. BURTON, Bordentown, N. J.

VICTOR SAW FILER.

MANUFACTURED BY

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co.,

Dayton, Ohio.

Just Invented.—The only new and reliable Saw Filer in the market. Will file with mathematical accuracy *any saw*, from finest to coarsest pitch, or any shape of teeth. A boy ten years of age can file *any saw* quicker and better than the best mechanic without it. *No carpenter should be without it.* To be sold by all hardware dealers, or can be got direct from manufacturers. Complete, nickel-plated, with wooden clamp, file, and all ready for use.

Price, $2.00, cash, or C. O. D. Satisfaction warranted.

Commission Agents wanted all over the United States.

WANTED—5,000 CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS to send for *The Builders' Guide and Easy Estimate Blanks.* Price only 5 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circulars free.

Address,

L. P. FLORA,

ATLANTIC, IOWA.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,

BOSTON, - - - MASS.

HARDWARE!

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERXA, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15th—OCTOBER 15th, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST: 27,000 Monthly.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mostly all the lively work here at present is on the smaller class of buildings.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—We are overstocked with carpenters from Toronto, and trade is dropping off.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A great many men are working here as carpenters who are more fit for orange picking.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Union 90 turned out in large numbers and in good shape at the funeral of Bro. Waltz.

NEWARK, N. J.—The sash, blind, and door makers (Union 310) are building up a magnificent organization.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Prospects for building are not extra good, partly on account of loss of rice crop, and a short cotton crop.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Regardless of the building boom advertisements in the papers, there are still more carpenters here than jobs.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, Cal.—Union 300 adopted the nine-hour system Aug. 1, and it is now generally the rule here on all work.

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—The contractors who objected to granting the nine hours have finally acceded, so now it is the rule in general.

POTTSTOWN, Pa.—Work is fair but the contractors prefer to hire non-union coopers, rather than have union carpenters. Union men had better stay away from this place.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All the carpenters unions of this city have united in the formation of a Carpenters' Council to work in harmony in trade matters, and to push the work of organization in this city.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—There are too many strangers coming here on traveling cards. It would be better if they would stay where they are and keep away from here, as we are overcrowded with men.

BARTOW, Fla.—Union 46 will double its membership this fall, and we are doing good work in upholding wages. One fourth of the number here are idle on account of this place being overcrowded.

THE OYSTERMEN'S Union, of New York, has commissioned men throughout the United States to organize the oystermen in the different sections for the purpose of forming a national organization.

CINCINNATI, O.—Keep away from this city. Work is slack and the city is overcrowded. Most of our members are working nine hours a day and taking 25 cents an hour less to hold the nine hours.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—There is talk of trouble here between the carpenter bosses and Union 85, so don't come here for a while. Bricklayers and Masons' Union 7 stands by Carpenters' Union 85 like brothers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Many strangers overcrowd the town. Work is middling, and all the unions are prospering nicely. Union No. 8 has fitted up a new hall, on the North East corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets.

TOLEDO, O.—There is hope of our having shorter hours of labor as several contractors here are stopping at 5 P. M. Saturdays and paying full pay. Union 25 is on the gain so largely that we have to look for a new hall of our own.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—We are overrun with outside carpenters so much that they try to get men to work for $1.50 per day. They are ready to take any price in order to get out of town. Let all union carpenters give this place a wide berth.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—Initiation fee of Union 252 has been raised to $10.00, so persons coming from other places to work in Troy, can not stay in West Troy long enough to be admitted to our union and then take a transfer to Union 78, of Troy.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

LEIPZIG, Germany.—The carpenters and joiners of this city are all out on a general strike for 40 pfennigen per hour.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Union 148 has taken renewed life and is pushing ahead vigorously. It held a good public meeting Sept. 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—No prospect of the nine hours here for the next twenty years, unless the carpenters take more interest in organization.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba.—The strike of carpenters here for 27½ cents per hour and nine hours per day was lost in July. It was under the management of the Knights of Labor.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Union 270 is doing all in its power to root out cheap labor from our midst. Our town is being overrun by "scab" labor, and good men had better stay away for a while.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Bro. P. C. Lesette, an honorary member of Union 150, died last month, and a large number of the members attended his funeral. As he was non-beneficial, we raised the sum of $20 for his funeral expenses.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — On September 6 the bricklayers of this city went to work at their new rate of wages, $6.00 per day. Plumbers, $4.50, and carpenters—well—we have to abuse a lot of them all the time to stand up for any wages.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Union 180 held an enthusiastic public meeting in Leighton's Rink August 25. The large audience was addressed by Thomas A. Armstrong, of the Pittsburgh *Labor Tribune*, and Charles F. McBride, of Union 142, of Pittsburgh.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The exposure in the August CARPENTER of certain contractors here has greatly annoyed them and has made the public acquainted with their tricks. For the present all union men had better keep away from this city, as trade is quite dull.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Many carpenters are idle, and new men swarming in so that wages are kept down. The advertisement for 500 men on the new Exposition Building is a fraud. There are no men wanted there at all. It was a game to flood this city with men.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Some plaining mills are essaying to work the tenth hour under guise of overtime and urgency of orders, as trade is booming. But the local unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity propose to squelch all attempts to resuscitate the ten hour system.

WORCESTER, Mass.—We have been so busy here that boys aged 12 and 13 years have been shingling on sheds at the Fair Grounds, and on good authority it is said contractors are getting ten per cent. more this year than formerly, and still we get no higer wages.

MONTREAL, Quebec. — There is much piece-work going on here especially in the finishing of houses. If we had had a good union here last spring, we would have easily obtained an advance in wages, and broken down piece-work. Now that we have started a union, we will get into a better position.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Messrs. Smith and Jacobson, contractors, are placed on the Black List of Union 50 for violating the nine-hour law. They are the only contractors in this city working against our union; they are "scabs" of the worst type, and let every union man give them a cold shoulder.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—This city is flooded with men coming here from all parts, and work is very dull, consequently to not come here is the wisest course. Union 190 has tendered a unanimous vote of confidence to the General Officers and Executive Board for the able work done, as shown in the Seventh Annual Report.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Union 52 is progressing rapidly, initiating 5 to 10 new members every month. In conjunction, Unions 51 and 52 have established a Labor Bureau, and we are still agitating the nine hours. Most of the employers have given 9 hours on Saturdays, but we will not rest content until we have it for every day in the week.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Union 182 has appointed a committee to select a site upon which to erect a Union Hall of its own, with stores on the ground floor. The *Daily Union* takes occasion to editorially criticise THE CARPENTER for warning carpenters not to overcrowd San Diego, and it eagerly seizes upon one word of misprint, to display its erudition as to what it calls "the Queen's English."

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Union 182 warns all carpenters to pay no attention to advertisements wanting men to work at Coronade Beach, for they work ten hours a day on that job, in violation of our nine-hour rule. They brought 60 men from Chicago to work but they were union men, and did not go to work. The Coronade Beach Company paid their fare, but the union furnished them work on union jobs.

A STATE BRANCH of the American Federation of Labor was formed in convention at Boston, Mass., August 22. Nearly sixty delegates from the leading trades unions of Massachusetts were present, principally from the printers, cigarmakers, shoe lasters and carpenters. The next convention will be held in Boston, in October, and we hope all our Massachusetts carpenters unions will then be represented.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Unions 57 and 286 have elected seven delegates from each union, and these together form a United Carpenters' Council. The two unions here work very harmoniously. The wives of the members of Union 57 have formed an auxiliary society known as the "Ladies' Aid of Union 57." They had a grand picnic at Thunderbolt Aug. 5, and the members of Union 57 went with them.

BOSTON, Mass.—Over 3,000 members of the Brotherhood paraded here on Labor Day, September 5. Unions 33, Boston, 67, Roxbury, 135, Chelsea, 216, Waltham, 218, E. Boston, 275, Newton, 321, Brookline, and 322, Charlestown all participated, and at the conclusion of the parade they took the Boston and Maine Railroad to Centennial Grove, 28 miles from Boston. General Secretary McGuire was present. The programme of the day was varied with dancing and athletic games.

A CORRESPONDENT from Toledo, O., suggests that the local unions of our Brotherhood should avail themselves of the use of the columns of the daily or weekly local press. In Toledo, by putting items concerning our Brotherhood in the daily press of that city, Union 25 has been very largely assisted, and, as our correspondent says, we have given the public to understand the Brotherhood is doing a benevolent and educational work, and is not organized by any means for the provoking of strikes or riots, as we have been so accused, and that the Brotherhood is a distinct and separate organization, having no connection at all with the Anarchists or Knights of Labor.

FESTIVE DAYS.

Union 238, PHILADELPHIA (German), held a very successful picnic at Rising Sun Park, Aug. 15, and netted quite a surplus. —Union 25, TOLEDO, O., had a glorious picnic on Aug. 4, which in the morning was succeeded by a street parade of 190 members, headed by a band of music and a squad of 24 police.—Carpenters' Unions of BOSTON AND VICINITY held their first annual picnic on Labor Day, Sept. 5, at Centennial Grove, Essex, Mass. Prize games, dancing and other amusements made the day enjoyable.—The "Holzerne" Quartette composed of members of Union 209, CINCINNATI, had a jolly picnic on Aug. 27.—Union 8, of PHILADELPHIA, in conjunction with the unions of Germantown, Camden, and other carpenters' unions of this vicinity, had a large railroad excursion to Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 20.—Union 213, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., had a large festival Sept. 14.—Union 11, CLEVELAND, O. had a very pleasant time at its picnic Sept. 3. —SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The excursion of Union 146 to Lake George, Aug. 26, was a complete success.—Union 126, NEW HAVEN, Conn., held a very pleasant picnic at Savin Rock, Sept. 3.—Union 201, PADUCAH, Ky., held a good festival Sept. 5.—Union 285, NORFOLK, Va., held an excursion to Virginia Beach, Sept. 5.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT GEO. HARRIS and Secretary Richard Davis have been re-elected by the Miners and Mine Laborers' Amalgamated Association of Pennsylvania.

MAURICE LYNAM, formerly of Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., has been wandering around Texas, and became a charter member of the Gainesville, Texas, Union, and is now a member of Union 158, Topeka, Kansas. Maurice is one of the oldest workers for our Brotherhood.

EUGENE O'CONNOR, Ex-President of Union 162., Hyde Park, Ill. paid a call to that city recently and got a hearty reception from the members of Union 162. Bro. O'Connor was a very active worker for the eight-hour system in Chicago and vicinity.

A. VINETTE, Financial Secretary of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the hardest workers for our cause on the Pacific Coast. He is always ready "to lend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil," and never forgets that his first duty is to his own craft.

AN APPEAL FROM THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1887.

To Carpenters Local Unions, Greeting.

BROTHERS:—The Executive Board of The Journeymen Tailors, National Union, do hereby most earnestly ask your aid and assistance in trying to organize the tailors of your respective localities, and induce them, like yourselves, to form unions, knowing as we do your general interest in all who earn their living by honest toil, we take the liberty of requesting your help to better the condition of the workmen in our business by organization. For information address,

JOHN B. LENNON, Secretary,
Journeymen Tailors' National Union,
10 Stanton St., New York, N. Y.

BROTHERS, ORGANIZE PAINTERS' UNIONS EVERYWHERE!

Wherever the Brotherhood of Carpenters put up work, Brotherhood Painters should be there to do the painting! Hence, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America appeals to your local unions.

Fostered by, and following in the footsteps of your great order, the query arises: Why should not a union of the Painters' Brotherhood exist alongside of every union of the Carpenters in the land?

And certainly no greater opportunity exists for missionary work in the cause of labor organizations, than for each local union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to take the matter in hand and use its efforts to start a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters. With the two trades organized a nucleus for a permanent building league is also formed which will influence others to fall into line, and we sincerely hope that the carpenters will at once commence to give us a push ahead all along the line.

With full acknowledgement of the many past favors rendered by your local unions,

I am fraternally in Brotherhood,

J. T. ELLIOTT, Gen. Sec.,
Address, 1314 N. Fulton Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

[Remarks of the editor.] Wherever seven journeymen painters can be found, our local unions should form a painters' union and notify Mr. Elliott of the fact. They should also send him the names and addresses of painters, so he can write to them and send them documents, and urge them to organize. Each one of our carpenters' local unions should take this matter in hand until there is a painters' union in every town in the land.

AID FOR BROCKTON, MASS.

The following amounts have been sent in aid of the nine-hour strike of carpenters in Brockton, Mass., and have been duly acknowledged by Union 130:

From Union 33, Boston,	$ 50.00
" General Fund of B.,	100.00
Total,	$150.00

THIS IS A FREE ADVERTISEMENT.

Recently a planing mill firm, Neel & Wampler, McKeesport, Pa., wrote us for advertising rates, and asked for space on the first page of this paper. We kindly furnished the rates to the firm, and at the same time wrote to Union 177, inquiring as to the standing of the firm, whereupon we received this reply:

"The firm of Neel & Wampler is one of the worst "scab," or non-union, mills in the United States. Mr. Wampler was one of the first to sign an agreement with the union, and granted the nine hours, and then induced one of our members to work ten hours, and then made him foreman of the mill as a recompense for his treachery. This man was promptly expelled from Union 177. Since then the mill is non-union, and Union 177 has forbidden any of its members to use any material furnished by Neel & Wampler. When one of our members refused to work ten hours, Wampler had the tool chest of this member moved out into the street and placed in front of the man's boarding-house. Until recently, Wampler allowed union men to work nine hours and non-union men to work ten hours, and this is the way he kept his solemnly-signed agreement to make his place a strictly nine-hour mill."

For our part, it is unnecessary to say that the only advertisement Neel & Wampler can get in this paper is this report of their bad faith, and they are welcome to all the good it will do them. We have written this firm that when they comply with union rules, and repair their broken agreement and make their mill a union mill, we will then give them ample advertising space, the same as to any other honorable business man who will keep his honest agreement.

AN OLD CARPENTERS' UNION.

We have upon our table the working card and constitution of "The Pittsburgh Union Society of Journeymen House Carpenters" printed in 1836—51 years ago. The card is issued to Jesse W. Young, and is numbered 77. It is a handsome piece of work, printed by Richard Phillips, as was the constitution and by-laws. The motto of the union was: "We ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and will not submit to anything that is wrong." Their preamble sets forth that "in the course of life it becomes men to unite as one, in order that they may dictate to one another, and better their condition by the regulation of their labor, and overcome the oppressor by the establishment of a well regulated system. In so doing, we feel that we are justified to the present generation, and hoping that future generations may be benefitted thereby—and by mature deliberations we consider that the only way to assist one another in time of distress is by forming ourselves into a society for the mutual benefit of each other, always holding in view the laws of our country; and the better to further our object, and to promote our united interests, we, the journeymen carpenters of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, do agree to support the following constitution and by-laws." Both card and book are well preserved, and belong to Jesse W. Young, Jr., of this city.

THE FIRST MONUMENT TO LABOR.

The first monument ever erected to commemorate a champion and advocate of labor in the United States, now stands in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Philadelphia, Pa., erected by the Iron Molders' Union of North America, to the memory of William H. Sylvis (who was President of the union from January, 1863, to July, 1869, the time of his death), as a tribute of respect to one whose great intellect was instrumental in founding the grand organization which now does honor to his name.

BORING A SQUARE HOLE.

A man in Iowa has spent fourteen years in solving the problem of boring a square hole, and he has succeeded. A company is organized to put his invention on the market. It is simply an oscillating head with chisel edges and projecting lips which cut out the corners in advance of the chisel. The balance of the machine is almost an exact counterpart of the old-styled forging machine. It will cut a 2x4 mortice in from four to five minutes (and do it with perfect accuracy) that a carpenter cannot possibly complete in less than half an hour.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 276 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

HURRAH for the NOBLE "CARPENTER!"

(*Remodeled from an Old Song.*)

In the cause of Labor,
Working for success:
Learning wisdom's lesson,
Spread great Labor's Press!
Many, led by truth and love,
Chose in *Union* bold to move.

CHORUS.

In the cause of Labor
Is the place for me.
There in earnest service
Would I ever be.

In the cause of Labor,
Now—in ev'ry hour,
Loving hearts receiving
Help through *Union's* power—
Haste with joy to preach the word:
Let noble Labor's Press be heard!

CHO.—In the cause of Labor, etc.

Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

THE PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS.

There was no union of laborers 100 years ago. The organizations that originated over 2,000 years ago in Rome and gradually dissolved in the 18th century, were the guilds, commercial and trade guilds, composed of masters, journeymen and apprentices. Their chief object was to promote the interests of the masters. With the introduction of steam-power and machinery, the masters had no use for the guilds any longer, as their rules restricted competition, the employment of apprentices, etc.

In 1814 the act of Elizabeth providing for compulsory apprenticeship was abolished in the interest of the masters. The organization of trade unions composed of journeymen only, was a crime in England up to 1825, punishable by imprisonment and deportation to English penal colonies.

Thorold Rogers describes the first period of the English labor movement, commencing with the introduction of machinery, as follows:

"But the severest penury fell on those who had been, in the older days of manufacture, the specially skilled artisans in textile fabric, for the effect of machinery is to reduce labor as much as possible to the functions of attention and guidance. The weavers, therefore, who either could not or would not accommodate themselves to the new order of things, suffered the direst reverses. It was no wonder that they looked on machinery with the profoundest hostility, that riots and machine breaking were frequent, and that the bitterest animosities were engendered. Thus in 1811 and 1812 stocking and lace frames had been applied to the staple manufactures of Nottingham, and the discontented laborers, forseeing or fancying that their livelihood would be imperilled, broke into the houses and destroyed frames. The legislature thereupon passed an act inflicting, as usual, the *punishment of death on the framebreakers.* The act only lasted two years."

Thorold Rogers omitted in his "History of English Labor" that in 1811, after the passage of the act, eleven workmen, who participated in the destruction of machinery, were condemned to die on the gallows. We quote again from that part of Thorold Rogers "History of Six Centuries of Work and Wages" in which he describes the labor movement in the "nineteenth century."

"The old laws against combination and the doctrine of trade conspiracies were so dangerously wide, so conspicuous and uncertain, that at last the exasperation and anger of the workmen became excessive. The country was honeycombed with secret societies, and political dissatisfaction was coupled with social discontent. The complaints of hungry workmen were met by the Peterloo massacre.

In 1824 the combination laws were abolished.

"The ingenuity of the judges, always interested in the defence of property and very little friendly to that of liberty, discovered that the common law against combinations was still alive, and a series of prosecutions on false or frivolous grounds were undertaken, convictions recorded, and punishments inflicted."

The conspiracy laws were repealed within the last fifteen years.

"The repeal of the ancient laws against the association of workmen for the purpose of raising their wages, led to the creation of trade unions. In course of time these associations took active steps, and especially in 1853 were successful in several directions. The lightermen on the river, the laborers in the docks, a number of artisans on the south of the river Thames, where there are great and important manufactures, the men employed in the buildings, masons, and bricklayers and carpenters, demanded and obtained an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, and a considerable shortening in the hours of their labor. This movement has progressed, and at the present time the hours of labor are probably less in England than they are in any country, certainly considerably less than they are in the United States. Nor was this movement confined to artisans. The agricultural laborers, partly owing to their own action, partly to the greater mobilization of labor, brought about by the construction of railways, which attracted numerous hands from rural districts, partly to the easier means of communication, and the intercourse with other markets for labor which the railways opened up, made their demands also for a better remuneration, and generally achieved it. 'But *the joint action of workingmen' is only in its infancy yet.* As association becomes wider and more coalescent, many steps which have not yet been taken will become easy and natural."

In 1846, during the Chartist movement, the workingmen organized in trade unions numbered about 80,000.

In 1867, the Trade Union Congress was organized.

In 1872, 70 delegates represented at Nottingham 255,710 members.

In 1878, 136 delegates represented at Bristol 623,957 members.

In 1879, 115 delegates represented at Edinburgh 541,892 members.

In 1884, 42 delegates represented at Aberdeen 590,036 members.

In 1885, 161 delegates represented at Southport 580,976 members.

In 1886, 143 delegates represented at Hull 633,008 members.

These figures we have copied from the official reports of the Trade Union Congress.

Besides these organizations, there are a large number of trades unions that never sent delegates to the Trade Union Congress.

The writer makes another mistake by saying that the cause of the downfall of the Knights of St. Crispin in the United States, is due to their experiments with co-operative shops. The order of the St. Crispin, organized in 1867, was a bubble similar to the Knights of Labor. Low dues and no benefits were the chief causes of their dissolution. Having no money in the treasury they, were unable to support strikes against reduction of wages which were approved by their Executive Board. That caused their dissolution; and it will destroy any union, no matter whether they swallow the teachings of advanced social science or not. The writer insists upon that the trade unions shall build the roof before they build the foundation. Such attempts usually end in disappointment and failure. — *Cigar Makers' Journal.*

THE WISE UNIONS.

One of the most valuable features of the trades unions has been their accumulations of money for the benefit of sick and disabled members, and members out of work. MR. EDWARD W. BEMIS, therefore, has gone to great labor to find out how much has been actually accomplished in this direction, and he gives the result of his inquiries in a paper contributed to the *Political Science Quarterly.*

In the fall of last year he sent to the secretaries of 44 national and international trades unions in this country a series of questions as to the working of their mutual benefit features. From 14 labor organizations alone, he obtained fairly complete returns, from which he compiles this table, showing their membership and total benefit and strike expenses for 1885 or 1886, as the case may be:

	Membership.	Benefit Expenses.	Strike Expenses.
Cigarmakers	25,789	$98,000 00	$32,000 00
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	1,127	14,515 00	772 78
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	35,421	34,971 64	1,641 80
Locomotive Engineers	20,000	300,000 00	. .
Locomotive Firemen	17,000	228,000 00	. .
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	1,289	30,484 00	. .
Stationary Engineers	3,926	1,785 00	. .
Silk Hatters	413	2,500 00	. .
Glass Workers	5,000	9,000 00	40,000 00
Boiler Makers	5,000	5,000,00	3,500 00
Horseshoers	5,000	Not known	300 00
Furniture Workers	5,000	7,000 00	2,000 00
Iron Moulders	20,000	35,000 00	56,000 00
German-American Typographia	950	6,234 81	2,604 79
Fourteen unions	$145,915	$772,290 47	$138,819 39

The strike expenses of these unions were therefore only $17.80 as against each $100 spent on benefit features, and were probably not over 12 per cent. of the entire expenditure. That is a very encouraging showing, for it indicates that the unions are profiting by association to assist their needy members, rather than to organize doubtful strikes. They and other unions not reporting to MR. BEMIS, are in truth mutual benefit societies, so that he reports that "in the course of a recent somewhat extended investigation of co operation in New England and the Middle States, it fell to my lot to visit the headquarters of many of the divisions of organized labor, and great was my surprise to find the extent to which they were assisting the needy and finding work for the unemployed."

Here is a field in which workmen can spend their money to much better effect than in meeting the expenses of political campaigns or keeping up an Anti-Poverty Society which gathers weekly in a costly opera house. By paying assessments much smaller than those required for desperate strikes, too, provision may be made to insure every member against hardship because of loss of health or employment.

In England the labor organizations have already learned that lesson, seven of the largest of them having spent only two per cent. of their income in 1882 on strikes, and only eight per cent. during the previous six years of depression.

The wisest unions are those which let politics alone and go to work to fight poverty, not by talking against it in the Academy of Music, but by actually providing a fund for the relief of members who else would suffer from it.—*New York Sun.*

BENEFITS IN PROPORTION TO DUES.

Workmen ought not to be disappointed if they can only get out of an organization as much as they put into it. Most of the trades unions have dues from 25 to 60 cents a month. What can workingmen expect to accomplish with an investment of from 6 to 15 cents a week?

Yet when a strike or lockout occurs, they confidently expect strike benefits ranging from $4 to $6 per week. When sick or out of work and without a dollar to help them, their fellow workmen frequently assess themselves to give them the assistance required by a brother in distress.

The Carpenters' Brotherhood, with a membership of over 40,000, has a national insurance benefit of $200, and manages to pay it out of small dues at present. The Cigarmakers' International Union has a sick benefit feature, and we now see by their official journal that the proposition is being made to establish an out-of-work benefit. This plan is to grant relief to members who cannot obtain work.

The Knights of Labor have a special assistance fund of 5 cents per month to be used in cases of lockouts or strikes, and each District or State Assembly has control over the disposition of its own fund.

The flint glassworkers, we believe, depend chiefly upon assessments in case of trouble, and the iron workers also. The window glassworkers have a special strike fund of over $50,000. In relation to the latter sum, a manufacturer is reported as saying that the window glassworkers could not stand a long siege, as their strike fund would be exhausted in one month. It is a significant utterance. This employer was looking at the ammunition of the "enemy," and judged the strength or weakness of the opposing side by the condition of the treasury. What would he have judged of a union having not a single cent of a resistance fund?

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If unionists were to pay as much in a week as some pay in a month, the benefits resulting would be much greater. The organization cannot be any stronger financially than the members make it through dues and assessments. The latter are looked upon as irksome, because not regular. It causes more or less open and secret grumbling. Yet make them part of the regular dues, and the members would become accustomed to them, and soon the benefits resulting would prove the wisdom of such a policy.

Will not the employer look upon the policy of supporting strikers by the sale of picnic tickets or contributions as a sign of weakness?

If men are to be assisted in these terrible wage struggles, it must be by a system based on a broader financial policy. The present system with its voluntary contributions, tickets for the benefit of strikers, etc., costs a man even more than regular dues would, when he estimates the amount.

If dues were not less than 25 cents a week, the sick and mortuary benefits could easily be carried, and the out-of-work benefit would also protect the Union from the secret cutting of prices. A man could not help seeing that in the end it would be the best and cheapest investment he could make.—*Ohio Valley Budget.*

THE REORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

From the report of the five great labor conventions held this month, it will be seen that the reorganization of the Knights of Labor into national trade districts is already well under way. The trade union idea, which the Knights recognized in the first stage of their development as something that they had no call to meddle with, which they attempted in the second stage of their development to eradicate and supplant by the mixed assemblies idea, has now forced itself upon the Knights themselves. The strike of the butchers ordered by the bakers, and of the bakers ordered by the candlestickmakers, has had its day. Not only each skilled trade, but even the unskilled labor of each distinct industry, begins to see the importance of controlling its own affairs in its own way. This reorganization may go far before it stops. The natural affiliation of district and national trade organizations is with the American Federation of labor. The action of the carpet weavers' assembly at Philadelphia, and of four assemblies at Brockton, Mass., in seceding from the Knights to join the Federation is an example that will be followed. The Federation recognizes the autonomy of each trade; that is the fundamental article of its constitution. The party now ascendant in the Knights of Labor favors, and is working for the utmost possible centralization of power. The motives that impel Knights to reorganize on trades lines, will lead them to dread centralized power, and to approve of the policy of the Federation.

The Knights, on the other hand, have two advantages. While their policy and methods for the regulation of trade affairs are inferior to the policy and methods of the Federation, they recognize that the labor question is too large to be solved by trade regulation alone, and they have, in their declaration of principles, a broad policy of political and legislative action. Secondly, they have in the mixed assemblies a form of organization that, while it is the worst possible for the regulation of trade affairs on a large scale, is the best possible (1) for the organization of the workingmen are scattered, a few in a trade, through many trades, and (2) for discussion and educational and political work. It is therefore probable that, ultimately, in one way or another, a consolidation of the Knights with the Federation will be brought about. The necessity of political and legislative action by the workingmen will be recognized, and certain general principles of government affirmed in a statement of principles. The regulation of trade affairs will be by each trade for itself in accordance with the present methods of the Federation. The local mixed assembly of miscellaneous scattered workers will have, for the benefit of its own members, the powers of a local trade union or trade assembly, but no power to interfere in the affairs of any organized trade. Other local mixed assemblies and state district of perhaps mixed assemblies, will have for their objects discussion, educational work and the organization of political and legislative action, and will have no power to interfere in the regulation of trade affairs.—*Work and Wages, for June.*

MAYOR WHIPPLE'S VIEWS.

At the Shoemaker's Convention recently held in Brockton, Mass., Mayor Whipple, of that city, said:

"About many things we differ, but about the interests and significance of this labor problem we surely agree. How it is to be solved, no one can tell. The more we study it, the deeper and graver grow its difficulties; yet never in the world were men studying so widely or so well as at present. Never before was so much organized intelligence in all classes of society brought to bear upon the question. In this is our hope. Trades unions are now too old and have played far too conspicuous a part in civilization to require a word of apology. Only those that are prejudiced, or ignorant of their aims, oppose them as unmixed evils. In other countries they won their way against fierce opposition of the press, politician and economist; at every step they had to fight for existence, but it was a conflict that had, from the start, the certainty of victory, because it was inspired by that sense of fair and even dealings which men are compelled at least to recognize.

In England, where the opposition was the most bitter, thousands of employers to-day go from choice, when they want workingmen, to the unions. They go there because the best men are there. The ablest economists, who for years were hostile, are now squarely upon the side of the Unions, wishing them godspeed. In our country, our best informed men, like General F. A. Walker and Colonel Carroll D. Wright, are with you, because they understand you. They are with you because they recognize that the good is greater than the evil. They are with you because they believe you have both the capacity and the determination to cultivate and strengthen the higher aims of your order. They are with you because they have faith in you. They are with you because they believe that you yourself see your weaknesses and mean to outgrow them. We need not, therefore, discuss the question whether trades unions are good or bad. They are a great and growing factor; they have become a vital part of our industrial organism, and they are destined to act a part far more important in the future.

HOUSE BUILDING IN PERSIA.

What implements they used in ancient times we know not; but to-day the Persian artisan has neither rule, compass nor spirit level. He is commonly ignorant of the fact that the diameter is the third of the circumferance; his gimlets and augers are prods turned by a bow-string; he has no hatchet, but only an adze, and no carpenter's bench. If he desires to plane a board, he puts it on the ground; and if he would saw a block of wood, he squats on the ground himself and holds it between his toes, drawing the saw towards himself. Wood is scarce and, with such tools, hard to work. If pillars are to be constructed, the trunks of poplars are raised and simply stripped of their branches and bark. These may be crooked, but that matters not; the master workman tells his subordinate to shape the timber into an elegant pillar with "gatch." Depending only on his eye and the skill of his hand, this simple artisan applies the plaster round the trunk in the form of a fluted pillar and crowns it with a graceful capital and cornice, showing a lively inventive fancy. If judged by the strict application of rule and compass, these decorations may sometimes deviate slightly from a straight line, but of the artistic beauty of the conception there can be no question. It is interesting to watch the builders at work. They wear long tunics, which are tucked in to their girdles when working.—*S. G. W. Benjamin.*

A BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL has been formed in Detroit, Mich., and it starts out with a complete delegation from all the unions in the building trades of Detroit. W. F. Abrahams is President, and Geo. A. F. Allen is Secretary. Both are hard-working members of Carpenters Union No. 10, of Detroit.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trades and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior the demand being made; when it is concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S or Treasurer.

April 22, 1885.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1885.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1885.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1885.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood, for funeral bills in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., apply in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14. Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork outside of house carpenter work they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

THE LABORER MUST SEEK HIS OWN INTEREST.

President Francis A. Walker's address to the American Economic Association at the opening session of the Boston meeting was on "The Efforts of Manual Laborers to Better Their Condition." He said that at the beginning of the last quarter of the century, the accepted philosophy of the subject, both in England and America, declared that the manual laboring class were not called upon to make any effort for themselves in order to secure their just distributive share of the products of industry. It was then held by all economists of reputation in either country that the competition of employers among themselves for the profit of employment amply sufficed to fix the rate of wages as high as it could be maintained without an injurious reaction. The laborer was not called upon to seek his interest; his interest would seek him, and could find him. Even unfair methods and a grasping spirit on the part of employers should not, in the long result, impair the remuneration of labor. How great the change in economic opinion! To-day, few economists would deny that the laboring class has as real, as large, as vital, a part to perform in securing a just and beneficial distribution of the product of industry as the employing class. It is seen and admitted that competition must be imperfect, one-sided, and by consequence injurious, unless the laborers, on their side, are as alert, active, and, in the primary sense of that term, as aggressive in pursuing their economic interests as the old theories of distribution assumed that the employing class would be. It is seen and admitted that, if the workman does not pursue his interest, not only will he in a degree lose his interest, but, through his failure to receive all the economic good which one might, with proper effort, have brought to him, immediate injuries, tending to become permanent, not only may conceivably but certainly will, be inflicted upon the whole industrial body; and that it is even for the interest, the particular selfish interest, of the employing class themselves, that in all their dealings with the questions of work and wages, alike in large matters and in small, they should have to do with men who are acute and alert in seeking out opportunities for their own industrial improvement; with men who are persistent and courageous in following up every possible industrial advantage, when once it has been rightly discerned; that they should have to do, not with men who have no opinion for themselves what they ought to receive, and who humbly and thankfully take that which may be given, but with men who, not less as laborers than as citizens, shall know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.

A CO-OPERATIVE FAILURE.

No recent co-operative undertaking in Minneapolis has opened on so large a scale as an organization of carpenters and joiners, entitled the "Northwestern Co-operative Building Association," which invited public attention early in the current year. It began, I am informed, with about fifty members, and was under the general auspices of Minneapolis Union 34, of the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners." It rented for its shop a large, unused skating-rink, and made an ambitious *debut*. One afternoon in October I sought out the shop, which is at some distance from the central part of the city, full of the laudable hope that I might get material which would justify a description of the undertaking in these pages as a brilliant success. The door was locked, and a glimpse of the interior through an unshuttered window revealed the fact that the shop was abandoned. Casual efforts to obtain full information have been futile; but I understand that the enterprise failed as the penalty for overconfidence at the outset. It had counted upon a fair-weather voyage. There had been left out of account the abstinence and sacrifice that the first season would demand. Members should have been content to draw the smallest possible wages until the company was firmly established. Instead of doing that, they began by allowing themselves larger wages than the business justified. I am told that the company collapsed with several unfinished houses on its hands.
—ALBERT SHAW, PH.D.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses for the Month ending August 31, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in October CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	July Page.	August Tax.
1.*Chicago, Ill.	309	$30 90
2. Cincinnati, O	446	40 60
3. Wheeling, W. Va	52	7 65
4. St. Louis, Mo	124	31 40
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	70	15 20
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	103	10 55
7. Louisville, Ky.	171	17 55
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	588	56 50
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	130	24 50
10. Detroit, Mich.	615	63 50
11.*Cleveland, O.	127	12 90
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	41	8 55
13.*Chicago, Ill.	250	. . .
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	21	2 10
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	79	7 90
16. Springfield, Ill.	33	4 35
17. Bellaire, O.	28	3 00
18. Hamilton, Can.	69	13 40
19. New Albany, Ind.	41	4 20
20. Camden, N. J.	232	21 80
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	66	. . .
22. San Francisco, Cal	441	46 50
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	188	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	43	4 30
25. Toledo, O.	209	22 55
26. Jackson, Mich.	64	7 90
27. Toronto, Can.	153	16 28
28. Chicago, Ill.	444	42 70
29. Baltimore, Md.	180	36 00
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	388	40 05
31. Trenton, N. J.	52	10 30
32. Detroit, Mich.	203	20 70
33. Boston, Mass.	1067	111 20
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	83	16 50
35.*San Rafael, Cal.	28	3 00
36. Oakland, Cal.	225	22 20
37. New Orleans, La.	30	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	63	6 83
39. Athens, Pa.	16	1 60
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	.	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	49	3 50
42.*Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
43. Hartford, Conn.	106	10 60
44. Waterbury, Conn.	128	. . .
45. Shreveport, La.	20	4 00
46. Bartow, Fla	19	3 70
47. Alameda, Cal.	49	10 00
48.*Terre Haute, Ind.	35	. . .
49.*Meriden, Conn.	93	10 00
50. Portland, Oregon	104	10 40
51.*Charleston, S. C.	25	5 50
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	177	36 15
53. Rutland, Vt.	60	. . .
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	239	67 60
55. Denver, Col.	169	29 30
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	635	80 70
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	54	19 70
58. Omaha, Neb.	383	53 55
59. Detroit, Mich.	190	6 00
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	.	. . .
61. Columbus, O.	16	3 40
62.*Gainesville, Tex.	.	. . .
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	21	2 20
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	16	3 80
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	99	9 90
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	38	6 00
68. Des Moines, Iowa	24	2 80
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	1 30
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	27	1 60
71. Englewood, Ill.	149	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	266	26 70
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	.	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	68	13 60
75.*Eau Claire, Wis.	.	. . .
76. New Orleans, La.	23	2 35
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	12	. . .
78.*Troy, N. Y.	236	. . .
79.*Alton, Ill.	13	1 30
80. Hastings, Mich.	23	2 30
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	7	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	65	5 74
83. Halifax, N. S.	98	13 50
84. Akron, O.	70	8 00
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	59	13 90
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	154	. . .
87. St. Paul, Minn.	306	46 30
88. Town of Lake	93	9 30
89. Mobile, Ala.	69	15 50
90. Evansville, Ind.	66	6 70
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	53	5 30
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	9 00
93. Worcester, Mass.	107	10 60
94. Providence, R. I.	79	. . .
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	25	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	7	13 80
97. New Britain, Conn.	41	8 85
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	2 50
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	28	3 20
100. Muskegon, Mich.	45	5 90
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	27	2 70
102.*Springfield, Mo.	.	2 00
103. Chanute, Kan.	21	. . .
104. Dayton, O.	73	5 85
105.*Springfield, O.	.	. . .
106.*Thomasville, Ga.	.	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	23	2 30
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	. . .
109. Galveston, Tex.	114	. . .
110. Owosso, Mich.	21	2 60
111. Lawrence, Mass.	67	13 40
112.*Lynn, Mass.	113	16 10
113.*Parsons, Kans.	12	. . .
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	.	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	32	3 20
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	.	. . .
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	36
118. Manchester, N. H.	79	15 20
119. Newark, N. J.	578	117 50
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	26	. . .
121. Danbury, Conn.	158	15 60
122. Germantown, Pa.	70	7 00
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	89	9 15
125. Utica, N. Y.	19	3 90
126. New Haven, Conn.	119	11 90
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	39	4 30
128. St. Thomas, Can.	39	4 20
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	76	8 10
130. Brockton, Mass.	93	9 30
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	59	5 90
132. Richmond, Va.	98	9 80
133.*Beverly, Mass.	.	. . .
134.*Brunswick, Ga.	.	. . .
135. Chelsea, Mass.	27	2 70
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	46	5 50
137. Norwich, Conn.	78	16 40
138. Cambridge Mass.	250	49 50
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	66	6 72
140.*Salem, Mass.	41	20 30
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	. . .
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	237	. . .
143. Canton, O.	92	10 20
144.*Garden City, Kan.	.	. . .
145.*Pawtucket, R. I.	78	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	71	7 40
147. Sioux City, Iowa	98	11 40
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	17	14 10
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	8	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	75	7 70
151.*Ottawa, Can.	26	. . .
152. Malden, Mass.	18	1 80
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	90	21 50
154. Marlboro, Mass.	54	5 80
155. Plainfield, N. J.	71	7 10
156. Creston, Iowa	19	1 90
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	245	54 20
158. Topeka, Kan.	56	6 00
159. Armourdale, Kan.	36	1 25
160. Kansas City, Mo.	176	23 60
161.*Belleville, Can.	47	5 00
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	137	13 80
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	170	16 50
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	132	14 20
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	98	9 80
166. Rock Island, Ill.	31	2 50
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	82	10 60
168. Salem, O.	11	3 70
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	72	7 10
170.*Montgomery, Ala.	21	. . .
171. Youngstown, O.	93	9 60
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	136	16 00
173. Lewiston, Me.	18	1 80
174.*Hudson, Mich.	.	. . .
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	9	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	57	6 20
177. McKeesport, Pa.	125	22 40
178. New London, Conn.	34	3 40
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	82	11 30
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	202	27 80
182. San Diego, Cal.	286	28 60
183.*Boston, Mass.	19	3 00
184.*Boston, Mass.	13	. . .
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	18	. . .
186. Steubenville, O.	42	4 30
187.*Vincennes, Ind.	.	. . .
188. Findlay, O.	45	5 70
189. Quincy, Ill.	55	7 00
190.*Washington, D. C.	36	6 40
191. York, Pa.	62	6 20
192. Natick, Mass.	18	2 80
193. N. Adams	22	2 20
194. London, Can.	64	6 60
195. Pasadena, Cal.	158	23 20
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	16	2 60
197. Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	10	2 00
198. Dallas, Tex.	61	13 40
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	122	12 20
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	14	1 70
201. Paducah, Ky.	85	22 70
202. Fostoria, O.	47	4 00
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	52	5 40
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	74	7 20
205. Johnstown, Pa.	38	3 80
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	.	. . .
207. Aurora, Ill.	18	2 30
208. Lancaster, Pa.	68	. . .
209.*Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	233	20 30
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	1 70
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	210	48 70
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	180	20 60
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	65	8 10
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	71	7 86
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	17	1 60
216. Waltham, Mass.	61	6 10
217.*Covington, Ky.	19	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	53	5 42
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	243	23 50
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	29	5 80
221.*Marinette, Wis.	.	. . .
222.*Westfield, Mass.	.	67
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	.	. . .
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	24	8 30
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	64	6 40
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	77	. . .
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	154	16 30
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	102	10 20
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	29	8 90
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	160	19 60
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	23	. . .
232.*Key West, Fla.	.	. . .
233. Waverly, N. Y.	25	7 40
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	75	14 50
235. Riverside, Cal.	74	7 40
236. Pottstown, Pa.	22	7 00
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	55	7 50
238.*Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	114	11 70
239. Phila., Pa.	151	14 30
240.*Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	141	. . .
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	630	63 00
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	59	6 00
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	53	10 40
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	195	58 50
245. Peoria, Ill.	116	11 60
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	30	3 10
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	93	11 20
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	32	4 30
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	44	4 40
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	39	7 70
251. Rondout, N. Y.	26	5 30
252. West Troy, N. Y.	20	1 70
253. Orange, N. J.	34	3 40
254.*Anniston, Ala.	10	. . .
255. Hannibal, Mo.	16	1 20
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	67	. . .
257. St. Louis, Mo.	17	1 70
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	32	5 70
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	117	13 40
260. Clarinda, Iowa	17	1 70
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	11	2 20
262.*Ballston, N. Y.	9	2 20
263. Kansas City, Kansas	33	3 30
264. Atchison, Kansas	40	11 35
265.*Defiance, Ohio	10	. . .
266. Williamsport, Pa.	65	7 00
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	11	. . .
268.*Sharon, Pa.	17	4 40
269. Lowell, Mass.	60	13 15
270. Middletown, Ohio	27	3 95
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	67	13 20
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	22	2 20
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	50	. . .
274. Albany, N. Y.	25	. . .
275. Newton, Mass.	102	10 70
276. Tarentum, Pa	31	4 75
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	27	1 90
278. Manistee, Mich	33	5 60
279.*Toronto, Can. (West)	9	. . .
280.*Brantford, Can.	12	4 10
281.*Nashville, Tenn	17	. . .
282. Santa Anna, Cal	69	7 40
283.*Little Falls, N. Y.	8	1 20
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	7	. . .
285. Norfolk, Va	52	8 70
286. Savannah, Ga.	15	2 95
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	26	3 75
288. Homestead, Pa.	64	7 00
289.*Monrovia, Cal	30	. . .
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	84	6 60
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	41	3 90
292. Little Rock, Ark	18	2 50
293. Santa Monica, Cal	23	2 20
294. Piqua, O	13	1 75
295. St. Joseph, Mo	13	2 40
296. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	15	2 65
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	16	1 60
298.*Pomona, Cal.	17	4 20
299. Scottdale, Pa.	11	1 10
300.*San Buena Ventura, Cal	20	3 40
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	91	9 20
302.*Odgensburgh, N. Y.	11	. . .
303. Ontario, Cal	23	. . .
304. San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	30	. . .
305. Milwaukee, Wis	8	6 00
306.*Philadelphia, Pa	45	5 70
307. Waterford, N. Y.	12	2 50
308. Newark, N. J	7	. . .
309. El Paso, Tex	8	. . .
310. Newark, N. J.	40	85
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	20	10 35
312. Ocean Side, Cal	18	13 86
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	17	. . .
314. Milford, Mass.	10	5 00
315. Elmira, N. Y.	10	5 00
316. San Jose, Cal.	65	5 00
317. Biloxi, Miss	8	7 30
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	7	5 00
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	25	5 00
320. Petersburg, Va.	14	5 00
321. Brookline, Mass.	9	5 00
322. West Bay City, Mich.	12	5 00
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	12	5 00
324. Charlestown, Mass.	7	. . .
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	13	. . .
326. Cincinnati, Ohio	11	. . .
327. Elsinore, Cal. (Mill Hands)	14	. . .
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	13	. . .
Total	25 521	$3047 58

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—August, 1887.

Balance, August 1, 1887	$6376 99
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3047 58
" Advertisers	28 75
" Subscribers	50
" M. Lynam, for Transfer Card	1 00
" Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, on account of loan of $500	291 00
" Union 72, Rochester, for Traveling Expenses of G. S.	10 00
" Union 30, Milwaukee, do do	10 00
Total	$6765 77

EXPENSES—August, 1887.

For Printing	$ 295 50
" Office, etc.	357 45
" Traveling and Organizing	161 04
" Capita Tax, Amer. Fed. of Labor	127 33
" Aid of Chicago Lockout	1000 00
" " Toronto Strike	294 80
" " Brockton Strike (Donation)	100 00
" Benefits Nos. 259 to 269, inclusive	1200 00
*Balance September 1, 1887	3229 65
Total	$6765 77

[* To this Balance must be added $209.00, due by Cincinnati Union No. 2 on loan, making the total surplus $3438.65.]

DETAILED EXPENSES—August, 1887.

Printing 1000 Transfer Cards	$ 2 50
" 3000 Applicat'ns for Membership	4 50
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 3000 Noteheads for L. U.	7 50
" 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 1000 Traveling Cards	2 50
" 1500 Ode Cards	3 75
" 25 Receipt Books for L. U.	6 25
" 50 Treas. Cash Books (100 pages)	13 00
" 50 " " (50 pages)	14 50
" 1000 Annual Reports	13 75
" 400 Voting Circulars (notehead)	2 50
" 700 Voting Circulars (letter sheet)	4 75
" 1000 Envelopes for G. S	2 50
" 26,200 Copies Aug. "Carpenter."	176 00
" Extra Composition	7 50
" 2 Electros for Advertisements	50
" 1000 Envelopes	1 25
" 10,000 Noteheads	23 00
Mailing August Journal	15 84
Wagon Hire for August Journal	80
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	6 06
2100 Stamped Envelopes	45 16
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	27 20
Salary for August	125 00
Assistance in General Office	75 00
Services of E. B.	20 75
Office Rent for August	15 00
9 Telegrams in August	3 78
J. Ratelle, for Organizing	5 25
G. W. Mulford, "	2 95
B. Nelligan, " (California)	100 00
J. G. Clinkard, "	4 00
W. F. Abrams, " (Michigan)	30 00
W. J. Shields, "	4 00
Expenses of G. S. to Trenton, August 15.	2 00
Expenses of G. S. to Paterson, Newark, and Montclair	12 84
Donation from General Fund to Aid Brockton Strike	100 00
American Federation of Labor, Per Capita Tax	127 33
1½ doz. Transfer Cases for Office	5 40
1 doz. Globe Leader File for Office	56
German Translating for Journal	1 00
Union 127, Pensacola, for Protective Fund, transferred from Gen'l Fund	8 80
To R. R. Lansing, Detroit, for testimony on death of William Dolan	2 00
Frederick J. Lambert, Attorney, for Legal Services	5 00
W. S. Weeke, Chicago, in Aid of Lockout (drawn from General Fund)	1000 00
John Kane, Toronto, in full for Six Weeks' Strike Pay (drawn from Gen'l Fund)	294 80
Benefit No. 259, Mrs. S. M. Spencer	50 00
" 260, W. G. Lewis	200 00
" 261, Arthur Nadeau	100 00
" 262, Charles Roemmisch	100 00
" 263, Mrs. M. McNamara	50 00
" 264, Mrs. Louisa Weirich	50 00
" 265, W. J. Palmister	100 00
" 266, William Dunbar	200 00
" 267, James Ryan	100 00
" 268, Mrs E. Kurtzweil	50 00
" 269, Michael D. Welch	200 00
Total	$3536 12

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

As promised in our circular of June 25th, 1887, we here give a full report of all moneys received at the General Office, from the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, from Aug. 14th, 1887, to Sept. 15, 1887:

No of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.
285	$2 60	171	$4 60
292	75	25	8 40
35	1 50	287	90
150	12 60	213	8 20
226	25 65	262	1 80
249	2 20	143	8 30
74	26 50	104	40
253	4 65	90	5 15
34	30 00	164	7 35
20	10 10	176	2 80
98	5 30	121	7 72
220	7 00	229	11 15
15	1 25	247	3 75
233	1 10	201	22 50
29	8 25	131	2 85
278	2 80	111	18 25
265	55	246	5 40
269	2 15	202	1 25
177	3 45	207	2 20
293	1 15	92	14 85
84	5 87	251	80
236	1 90	6	15 25
26	22 45		
296	1 45	Total,	$371 79
46	95	Published in Aug. Carpenter,	3788 11
34	26 00		
210	85	Sum total.	$4159 90
148	6 65	Rec at Gen. Office.	
3	2 25		

TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID.

The following is a list of the local unions which contributed toward the traveling expenses of the General Secretary during May and June, viz.:

Previously reported	$58 00
Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis.	10 00
" 72, Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
" 124, Syracuse, N. Y., only $5.00 reported, and it should have been $10.00	5 00
Total	$83 00

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1887.

To the Members of the Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 2:

DEAR SIR:—I do hereby tender my heartfelt thanks to all members of the union for the benefit received by me after the death of my husband, Charles Roemmich, and also for the $10 made a present to my husband during his lingering sickness; and many thanks to Mr. Rockwood for so kindly delivering the money to me.

Respectfully,

MRS. CHAS. ROEMMICH.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

☞Carpenters are on strike in Brockton, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	Pasadena, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brunswick, Ga.	Plainfield, N. J.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Chicago, Ill.	Richmond, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa.
London, Canada.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
New Haven, Conn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Orleans, La.	Waterbury, Conn.
Newport, R. I.	

DON'T GO NEAR Chicago, St. Paul, Toronto, or Brockton, Mass. There is trouble in those four cities. So stay away from them.

THE ENGLISH Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution pledging the various unions to begin an agitation in favor of decreasing the hours of labor to eight hours per day, and to make every Saturday a full holiday.

IN A CITY with carpenters so largely organized as Boston, and with so many carpenters' unions in towns in the vicinity, we think a Carpenters' District Council is an absolute necessity, and Union 33, of Boston, along with all other local unions in that vicinity, should take immediate steps to form one.

A HUGE CANARD was published not long ago in the Cincinnati *Evening Post*. It said that another general strike of the carpenters and mill men of the "Queen City" would take place the following day, when in reality no such idea had been even mentioned in our Cincinnati unions. Such idle rumors are very damaging, for in this case the statement also went over the wires of the Associated Press and was published extensively in the daily papers in most of the cities.

A FEW MORE GAINS.—North Adams, Mass., now works only 9 hours on Saturdays, or 59 hours per week Brockton, Mass., struck on August 1, for 9 hours as a day's work, and the result is 173 men are now working only 9 hours per day, while 47 are working 10 hours. $100 was donated from the General Fund to aid Brockton, and P. J. McGuire spoke there on Sept. 8. Pomona, Cal., San Buena Ventura, Cal., and Santa Anna, Cal., adopted the nine-hour system and enforced it on Sept. 1.

ACCORDING to the Constitution, this JOURNAL is to be published on the fifteenth of each month. [See Brotherhood Constitution, Page 10, Sec. 2, Art. XXV.] This month the Centennial Celebration of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States fell on that day and was observed in this city with great ceremony, on September 15, 16, 17; and the 18th being Sunday, the paper could not be published this month on time. A full report of the part the carpenters took in the Constitutional Centennial will be published next month, along with a photograph and description of the house they displayed.

FOURTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the month of August the following new unions were granted charters: 319, Milwaukee (west side, Germans); 319, Jacksonville, Fla.; 320; Petersburg, Va.; 321, Brookline, Mass.; 322, West Bay City, Mich.; 323, Fishkill, N. Y.; 324, Charlestown, Mass.; 325, St. Joseph, Mich.; 326, Cincinnati, Ohio (millwrights); 327, Elsinore, Cal.; 328, East Liverpool, Ohio; 329, Burlington, Vermont; 330, Nebraska City, Neb.; 331, Watertown, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS AS TO UNION 37, OF NEW ORLEANS.

According to Article IV, page 4, Section 1, of the Constitution: "Any L. U. which fails to hold regular meetings for the space of one month, shall forfeit its charter," and by the very terms of the charter granted to each local union, it is distinctly prescribed that any union forfeiting its charter is no longer entitled to benefit.

Edward N. Jones, of Union 37, New Orleans, La., died on June 3, 1887, and Union 37 presented a claim for $200 death benefit. In examining the claim the General Executive Board discovered that Union 37 had held no meetings from January 17, 1887, to March 21, 1887, a period of two months and four days, and the official records of Union 37 are proof of this fact. Said records are now in the hands of the General Executive Board. Hence the claim for benefit on death of E. N. Jones was disapproved.

We would not now make this statement only Union 37 has notified us that it intends to send a circular presenting its side of the case to each local union, and we now make this statement to save further inquiries on the part of the local unions, and shall submit the entire case with all its details to the next convention, as laid down in the Constitution, page 21, Art 27, Sec. 8.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY'S WORK.

In addition to the vast amount of regular routine correspondence and office work which, with the growth of the Brotherhood, and the formation of new unions, is constantly increasing, our General Secretary has to edit this JOURNAL, and to attend to the work of pushing and advancing the organization, and of serving its various interests in a multitude of ways. In this work he has only one clerk to help him, while our Brotherhood at this date, (Sept. 15), now numbers over 340 local unions. At times, in obedience to urgent calls, he has to visit various cities, to encourage and assist the local unions, and to organize new unions as he goes along.

But the time has now come when the General Secretary feels that we can best serve the interests of the whole Brotherhood by having District Organizers out in the field to push on the good work, to visit local unions wherever needed, and to organize new ones on the road. It is impossible for the General Secretary to attend to his office duties and be on the road at the same time. It is exacting too much of him, and while he is advocating eight hours a day, we can not see the force of having him work 14 to 16 hours a day himself.

After every trip he has a pile of accumulated work to attend to, and the only remedy will be for the local unions to hereafter not be so urgent in insisting that the General Secretary must visit them. As soon as he can secure a second clerk, he will endeavor to visit those unions where his presence is absolutely necessary. But to visit each and every union is an utter impossibility, for the present size of our Brotherhood would require him to remain in the field constantly for an entire year, and then he would not have covered all the local unions.

In July he spent a week between Chicago and Toronto, endeavoring to settle the difficulties in those cities. He visited the Builders' Exchange, and Employers' Association, and individual employers in both cities, and urged upon the employers the advisability of conciliation and arbitration. In August he paid two visits to New York City in the interest of negotiations now pending with the United Order of Journeymen Carpenters. In that month he also visited Trenton, N. J., Newark, Paterson, and Montclair. In September, on Labor Day, Sept. 5, he was in Boston, and afterwards visited Cambridge and Brockton, Mass. And at present, by actual count, he has on file 173 invitations from local unions requesting his presence, including most urgent requests from all the California unions.

JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER.

For some time back we had been prepared to expect the demise of *John Swinton's Paper*, but when the news came to us of its suspension we were pained to think that we would miss one of the bravest, boldest and most out-spoken of all the labor papers in America.

We knew John Swinton first in January, 1874, in New York, when the light of free speech and free assemblage had been assailed and battered by the clubs of the police in Tompkin's Square. He it was who first and alone among professional men raised his voice and moved his pen in protest against that outrage. When traitors among workingmen had betrayed the labor interests, when labor politicians had sold us out, when the venomous and reptile tongue of the public press was crying fiercely for our blood; then it was that a grim-faced, determined man, of retiring disposition, unique and odd in the rugged honesty of his character, was seen sitting, a taciturn and eager listener, in the meetings of the delegates of trades unions, labor societies, turner clubs and liberal organizations, which, late in January, 1874, met in Turner Hall, in east Fourth street, New York. This delegate body had met to arrange to take measures to vindicate the right of free speech and free meeting in the then club-ridden city of New York.

There he sat, John Swinton, wrapped in his winter cloak, his dark eyes gleaming with the fire of suppressed indignation, chafing at the thought that the fundamental principles of free American institutions could be at the mercy of a mob of police and overthrown by the scrummage of wily politicians—ready servants of the monopolists and capitalists. It was then, if ever, that organized labor needed some man possessed of means and wielding a social influence, who could command the public ear and gain entry to the public press. John Swinton filled this want! He went to Albany, appeared before the State Legislature, all at his own expense, and told the wrongs of labor. He was the lion of the hour, and after that he was in demand at every meeting of workingmen. His voice was raised in behalf of the working people on every occasion, and so popular did he become in New York that, in 1875, he was nominated by a convention of over 400 delegates as an Independent Labor candidate for Mayor of the City of New York and when the polls closed, the votes counted showed about *one-fifth* as many votes as there were delegates in the convention which nominated him. This was John Swinton's first experience of the "ingratitude" of the workingmen.

Did he lose faith after that; did he falter after that?

No!

From that very day until now, he has ever readily and freely been at the service of the workingmen whenever they needed him. His voice, his pen, his very heart was in their cause. Whether it was at the first cigarmaker's meeting in Germania Assembly rooms, to root out the tenement-house factories, or whether it was at the memorable Tompkins Square meeting during the railroad strikes, in July, 1877, or whether it was in denunciation of the Russian Czar, or at a reception in behalf of foreign exiles, John Swinton was the same undaunted tribune of the masses.

We are not prone to hero worship or fulsome adulation, but if any man deserved praise or honor for the sacrifices he made, or for the work he did, John Swinton is that man.

A journalist by profession, at the high tide of his fame, holding an editorial position on the New York *Sun* with a salary of $125 to $150 per week, featured and courted by prominent men, living in an atmosphere of social influence, on the spur of the moment he forsook all these, to tread the weary and uncertain mazes of labor journalism. Full of that intense individualism and personality which goes to make up the successful journalist of to-day, he gave his paper the individuality of his own name, and untrammelled by the commercial and political influences that patronize and support the daily press, he launched forth with all the vehemence and earnestness of his ardent nature, in an attack upon corporate monopolies and vested wrongs.

For four years he blazed away at every wrong, unmasked every hypocrite inside or outside of labor organization, fearless alike of threats or opposition, he endeavored to unify the labor element, regardless of its discordant elements and jangling theories. In this work he spent the savings of a life-time. And he whose purse was always open to help every sufferer, to assist every movement, and to support every fledgling of a labor paper, has found so little support for his own paper that for a second time he has experience the "ungratefulness" of workmen, and has now, in the declining years of his life, to again resume his old profession. And what will gall him most is to think that the very men whom he aided and brought into prominence have conspired to bring on his financial ruin.

Will he lose faith after this second experience of ungratefulness? Will he falter from the cause?

No! A second time, No!

John Swinton's heart is with the masses. His soul, his very life, is with the cause he has so long espoused. Though between us there may be an ocean wide of difference as to methods and manners, there never can be the chasm of enmity or hostility.

Farewell, *John Swinton's Paper!* But long, long may be the day until we say: Farewell, John Swinton!—P. J. MCGUIRE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CARPENTERS' DISPLAY.

The civic and industrial display in the streets of this city on September 15 eclipsed all displays of former years, and has never been paralleled in the streets of any other city. From reliable authorities it is said one million of visitors thronged the streets of Philadelphia, while the President of the United States and Governors of States and other distinguished guests took part in reviewing the parades, and in the official ceremonies, on September 15, 16, and 17.

The Industrial Parade, on September 15, took six hours and a half to pass a given point, and it very accurately represented the industrial progress of each trade in the United States from 1787 to 1887. The building trades, in particular, made a very creditable display, but space will not permit us to give more than a brief, but very accurate, account of the carpenters display as published in the Philadelphia daily *Ledger*:

Preceding the carpenters came an old log cabin, representing, as nearly as skilled workmen of the present day could reproduce it, the abode of the settler of 100 years ago.

The interior of the cabin was ten feet by twelve, and seven feet high. The walls were of unplaned hemlock logs, dove-tailed at the corners; the roof was peaked, with several logs fastened lengthwise, to add to the strength of the structure, and the only avenue of entrance and exit, a doorway on one side, was secured by an improvised door on wooden hinges, with the old style wooden latch and cross-bar.

A window in the front of the cabin lighted the interior, and through a "chunk chimney" in the rear the smoke from a fire which was kept burning on the inside passed out into the open air. The crevices between the logs were roughly plastered with an admixture of clay and cement, to protect the occupants of the cabin from rain and wind. On either side of the cabin trees were planted that had been secured from a Pennsylvania forest. This cabin was erected by members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

CARPENTERS MAKE A BIG SHOW.

Sub-Marshal, Constantine Thorn.

Assistants—William F. Eberhardt, Thos. Fleming, Isaac Reynolds, Isaac Belour.

Cecilia Band, 20 pieces, Peter Burns, leader.

Twelve pioneers, with genuine broad-axes, Captain Harry Bowstead.

New silk banner—"Brother of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instituted August 12, 1881."

Silk United States flag.

Banner recently presented to Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by Tallman & McFadden. This banner was found not long since in the old mansion, No. 307 South Third street. It is of pale blue silk, about 6 feet long by 4 wide, and was "painted by I. A. Vanchost, 1835."

The following description of it is recalled:

The banner was painted for the Journeymen Carpenters' Association, as stated on one side, with the addition that the body was "instituted in June, 1835." The frontispiece represents carpenters at work, with implements of their trade lying around. A youth is in the act of tapping one of the workmen on the shoulder with one hand, and with the other pointing to a neighboring steeple clock, which denotes the hour of six. Prominent in the foreground is a block on which is inscribed the legend, "Six to Six," the watchword of the mechanics of those days.

On the reverse side is the painting of a female representing America, supporting the American flag, and surrounded by one male and two female Indians, to whom she is pointing out the motto of the association: "Union and Intelligence, the Path to Independence." The banner, which is in an excellent state of preservation, was, it is stated, carried in the Lafayette celebration parade, in 1835.

THE BANNERS THEY CARRIED.

About 821 men, neatly uniformed, turned out with the Brotherhood. They represented all the unions in Philadelphia and vicinity, including Camden. The representation would have been much larger were it not that the managers of the Centennial limited the Brotherhood to a display of only 600 men.

They wore lead-colored hats, white shirts with turned down collars and black ties, and muslin aprons with the name and emblem of the Brotherhood imprinted on them. The men also carried dowel rods for canes.

In the line they had a number of interesting banners, some of the inscriptions being here given:

"Our Brotherhood is 42,000 strong."

"We work only nine hours a day."

"We aid the sick and help the widows and orphans."

"Trades union men are loyal to American institutions."

These mottoes were applauded all along the route.

The German Union bore a unique banner, it being made of shavings strongly sewed together. The frame was beautifully painted and attracted a great deal of attention. Above mottoes in the line music was dispensed by the Ivy Fife and Drum Corps, of Camden, Thomas Myers, drum-major.

THE MODERN COTTAGE BLOCKED.

The modern cottage which was built in three weeks at Broad and Dauphin streets, under the auspices of the Master Builders' Exchange and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, at a cost of $1,800, was to have brought up the rear of the line of the carpenters to represent the culmination of 100 years of progress in the building trades, but an accident occuring to the truck on which the house was being removed from the lot at Broad and Dauphin streets, it was left behind.

A LIST OF UNIONS NOT SENDING IN THEIR PROTECTIVE FUND.

The following unions have not responded to the call of the Executive Board in forwarding their Protective Fund to the General Treasurer, nor have they sent it to the unions locked out or on strike, viz.:

No.
7. Louisville, Ky.
36. Oakland, Cal.
42. Brunswick, Ga.
47. Alameda, Cal.
55. Denver, Col.
66. Houston, Tex.
78. Troy, N. Y.
109. Galveston, Texas.
113. Parsons, Kan.
130. Ansonia, Conn.
123. Wichita, Kan.
132. Richmond, Va.
134. Brunswick, Ga.
138. Cambridge, Mass.
140. Salem, Mass.
145. Pawtucket, R. I.
147. Sioux City, Iowa.
151. Ottawa, Canada.
156. Creston, Iowa.
168. Salem, Ohio.
170. Montgomery, Ala.
175. Davenport, Iowa.
178. New London, Conn.
184. Boston, Mass.
197. Montgomery, Ala.
217. Covington, Ky.
218. East Boston, Mass.
224. Jacksonville, Fla.
230. Pittsburg, Pa.
248. Charleston, W. Va.
259. St. Augustine, Fla.
271. Omaha, Neb.
280. Brantford, Canada.
281. Nashville, Tenn.
286. Savannah, Ga.
290. Milwaukee, Wis.
295. St. Joseph, Mo.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk; $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brisk; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Very dull; flat. $2 to $2.75. 56 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 56 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.00. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.00.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.00.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2 25 to $2.50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Fair; Union men, $2.50. 9 hrs.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brisk; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middling $2.00 to $2. 9 hrs a day. Stay away.
OSWEGO.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 59 hours.
OSWEGO.—Very quiet; $2.50 to $2.75.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Good; $2 to $2.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2 50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2 40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 58 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2 50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $2 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Busy; $2.25 to $2 50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Good; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Fair; $2 to $2 50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 5[illegible]
WILLIAMSPORT.—Quiet; $2 to $4.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $2. 9 hrs.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked; $2.50 to $2. 9 hrs.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Dull; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.50 to $2.75.
SAN BERNARDINO.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.00. 9 hours.
MONROVIA.—Fair; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.75 to $2.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $2. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $2.
PomONA.—Fair; $2.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $2.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.
SAN JOSE.—Middling; $2.75 to $2.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.50 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $2.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS.—Busy; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.

JACKSON.—Improving $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for charter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.00.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.00 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.00.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 30c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
BLOOMINGTON.—Busy; $2.00 to $2. 9 hours.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Mid.; 32½ to 40 cts. per hour; 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $2.25 to $2.00.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good. $1.75 to $2.50.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowd d.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.00. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Bright; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2.25.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.00.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Stocking up; $1.50 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Good; $1.75 to $2.

FLORIDA.

BARROW.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $3 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Moderate; $1.75 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

AUGUST 13.—Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., in regard to Waldrip case received, and said Union appeals to next convention.

Com. R. Cook, Cor. Sec. Union 219, Boston, Mass., in the Ryder appeal, E. B. decided to reaffirm their decision until Union 218 would produce evidence to show Ryder had due trial.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, reporting progress of strike. Bro. Kane instructed to not pay any man strike pay unless he signs the roll-book or is on picket duty.

Com. from General President Shields, co-operating in decision of E. B. in regard to closing the Toronto strike in conformity with Sec. 17, Art. 20. Received and G. S. instructed to notify Bro. Kane of the fact.

Com. Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., asking E. B. to reconsider decision in the Yearly claim. Decision of E. B. reaffirmed until next convention.

AUGUST 18.—Charter application for union in Milwaukee, west side. Referred to Union 59.

Com. B. Nelligan, Los Angeles, Cal., ready to start on organizing tour. Accepted.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in regard to Protective Fund. Reply of G. S. approved.

Appeal, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., against members of Unions 226 and 290. Referred to Unions 238 and 290 for their statements.

Com. W. S. Weeks, Chicago, Ill., reporting only 166 members of the Brotherhood locked out, and asking $1,265 to pay the second and third weeks' strike pay. Resolved by E. B. that as there is not sufficient in the Protective Fund, that $1,000 be drawn from the General Fund in bank, and be forwarded to Chicago whenever the G. S. receives a statement of how the last remittance was disbursed. The G. S. is also instructed to call on all unions not having sent their Protective Fund to do so at once, and also for all unions to forward their Protective Fund for June and July, so that the moneys drawn for the immediate aid of Chicago and Toronto may be replaced.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, giving detailed statement of all moneys received and expended during the strike. G. S. instructed to forward $294.80 to make up the fifth weeks' strike pay. In regard to a loan of $375 desired by Union 27, G. S. instructed to notify the Union that we are unable to make the loan at present, and if any further moneys from Protective Fund of local unions is sent them, to forward the same to the General Office.

G. S. instructed to communicate, by telegraph, with General President Shields, as to the propriety of closing down financial aid for Chicago, in accordance with Sec. 17, Art. 20, of Constitution.

Claims approved: Jas. Ryan, Union 2, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. Kurtzweil, Youngstown, O.; Michael D. Welch, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Claims laid over for information: Mrs. Lydia Huntley, Creston, Iowa; Geo. B. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y. (to procure day-book or cash-book.) Laid over on first reading: E. B. Starr, Waterbury, Conn.; M. H. Carter, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. C. Gens, Union 214, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Braman, Owosso, Mich.; Mrs. Ida Felser, Union 2, Cincinnati; J. W. Boyd, Union 150 Augusta, Ga.

Claims disapproved: Edward N. Jones, Union 27, New Orleans, La. (Union failed to comply with Sec. 1, Art. 4, page 4, of Constitution, in regard to holding meetings at least once a month. Union 27 held no meetings for over two months, from January 17, 1887 to March 21, 1887.) G. S. instructed to call for charter of Union 27, as under the Constitution it is forfeited for failing to hold a regular meeting for the space of one month. Mrs. Elisa Hoffman, Union 171, Newark, N. J., claim disapproved (She does not being over 21 years of age, when her husband was admitted.) Mrs. E. Vanpraagenstein, Brother Clerk, disapproved (In arrears more than three months.)

AUG. 27.—Telegram from General President Shields, assenting to closing down of Chicago strike, received.

Application for charter for W. Bay City, Mich., received, and laid over to hear from Union 129, S. Bay City, Michigan.

Com. W. S. Weeks, Chicago, Ill., giving report of lockout, and appealing to reconsider decision of E. B. withdrawing financial aid, and urging that moneys be sent immediately. Com. received, and G. S. instructed to reply.

Com. General President Shields, endorsing action of E. B. in closing down financial aid for Toronto and Chicago.

Com. Union 130, Brockton, Mass., reporting progress of their strike since Aug. 1, and asking aid in their fight for 9 hours, they having assessed their own members $2.00 each. Com. received, and E. B. donated $100 from the General Fund to assist them.

Appeal C. H. Junerson, E. St. Louis, Ill. Action of Union 169 sustained.

Com. from Dist. Ex. Com. of the Brotherhood in Chicago read, and E. B. decided the matter of sending a delegate to Chicago Sept. 20 would have to await result of general vote.

Appeal E. W. Dewitt, against Union 171, Youngstown, O., for enforcing a rule as to non-union men. E. B. decided that the rule was never approved by the E. B.

Union 110, Owosso, Mich., asked the E. B. to send out the District Organizer to visit them. E. B. instructed G. S. to arrange with W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, to visit Owosso and other places in that vicinity, and $30 was appropriated for his expenses.

G. S. reported his official visit to New York, Newark, Paterson, and Montclair. G. S. instructed to communicate officially with the U. O. on the question of interchange of cards.

Com. W. Matkin, General Secretary General Union of Carpenters of England, asking for recognition of cards. Laid over to await further particulars.

Appeal J. Dalrymple, Holyoke, Mass., against expulsion from Union 95. E. B. decided that Bro. Dalrymple's action merits censure, but does not justify his expulsion, and that he be reinstated and censured.

Union 27, New Orleans, sends statement asking for reconsideration of the E. N. Jones claim, disapproved at last meeting by E. B. The evidence not being sufficient, the E. B. reaffirmed their decision.

AUGUST 30.—Claims approved: Mrs. Christina Printen, Union 1, Chicago Ill.; Mrs. Clara E. Boynton, Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Ellen J. Burleigh, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claims disapproved: Geo. B. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y. (in arrears, and not six months continuously in good standing); Mrs. Catherine Gens, Union 214, Louisville, Ky. (in arrears 4 months and 8 days); Elisha E. Starr, Waterbury, Conn. (union 2 months in arrears); Miles H. Carter, New Haven, Conn. (union 2 months in arrears); Mrs. W. J. Boyd, Union 150, Augusta, Ga. (in arrears over 3 months); Mrs. Ida Felser, Union 2, Cincinnati, O (in arrears over 3 months).

Referred for further particulars: Aug. Schmidt, Union 241, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary M. Schwager, Kansas City, Mo.; Thos. Wilkinson, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. C. von Haecht, San Francisco; N. G. Curtis, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Christina Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Margaret Kettleman, Union 11, Cleveland, O.; Peter Traner, Union 211, Alleghany, Pa.; A. Schneider, Union 241, Chicago.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. A. M. Heisel, Lancaster, Pa. (in arrears over 3 months); Mrs. J. M. Braaman, Owosso, Mich. (member over 3 months in arrears, and union in arrears).

EXPULSIONS.

DANIEL F. DUKEMAN, from Union 133, Cambridge, Mass., for collecting money for union and not returning the same.

W. J. BLACK, from Union 270, Middletown, Ohio, for defrauding a brother.

WM. OVERTON and MARTIN MCQUEEN, from Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., for working against the union.

FRANCIS GANELLK, from Union 118, Manchester, N. H., for violation of Constitution

PAUL SCHRAMM, from Union 241, Chicago, Ill., for working against the union.

CHARLES MASSEY and H. G. MASSEY, from Union 186, Steubenville, O., for working with expelled members.

JOHN E. BEAHAN and DAVID CARRUTHERS, from Union 301, Newburg, N. Y., for working 10 hours, in violation of union rule.

C. S. VANDLING, of Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., for employing non-union men and treating members of the union with contempt.

HARRY KENNEDY, of Union 227, Philadelphia, for working 10 hours and doing piece-work.

JOHN TARNSTON, from Union 13, Chicago, Ill., for contempt of Union.

G. M. POOL, from Union 182, San Diego, Cal., for working 10 hours, in violation of union rule.

B. ANDERSON, from Union 182, San Diego, Cal., for sending an insulting letter to Union 182.

O. G. KÄTZING, from Union 201, Paducah, Ky., for embezzling union funds.

JOHN MCDONALD, from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., for working against the interests of the union.

A. G. MORE and J. H. HILL, from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for "scabbing."

J. W. MARSHALL, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for violating obligation.

R. W. ANDREWS, of Union 213, Chattanooga, Tenn., for giving out piece-work, and contempt of union.

JOSEPH and WILLIAM KEPP, from Union 194, London, Ontario, for working 10 hours, in violation of union rule.

FRANK HILL, from Union 225, of Knoxville, Tenn., for drunkenness.

OLIVER J. BRIGGS and CHARLES PERRY, from Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., working 10 hours, in violation of union rule.

PHILIP ACKERMAN, aged 42, member of Union 214, Louisville, Ky., left that city about July 5, without a traveling card, and took picnic tickets with him amounting to $2.50. He is supposed to be in Chicago, and all unions are warned not to admit him.

NEWS FROM TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 16, 1887.

Resolved, That we, as members of Union No. 25, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in regular meeting here in Toledo assembled, this 10th day of August, 1887, do tender our hearty thanks to Chief of Police O'Dwyer, Sergeant Trotter, and squad of police that took part in the parade of this Union August 4, 1887; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to those business men and firms that so liberally donated prizes to be contested for at the picnic; and, furthermore, be it

Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed in one of the daily papers of the city and in THE CARPENTER, the journal of our order.

The following is a list of those donating prizes:

Schunk & Hillencamp, R. G. Bacon & Co., Bortwick & Braun & Co., E. A. Everman, H. E. Kuhlman, Garvey & Pullman, Macbaren & Sprague, John Cavanaugh, Weeber & Van Behren.

HAVING TO SUE FOR WAGES.

Before the commencement of the carpenter's strike, the St. Paul Furniture Company, St. Paul, Minn., sent a number of men to Duluth, Minn., to work for them at that place. When the strike was ordered, the men quit, whereupon the company refused to pay them any of their wages. The case being brought before the municipal court, the judge decided that the men should have all they asked for. The company has appealed to the supreme court, stating that they would spend $10,000 before paying the men a cent, and that they wanted to see if the union has a right to order men to quit work.

LOWELL, Mass.—Union 269 is very prosperous, and held a public meeting last month, at which General President Shields, Organizer J. G. Cleveland, and D. H. Biggs, of Boston, were the speakers.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

Approved Aug. 16. Paid Aug. 18.

No. 267.—JAMES RYAN, aged 42 years, admitted June 20, 1883, Union No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of phthisis pulmonalis, May 28, 1887. Papers received June 2, 1887.

No. 268.—MRS. ELISABETH KURTZWEIL, aged 46 years, wife of Frederick Kurtzweil, admitted June 17, 1883, Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, died of heart disease, June 18, 1887. Papers received July 2, 1887.

No. 269.—MICHAEL D. WELCH, aged 46 years, admitted January 18, 1886, Union No. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died of tubercular consumption, July 14, 1887. Papers received August 2, 1887.

Approved Aug. 30. Paid Sept. 1.

No. 270.—MRS. CHRISTIAN PRINTEN, aged 48 years, wife of Christ. Printen, admitted Jan. 8, 1883, Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., died of paralysis of lower extremities, July 19, 1887. Papers received July 30, 1887.

No. 271.—MRS. CLARA B. BOYNTON, aged 23 years, wife of F. L. Boynton, admitted August 9, 1886, Union 195, Pasadena, Cal., died of scarlet fever, March 29, 1887. Papers received August 6, 1887.

No. 272.—MRS. ELLA J. BURLEY, aged 22 years, wife of Charles E. Burley, admitted January 2, 1883, Union 239, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Bright's disease, July 12, 1887. Papers received August 7, 1887.

INEQUALITIES OF INDUSTRIAL POWERS.

When a W. K. Vanderbilt takes his family on a two years' yachting cruise at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars a year, while the average wages of the railroad laborer will not permit him to take his suffering children from the stifling tenement into a comfortable country spot for the midsummer, we may as well admit that the industrial development of society has not been altogether satisfactory. This is not saying that one man's services are worth as much as another's, and that the brakeman or switchman should have as large an income as the railroad president. So long as one man has incomparably greater business talents than another, these extremes of fortune will exist. The real problem is: why is it that such inequalities of industrial powers increase instead of diminish among a people professing to be actuated by the Christian principle of sacrifice for one another, and to be guided by the scientific principle that the abilities and virtues of the least competent members of society can be developed by wise education and sanitary surroundings? When there is so much work to do for humanity, and successful methods, approved by experience, are being perfected for doing it, the man who can get no higher pleasure out of a quarter of a million dollars a year than that afforded by an idle indulgence, is not doing a true man's part in the world.—*Work and Wages, for July.*

REVIVAL OF HANDICRAFT.

Mr. John P. Weir, in writing on the revival of handicraft, refers to the fact that, some years ago, in London, William Morris, the poet, and Dante Rosetti, artist and poet, organized on a small scale a movement in favor of hand-made furniture and fabrics as opposed to machine-made articles, and actually started a factory for the employment of special hand-workers. Mr. Weir appears to consider that there is now a revolt against the tyranny of machinery. There can be no doubt that in this era of luxury there is a great call for hand-work in preference to machine-work, and it is perfectly natural that one should prefer a painting to a chromo.

Painting, sculpture, elaborate wood-carving and the like, are required to enrich public and private palaces and the homes of the wealthy, and this is as it should be. But in the larger proportion of buildings, machine-work must be used, and the great improvements in machinery now permit of very artistic work being turned out. There can be no gainsaying the fact that skilled artisans are in request. In the Vanderbilt mansions and others on Fifth and Madison avenues, the trouble was to find and secure proficient artists for decorating and carving, and artists they must be for this class of work. Those who were obtained were, as a rule, foreigners. With all the chances now open to young men in the way of free schools, cheap books, free libraries, and the many opportunities for practical instruction, it seems strange that we should have to cross the ocean for this class of talent. We have no fear of manual labor interfering with machinery; our factories can be run to the fullest capacity and still leave plenty of work to be done by hand. Nor do we believe that the market is likely to be overstocked with skilled artisans, for the call for the finer and more artistic handwork is on the increase.

The men of wealth of to-day are being educated with a keener eye for artistic merit, and the brown-stone house of their fathers has become an abomination to their eyes, and, with the more artistic and original design of the outside of the house, comes the requirement of original work in the interior finish. There is to-day a grand opening for young men to earn good livelihoods by carefully studying artistic work in carving and decoration, and perfecting themselves in the manual labor necessary to carry out designs.—*Building.*

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Union 53 (Col.)—*J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge ave.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—N. S. Stark, 109 Bibby St. *Wm. Stover.

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Union 36, W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3034 Lowe Ave.

Union 54 (Bohem.), *V. Nekola, 612 18th St.—Jos. Nasek, 115 Fisk St.

Union 181 (Scandinavian), —*Chris. T. Olsen, 30 Rice street.—*P. A. Scott, 242 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 241 (Ger.), *Hermann Schirmer, 20 Newton St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 177 13th Place.

Union 244 (Ger.), *Aug. Ruhland, 429 Dudley St. W. Hartje, 477 Milwaukee Ave.

Union 255 (Bohem.), H. Psara, 765 Allport St.—John Fael, 737 Van Horn St.

Union 284 (Polish), *Fran. Brodowski.—Frank Zebbke, 394 N. Carpenter.

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Union 209 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 42 West Liberty *Emil Rottmayer, 39 McMicken Ave.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Stripe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Paul Freeman, Newell St., cor. Bosch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 123 Prospect St.

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COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 18 E. Fifth St. A. Odor, 151 E. Eleventh Street.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Berger.—I. B. Jordan, Box 239.

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Union 32, *J. Stemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.

Union 59, *Albert Le Due, 424 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.

Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 682 13th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—Bliss Cook, 600 Saratoga St. (Wood Island.)—Geo. Stewart, 141 Putnam st.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. E. Runchey, cor. Ward and McCosky Sts.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell St.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Boyne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 555.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 50 Grove St. T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—*Cornelius Connelly, 409 W. Hudson st.—A. D. Pulford, 402 W. 2d st.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—J. B. Finley.—*J. B. Badger.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*J. J. English, 5931 Lasselle St.—Guy Jenkins, Room 5, Maroney Block.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.

FINDLAY, O.—*A. R. Masters.—A. B. Jacobs.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—Alex. Hunter Box 124.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Peter C. Bush.—*C. W. Sauer.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 30 N. Calhoun Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—*C. G. Kincaide, 504 S. Main St.—Nat. Wilson, 602 Galveston Ave.

FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.—S. Dreuning.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellborn.—*George Fisher.

GALVESTON, TEX.—*R. S. Wilson, Centre & Winnie George R. Marchand, 27th St., bet. L. & M.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—*H. N. Swartwood, Box 371. Jacob Halloway.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—*Leroy Thompson, Box 74.—J. L. Johnston.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlin, Box 4900.—J. G. Smith, Box 672.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 30 Packard.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Roseborough, Jr., 68 North.

HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts, 309 S. Eighth Street.

HARRISBURG, PA.—*J. H. Keath, 420 Reily St.—Daniel Mangel, 551 Race St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 230 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 409 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main—Geo. W. Reeves.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 35 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—*J. H. Tranor.—Webster Stoddard.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—*L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—*Jas. J. Burke, 56 West St.—R. Hart, 97 High St.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—*Edwin Rowe, Box 12.—Wm. Brown, Lock Box 19.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klutz, 8gn Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 228.

HUNTSVILLE, ILL., Union 240 (Ger.), —*Theodore Isele, 30 Rossford St.,—*F. Kuhne, 40 Greenleaf St.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandtke.—*L. H. Russell, 13 Erie Ave., Dorchester District, Boston, Mass.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Prandle, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 563.

JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 416 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 323 E. Wilkins st.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223—H. E. Nell. 120 West State St.—M. J. Birkett, 127 Juley St.

Union 224 (Col.),—*G. R. Taylor, 127 Market St. J. A. Sampson, 40 Union St.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—*W. E. McEvers, 312 North Fayette st.—S. G. Corey.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*George Wild, 307 Main St.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 371.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—W. J. Williams, Box 330, Armourdale, Kan.—*J. Spangler.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—John C. Egly, 1004 Virginia St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—B. M. Kline, 1326 Portage st. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.

KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kenneday St.

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.),—*Aug. Jahn, 1116 Nelson st.—A. C Wehrhahn, 60 Edson av.

LANCASTER, PA.—Harry C. Swartzwelder, 250 E. Walnut st.—*Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ellsworth Martin, 168 Prospect St.—*Geo. F. Rogers, 1 Lower Pacific St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, 200 Klemp St. A. E. Holley, 1026 Osage St.

LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 23 Park St.

LINCOLN, NEB.—*W. W. Willhelm.—Sydney J. Kent, 620 L st.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—*J. D. Clark, Box 790.—John Dempster.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—E. R. Witsig, Box 417.—H. J. Stephenson, Box 371.

LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, 87 Wharncliff rd., South London.—E. Aust, 670 King St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 462.—E. M. Prettyman, Box 462.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—*H. R. Wood, 514 12th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.

Union 214 (Ger.).—G. Schweikert, 631 7th St.—*A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LOWELL, MASS.—R. Newcomb, 4½ Wiggin St.—*Wm. S. McKenzie, 79 Coburn St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 98 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.

MCGEEHEYSVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 254 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit.—*M. S. Crandall, 45 Lyman St., Detroit.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. R. Hargett, Box 1255.—D. B. Sullivan.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—Chas. W. Conklin, Box 1307.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Ross, 65 Canal st.

MANISTEE, MICH.—*Burt Dando, Box 492.—Richard Walters.

MARIETTA, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, 4 Langley St.—*G. W. White, 13 Central St.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 12.—Walter D. Jones, Box 124.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Minsted, 128 Main Street.—*I. V Dixon, 245 Main St

Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—R. S. Gascock, Lock Box 502, Evinsville, Wis.—Frank Karthaiser.

MINERAL POINT, OHIO.—*R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—Patrick Rooney, 102 Park st.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pallet St. J. Sadler, Fairview Ave.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Fred. Bohr, Grant street.—*W. H. Cossleyman.

MONTAGUE, MASS.—Wm. S. Kirby.—Victor B. Kind.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Learie, 131 Commerce St.—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.

Union 197 (Colored), Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Union 511 (French).—Joseph Ainey, 353 Amherst St.—*Octave Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry st.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1966.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*E. B. Parsons, 495 N. College St.—A. N. Piper, 902 Fatherland St., East Nashville.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Doane, Box 1180.

NEWARK, N. J. (Union 119.)—*Geo. Winnett, 39 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.

Union 172 (German), *John Popp, 617 Springfield Ave.—August Lawrence, 183 Prince st.

Union 308 (North Side), Wm. C. McPeck, 141 High St.—*Andrew Patterson, 172 Newton.

Union 310 (Sash, Blind and Door Makers), *N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.—Geo. Engelberger, cor. West and Mercer Sts.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1006.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cusack, Box 373.—*J. W. Allen, 139 E Main St.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—*Wm. W. Boyd, 213 Water St.—Joseph H. Weaver, 159 Robinson Ave.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*J. L. Dean, Box 836.—Henry J. Allen, 272 Wooster St.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—L. C. Camp.—*J. G. Bloomer, 566 Josephine St.

Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Herman Gillis, 10 Collins st.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.

NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur W. Moffat, Box 139.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—H. R. Beattie, Box 155.—*John Nichols.

NORFOLK, VA.—*Chas. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.—C. F. McCoy, 223½ Church St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—B. S. Myers, Box 108.—*Albert T. Quinton, Box 12.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 4, Norwich, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 862.

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, Box 1274.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.

OCEAN SIDE, CAL.—E. T. Letter.—*Z. Clay.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.—G. A. Beekman.—*W. W. Pitts, 43 N. Y ave.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1508 S. 14th St.—J. O. Tait, 205 S. 20th Ave.

Union 271 (Ger.).—Wm. Kopke, 1508 Howard St. *N. Hine, 1023 South 22d st.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1191.

ONTARIO, CAL.—Daniel W. Will.—*E. Halston.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Burlee, 25 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 39 Snyder St.

OSCODA, MICH.—*J. Phelps.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Chas. A. Wilson, 139 Division St. *A. H. Carr, 69 W. Irving St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Chisholm, 205 Albert St.—John Watkins, 208 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*M. K. Kempton.—Geo. P. Kelley, Box 661.

PADUCAH, KY.—*A. L. Woods, Box 76.—W. E. Wood, Box 76.

PASADENA, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 712.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 190.—L. A. Hill, Box 824.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 3.—P. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 4.—J. McElheran, Box 4.

Union 127 (Colored)—*Henry Jordan, 536 Reus st.—Thos. Robinson, 326 E. Intendencia St.

PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.

Union 313, *Ed. Meinder, 410 W. Madison St.—John Lew, 713 S. Washington St.

PETERSBURGH, VA.—W. H. Evans, 38 Bank st.—*G. N. James, Ettrick, Chesterfield Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 319 Callowhill St.

Union 227 (Kensington), *A. C. Smith, 2637 Franklin st.—Geo. Fulton, 422 Belgrade st.

Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2326 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.

Union 239 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.—R. H. Conan, 815 L. & St.

Union 306 (Southwark), George Weob, 2417 Christian St.

PHILLIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 609 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 428 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—*A. S. Bright, 1471½ East Street, Allegheny City, Pa.—J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.

Union 144 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.

Union 165 (E. End),—*Robt. Toppin, Station A, E. End.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.

Union 230 (South Side),—W. F. Willock, Mt. Oliver P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.—*John P. Wagner, Mt. Oliver P. O., Pa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodds.

PONONA, CAL.—C. W. Arkells.—*O. E. Brown.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 196 Jackson St. *G. W. Starkey.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—Harry C. Grubb.—*Abraham M. Yerger.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 135 Garden. Wm. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 36 Miner St.—T. M. O'Reilly, 11 Huntington Ave.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 227 S. 7th St.—H. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.

RICHMOND, VA.—*J. H. Bisson, 413 W. Broad St. George Holland, 313 N. Monroe St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvine, Box 291.—M. M. Davis, Box 187.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 683 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 494.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—(Kingston Union)—*Jos. Tubby. Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*M. Fisher, 12 Winslow st., Roxbury Dist., Mass.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SALEM, MASS.—*A. Provost, 65 North St.—Harold A. Young, 25 Chester St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Tait.—Wm. Randall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*H. Wegacre.—L. R. Pike, Colton.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.—J. H. Cooper.—*W. B. Allyn.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schramm & Co. 1118 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*H. M. Thorburn, Box 164.—W. R. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22.—*W. L. Woodard, 14 Hayes.—James Gonnelin, 1057 Jessie St.

Union 304, R. Trainer, 16 Tenth St.—Hand.—*Chas. Bolshaw, 1324 York St.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—*H. F. Wright, 228 South 3d st.—W. A. Cook, 147 South 7th st.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. M. Mills.—*Chas. I. Jacobs.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens.—N. M. Chamberlain.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*R. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean

SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 64 North Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 116 York Avenue.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*—. A. Proctor, 221 Gwinnette St.

Union 309—John T. Bird, 174 Broughton st.—*Thos. H. Ryan, 59 York Ave.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hanna, Box 77.—Wm. M. Riker, Jr., Box 482.

SCOTTDALE, PA.—W. H. Shannon.—*L. B. Hankinson.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1110 East 7th St.

SHARON, PA.—*J. T. Clark.—Geo. W. McCleary, Box 511.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—S. F. Slater, Box 70.

SHERWEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold, 215 Franklin St. *C. H. Coke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. L. Sanderson, Box 771.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—John Goff, 135 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass. *Timothy Donohue, 3 Parnell St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1020 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Edward C. Hutchins.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sime, N. W. cor. 13th and Jackson—*Frank Kaiser, 114 Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146 J. J. White, 1 Boylston Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. R. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—*S. C. Edminster, Box 363. Levi T. Henry, Box 363.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Warren McDaniel, Box 465. *James Johnson.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Ray, 712 N. 22d St.—*F. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.

Union 295.—John Muench, 109 N. 9th St.—*J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*Geo. N. Jewett, 2632 Franklin avenue.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier St.

Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2808 S. Eighth St.—J. Reinke, 1541 South 3d st

Union 12.—(German),—*John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1819 N. 11th St.

Union 267.—————,

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Bondo St. C. Blakely, 341 Chestnut St.

Union 157—(German),—F. Aufmuet, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kemper, 216 Oneida St.

Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 241 Rice St. J. Hanson, 578 Park Ave.

Union 267 (French).—*J. B. Meyers, cor. 7th St. and Phalen Ave.—John La Croix, 480 St. Peter St.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

STEUBENVILLE, O.—E. J. Burgoyne, 806 Adams St. *C. Caldwell, Box 346.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*James C. Warwick, 4 Willow St.—G. Scott Parker, 29½ Wilkinson St.

Union 19 (German), Herman Werner, cor. Danforth and Lock Sts.—F. Hafermals, 320 Butternut St.

TARENTUM, PA.—John F. Bandy.—*R. M. McFarland.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Curtin, 931 S. 3d St.—* Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 3d St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 104, Tenth Dukie.

Union 134 (Col.),—R. W. Pelzer.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 320 Erie St.—W. W. Sharp, 332 Cherry St.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Union 38—F. P. Burns, 251 Silver St.—F. K. Smith, 1126 Garfield.

Union 88—I. H. Manning, 211 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.—*R. J. Dunford, 2824 Wabash Ave.

Union 242 (German),—August Friedman, 2108 Lonnie st.—*W. Daniels, 2726 Bishop.

TOPEKA, KAN.—W. H. Wilson, 622 Jackson St., N. Topeka.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 35 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 68 Scollard st.

Union 270.—

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fichler, 242 Brunswick Ave.—*Oliver B. Gaston, 1 Johnston Block.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. R. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*J. E. Cullen, 3 Orchard St.—L. H. Gazin, 18 William St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esch, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. F. Billingsley, 2018 9th St., N. W.—*G. Edmondston, 805 11th St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer W. J. Quinn, 11 S. Elm St.

WATERFORD, N. Y.—John Martrate, Lansingburgh, N. Y.—*Moses Brooks, Box 128.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. D. Boorom, Box 628.—George Hand.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George W. Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 832 Main St. Alex. Bebout, 2115 Main St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 120 N. Market St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Esslinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 452 Wilson St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 6 Dover St. *J. H. Gleason, 11 Comelow st.

YONKERS, N. Y.—John Gore, 4 Locust Hill ave. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. P. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St. Lawrence Kale, 1033 Orange St.

CARD OF THANKS.

SIR:—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to return my sincere thanks to Carpenters' Union No. 4, of Amsterdam, for the prompt payment of $200, the death benefit of my son, Michael Welch, deceased, the payment having been made in the space of thirty days after his death.

MRS. ELIZABETH WELCH.

SAWS are the leading element of danger in many mills and factories. Probably 90 per cent. of all the accidents are the direct result of the violation of that golden rule, "Never put your hand *back* of a running saw." A piece of wood sticks a little, or a chip lodges at the back of a saw: the temptation presents itself for the workman to remove it without stopping the saw. He takes the risk, and perhaps carries a mutilated hand through life as a result. At the back of medium and large splitting saws, use a "horn." This keeps the cut open, and permits the saw to do its duty without pinching. Saws, in many kinds of work, may be covered; presenting only a slight cutting surface.

RULES TO GOVERN BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

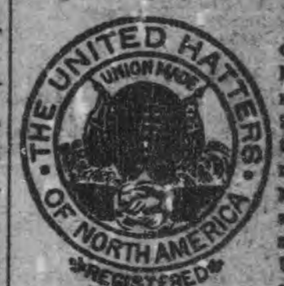
SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices for the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to be said time upon the completion of their terms of apprenticeship, they passing a satisfactory examination, and being found to appreciate the principles and obligations upon assuming full membership.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out sweat shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.



Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, September 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.
Quincy, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Canton, O.
San Diego, Cal.
Springfield, Mo.
Rock Island, Ill.
Garden City, Kan.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Troy, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
New Haven, Conn.
St. Paul, Minn.
Topeka, Kan.
Augusta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.
Pensacola, Fla.
Chatanooga, Tenn.
E. Saginaw, Mich.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Das richtige Fundament einer Arbeiter-Organisation.

Die bisherige sich stets verändernde Beschaffenheit unserer sozialen Schichten, die allgemein gehegte Hoffnung der Handwerker und Arbeiter, daß sie einstens im Stande sein werden, sich aus der Klasse, in der sie sich gegenwärtig befinden, emporzuheben, erzeugt einen merklichen Unterschied in der Beschaffenheit von Arbeiter-Organisationen in Amerika und solchen in anderen Ländern, wo die Lebensverhältnisse weniger veränderlich sind.

Der Engländer macht seine Arbeiter-Organisation zur Sparbank, aus welcher er seine Alters-Pension bezieht; der Amerikaner wirft einige Cents oder Dollars in die Kasse und wenn er im Verlaufe von einigen Monaten keinen merklichen Profit wahrnimmt, ist er entmuthigt und versucht etwas anderes.

Die britischen Organisationen zahlen gewöhnlich folgende Benefits: Alters-Pension, Kranken- und Sterbegelder, Unfall-Entschädigung, Werkzeugs-Unkosten, Außer-Arbeit- und Reise-Unterstützung, und außerdem gewähren sie reguläre Benefits durch Lohnerhöhungen und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit.

Jenseits des Ozeans befindliche Handwerke ist daher mächtiger angezogen als die amerikanischen Mitglieder, die meistens theoretische Ansichten hegen und nicht gewohnt sind, nennenswerthe Beiträge für beträchtliche Benefits zu zahlen.

Die Leistungen britischer Organisationen zu erläutern ist folgendes Beispiel geeignet:

Die Amalgamated Society der Ingenieurs, Maschinisten, Schmiede und Modellmacher, wurde im Jahre 1826 organisirt, und konstruirte sich 1851 in die gegenwärtige Beschaffenheit. Während 23 Jahren hat diese Organisation 1,007,611 Pfund (ungefähr 5,038,055 Dollars) als Benefits an Mitglieder ausgezahlt, 20,563 Pfund für wohlthätige Zwecke gewährt, und mit 11,830 Pfund andere Gewerke unterstützt. Diese Organisation zahlt an alle gutstehenden 50 Jahre alte Mitglieder die folgenden wöchentlichen Pensionen: Mitglieder, weniger als 24 Jahre gutstehend, 7 Schilling ($1.75); Mitglieder, 25 bis 30 Jahre gutstehend, 8 Schilling ($2.00); Mitglieder, 30 bis 40 Jahre gutstehend, 9 Schilling ($2.25); Mitglieder, über 40 Jahre gutstehend, 10 Schilling ($2.50). Mitglieder, die nicht auf die Pensionsliste gehen wollen, erhalten 100 Pfund (500 Dollars) baar ausbezahlt. Irgend ein Mitglied, welches nicht mehr als 16 Schillinge an Beiträgen rückständig ist, und ein Körperglied verliert oder durch Blindheit, Schlaganfall, Fallsucht und ähnliche Krankheiten verhindert wird, seinem Erwerbe nachzugehen, erhält 100 Pfund ($500). Die Krankenunterstützung beträgt 10 Schilling ($2.50) für 26 Wochen und alsdann 5 Schilling so lange die Krankheit andauert. Mitglieder, die nicht mehr als 10 Schilling an Beiträgen rückständig sind, erhalten den nöthigen Betrag für Nachtquartier in irgend einer Stadt wo sie hinreisen. Mitglieder, die nicht rückständig sind, und nach Arbeit suchen, können bestimmte Beträge erhalten. Jedes außer Arbeit befindliche Mitglied, welches ohne Selbstverschulden Beschäftigung verliert, erhält 10 Schilling wöchentlich während 14 Wochen, 7 Schilling wöchentlich während den darauffolgenden 30 Wochen und alsdann 6 Schilling wöchentlich bis es Beschäftigung erhält—im Ganzen 19 Pfund 18 Schilling (ungefähr $99.50) in einem Zeitraum von 52 Wochen; selbstverständlich nur dann wenn das Mitglied so lange außer Arbeit war. Die Beiträge sind ein Schilling (25 Cents) per Woche.

Die wenigen Gewerkschaften in Amerika, welche diese Unterstützungs-Systeme theilweise adoptirten, haben erfahren, daß der Versuch erfolgreich war, und wir denken der amerikanische Arbeiter muß begreifen lernen, daß aus Nichts auch Nichts erstehen kann. Wenn wir eine Arbeiter-Organisation haben wollen, die befähigt sein soll uns zu unterstützen, dann müssen wir sie errichten auf starkem, solidem Fundament, welches aus dem Felsen „finanzielle Beiträge" ausgehauen worden ist. (Boston „Labor Leader.")

—In Brockton, Mass., und St. Paul, Minn., sind unsere Fachgenossen am Strike, deshalb meidet diese Städte.

Kosten der Strikes.

„Sechsundzwanzig Millionen Dollars haben die Strikes des vergangenen Jahres die Arbeiter gekostet"—ruft die kapitalistische Presse aus und kaum folgen die Gutmüthigen gutem Lehren. Nehmen wir nun ihre Ziffer als correkt an, lassen wir auch weiter hingehen, daß vielleicht die Hälfte der Arbeitseinstellungen Lockmittel brauchen und sehen wir einmal zu, ob die Rechnung sich wirklich so schlecht für die Arbeiter stellt.

Die Zahl der Lohnarbeiter ausschließlich des Ackerbaus läßt sich wohl auf etwa sechs Millionen veranschlagen. Somit träfe auf den Kopf sechs Dollars per Jahr oder etwa elf Cents per Woche. Nehmen wir nun aber an, die Löhne der Arbeiterschaft im ganzen Lande seien während dieses denkwürdigen Jahres nur um fünf Prozent erhöht worden, was einfach ohne diese Strikes nicht geschehen wäre, deren indirekte Folgen im ganzen Lande fühlbar wurden und viel mehr „freiwillige" Lohnerhöhungen eingetragen haben, als direkt erzwungen wurden. 350 Dollars als Durchschnittslohn genommen, ergäbe $17.50 Zuwachs, wonach sich also die Bilanz nicht übel für die Arbeiter stellte.

Allein das ist noch nicht Alles. Die meisten Strikes des vorigen Jahres wurden zu Gunsten der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit geführt und haben dieselbe hunderttausenden von Arbeitern Beschäftigung gebracht. In Geld läßt sich dieser Vortheil nicht abschätzen. Aber diese Errungenschaft allein wäre viel mehr werth als die einmalige Ausgabe von sechs Dollars.

Wir übersehen im Weiteren, daß die Berechnung der gegnerischen Presse überhaupt ein großes Loch hat, sintemalen im verflossenen Jahr sicherlich so viel produzirt wurde, als Absatz finden konnte und die Unterbrechung der Produktion durch die Strikes den Arbeitern sonstiges unfreiwilliges Feiern erspart hat.

Eine Gesellschaft, die übrigens constant einen „Ueberschuß" von Arbeitskräften hat, die keine Verwendung finden können, einen Ueberschuß, der sich manchmal auf Millionen steigert, hat kein Recht, sich darüber aufzuhalten, daß die Arbeiter es manchmal vorziehen, einige Tage und Wochen nicht zu schanzen, wenn man sie gerade haben will, ohne auf ihre Bedingungen einzugehen.

Strikes sind Nothbehelfe in dieser chaotischen, von Interessen-Gegensätzen durchzogenen wirthschaftlichen Welt. Wer sie abgeschafft sehen will, muß diese Gegensätze beseitigen. Durch die Berechnung und Vorhaltung ihrer Kosten schafft man aber die Strikes nicht aus der Welt. Der Arbeiter setzt diese Kosten und die darin gebuchten Zinsen—und es bleibt alles beim alten. Glaubt er für seine Arbeitskraft bessere Bedingungen herausschlagen zu können, so wird er es versuchen—und streiken, wenn es nicht anders geht.

Daß die Arbeiterschaft als ganzes dabei nicht verliert, sondern gewinnt, weist ihr die kapitalistische Presse selbst nach. Für jene handelt es sich also nur darum, die Kosten möglichst gleichmäßig unter alle Arbeiter zu vertheilen. Elf Cents die Woche kann schließlich Jeder zum allgemeinen Fond beitragen und diese Auslagen werden reichlich ersetzt. („Philadelphia Tageblatt.")

Was ein Scab ist.

Bei einer Gerichtsverhandlung in England gab der Richter die nachstehende Definition des Wortes Scab:

„Ein Räudiger (Scab) ist seinem Gewerke gegenüber das, was ein Verräther seinem Vaterlande gegenüber ist. Beide können einem Theile in Kriegszeiten dienen. Wenn Friede geschlossen wird, werden sie von Allen verabscheut, denn, wenn Hülfe nöthig ist, so ist der Räubige (Scab) der Letzte, beizusteuern, während er der Erste ist, nach einem Nutzen zu haschen, den herbeizuführen er nicht mitgewirkt hat. Er ist nur auf seinen eigenen Vortheil bedacht und sieht nicht über seine Nase hinaus. Für eine lumpige Schmeichelei ist er bereit, seine Freunde, seine Familie und sein Vaterland zu verrathen. Kurz, er ist ein Verräther in kleinem Maßstabe, welcher erst seinen Mitmenschen verkauft, und dann von seinem Arbeitgeber verkauft wird, bis er schließlich von Beiden verabscheut und verstoßen wird. Er ist ein Feind seiner selbst, seines Zeitalters und seiner Nachkommen."

—Der Paterson „Labor Standard" sagt: „Wenn du einen Arbeiter murren hörst über die Zahlung von zehn Cents oder mehr an seine Union, zu seinem eigenen Schutz, dann kannst du überzeugt sein, daß dieser Mann sein eigenes Interesse nicht versteht, und daß er nicht ein Wort verlieren würde, wenn sein Boß zehn Prozent vom Lohne abziehen sollte. Arbeiter, welche nicht Willens sind, eine Kleinigkeit für ihr eigenes Wohl beizusteuern, finden sich gezwungen, große Beiträge zum Besten ihrer Bedrücker zu zahlen."

—In Chicago haben sie schon wieder eine Vertheuerung zu Wege gebracht. Die vereinigten Feuerwerksmänner-Fabrikanten haben den Preis für Feuerwerkszeug mit Glas um 10 Cents erhöht. Die Mitglieder dieses würdigen Concerns müssen $1000 Bürgschaft dafür stellen, daß sie allen Vorschriften des Vereins unbedingt gehorchen. Solche Zwangsmaßregeln dürfen bei den Kapitalisten-Verbänden vorkommen, bei Arbeiter-Verbänden aber werden sie als unerträgliche Tyrannei verbannt.

„Nieder mit den Verbänden!"

(UNIONS.)

„Diese Verbände (Unions) sind eine Beschränkung der persönlichen Freiheit. Sie sind Gemeinschäden, und müssen um jeden Preis eingeschränkt werden!"

So rufen die Leiter der „guten" Gesellschaft entrüstet aus. Und wenn man die Sache genau und ohne Vorurtheil betrachtet, so kann man nicht umhin, ihnen Recht zu geben. Da es nun aber die Aufgabe dieser Zeitung ist, für Rechte und Wahrheit einzustehen, trotz aller Widerwärtigkeiten, auf die sie dabei stoßen mag, so ist es jetzt, nach dieser erlangten ehrlichen Ueberzeugung unsere Pflicht, für die Aufhebung jener Verbände, welche Beschränkungen der persönlichen Freiheit und Gemeinschäden sind, einzustehen. Und wir haben auch den Muth, dieselben hiermit sofort an den Pranger zu stellen. Da ist z. B. erstens ein Verband von Leuten, welche sich zusammengeschaart haben, um die Preise der Brotstoffe in die Höhe zu treiben, die Getreide-Spekulanten. Sodann giebt es einen anderen Verband, welcher die Verkehrsmittel, und noch einen anderen, welcher die Tauschmittel des Volkes an sich gerafft und das Volk somit indirekt bis auf's Blut besteuert, die Eisenbahn- und Börsen-Spekulanten. Dann die Gas-, Oel-, Kohlen-, Wasser-, Land-, Häuser-, Erz- und Metall-Spekulanten, und die hunderte und tausende aller anderen Arten Räuber-Verbände (Unions), welche sich zusammen gerottet, um den Arbeiter zu betrügen, beschwindeln und berauben. Ja, ja, ihr Herren, auch wir sagen: „Nieder mit diesen Verbänden!" Auch wir sagen, daß diese Verbände eine Beschränkung der persönlichen Freiheit und Gemeinschäden sind. Und da wir einmal dabei sind, so wollen wir eingestehen, daß auch wir der Ansicht sind, daß diese Verbände mit allen möglichen Mitteln, und wenn es nöthig sein sollte, sogar mit Feuer und Schwert vertilgt werden müssen. Und wir halten jeden Arbeiter, der sich nicht gegen diese Verbände auflehnt, für einen Dummkopf oder Feigling.

In einer Zeit, wo diese Räuber- und Banditen-Verbände wie die Mücken im Lande umherschwärmen und dem Arbeiter das Blut aussaugen, ist es angebracht, daß sich auch diese geduldigen Arbeiter in Verbände (Unions) gestalten, um diese Räuber- und Banditen-Horden abzuwehren. Zu einer solchen Zeit, ist es die größte Tugend des Arbeiters, ein Verschwörer zu sein, und diejenigen, welche heute das Wort gegen die Verschwörung der Arbeiter, ihren Unterdrückern gegenüber führen, sind erbärmliche Wichte.

Deutsch-Amerik. Typographia.

Das Bundes-Präsidium der „Deutsch-Amerikanischen Typographia" veröffentlicht soeben den Halbjahresbericht, endend am 30. Juni, über das Kassenwesen des aus 19 Lokal-Unionen bestehenden Bundes der deutschen Schriftsetzer dieses Landes. Alle sechs Monate findet bei dieser Gewerkschaft ein Kassenausgleich statt, die Bundes-Konstitution bestimmt gleichmäßige Beiträge (25 Cts. per Woche) und Eintrittsgeld ($3) und enthält Bestimmungen, welche festsetzen, zu welchen Zwecken dieses Geld verwandt werden darf. Zu folgenden „Benefits" sind die Mitglieder berechtigt: Unterstützung bei Arbeitslosigkeit ($5 per Woche, Maximum $80 per Jahr), in Krankheitsfällen ($5 per Woche), Sterbegeld ($25 beim Todesfall der Frau und $200 beim Tode eines Mitgliedes), Reiseunterstützung und Unterstützung bei Ausständen. Für Verwaltungsausgaben der einzelnen Vereine ist ein kleiner Prozentsatz der Einnahmen gestattet. Zur Bestreitung sonstiger lokaler Ausgaben können die Vereine regelmäßige Beiträge zur Lokalkasse erheben.

Aus dem halbjährlichen Kassenbericht ist ersichtlich, daß 16 Vereine an dem Kassenausgleich theilnehmen; drei sind noch nicht 6 Monate beim Bund. Diese 16 Vereine haben eine Mitgliederzahl von 1023; Einnahmen an Beiträgen, Sterbetaxe (25 Cents) &c. $7744.20. Ausgaben: Krankenunterstützung $1470.00; Arbeitslosenunterstützung $537.24; Strikeunterstützung keine; Reiseunterstützung $181.50; Sterbegeld $1075.00; Verwaltungsausgaben $238.07; Bundesbeiträge (zur Herausgabe der „Buchdrucker-Zeitung," Gehalt des Sekretärs, Agitationskosten &c.) $1454.10; Gesammtausgaben mithin $5005.92. Ueberschuß in den letzten sechs Monaten $2738.28; Bestand am 1. Januar 1887 $5590.22; Bestand am 1. Juli 1887 $8328.50. Beim Kassenausgleich haben 8 Vereine die Summe von $691.78 an 8 andere Vereine einzusenden, so daß $8.14 pro Mitglied in den Kassen der Lokal-Unionen sich befinden müssen.

—Mit der Ausdehnung des Arbeitstheilungs-Systems und mit Einführung von verbesserten Maschinen zum Ersatz der Handarbeits-Methode, vermehrt sich auch das Verlangen der organisirten Arbeiter nach höheren Löhnen und kürzerer Arbeitszeit und dieses Verlangen gestaltet sich in jedem industriellen Land immer unwiderstehlicher. Der letzte Bericht, daß die Achtstunden-Bewegung in Spanien um sich greift, ist eine Bestätigung dieser Thatsache.

—Die siebenzehnte Convention der Cigarrenmacher Internationalen Union wird am Montag, den 19. September in Binghamton, N. Y., beginnen. Ungefähr 100 Delegaten werden theilnehmen.

Die Konkurrenz.

(Lied der englischen Kohlenbergleute.)

Scene—Arbeitsshop.

Hans: Ich bin ohne Arbeit und möchte gern etwas verdienen. Ich habe Frau und Kinder. Ich werde für $1 per Tag arbeiten.

Kapitalist: All right, geh' zur Arbeit.

Michel: Ich höre, daß du einem Arbeiter $3 per Tag zahlst. Ich bin ohne Arbeit und möchte irgend welchen Job bekommen. Ich habe eine Frau, aber keine Kinder. Ich werde mich mit $2 den Tag begnügen.

Kapitalist: Hans, du bist entlassen. Michel, du hast seinen Platz.

Franz: Ich bin unverheirathet und kann für $1.50 den Tag arbeiten. Gieb' mir Michel's Platz.

Kapitalist: All right.

Karl: Auch ich bin unverheirathet. Aber ich kann billiger leben als Franz. Gieb mir nur $1 den Tag.

Karl bekommt den Job.

Michel: Ich bin wieder hier, mein Herr. Ich und meine Frau haben uns die Sache überlegt und machen Ihnen den folgenden Vorschlag: Sie zahlen dem Karl $1, ich und meine Frau werden für 50 Cents den Tag arbeiten.

Hans: Ich hab' mir auch die Sache überlegt. Meine Kinder brauchen nicht in die Schule zu gehen. Ich, Frau und sechs Kinder werden alle für $2 den Tag arbeiten.

Ah Sin Chon-Fong: Ich bin gerade aus China gekommen. Ich arbeite den Tag für 30 Cents.

Die Maschine: Ich kann die Arbeit von 500 Arbeiter verrichten und brauche nicht mehr als 10 Mann. Ich bin immer zufrieden und streike niemals. Werf' dieses Menschenpack hinaus und setze mich zur Arbeit.

Kapitalist: Ich muß es thun. Aber wer wird denn die Waaren, die ich produzire, kaufen? Die Maschine konsumirt nichts und die Kerle, die ich auf's Pflaster geworfen habe, sind ohne einen Pfennig. Ich muß nach neuem Absatzmarkt suchen und indessen muß ich für Polizei und Miliz sorgen, damit das Hungerpack nicht rebellire. Laß die Leute verhungern; es ist das Gesetz der heiligen Konkurrenz.

—Unsere Brüderschaft gewährte im Monat August Freibriefe an vierzehn weitere neue Unions.

—Es ist neuerdings konstatirt worden, daß die offenen Gewerkschaften Hand in der Hand mit der Zunahme der Fabrik-Herrschaft und Arbeiter-Organisations-Idee im gesunden Sinne.

—Die größten Krakehler wollen gewöhnlich die besten Union-Mitglieder sein und werfen demgemäß mit großen Worten um sich. Kommt es zur That, so ist es gar traurig mit ihnen bestellt. Nicht allein, daß sie erfahrungsgemäß zuerst das Schiff verlassen, sondern sie sind auch diejenigen, welche die erforderliche Arbeit dem Boß gegenüber am wenigsten zu leisten im Stande sind.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organising as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organised under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organised for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical

Resolved, That we sympathise with all sister organisations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonise and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

We recognise that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We favor a reduction of hours for a day's work in proportion to the intelligence and importance of the laborer, and also increase the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

We oppose to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of making profit wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

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PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 162 Spring street, N. Y.

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BOILERMAKERS (National Progressive Union).—P. S. Thompson, 70 Third st., Hoboken, N. J.

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BRASS MOLDERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, Box 226, Harrisburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minos, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. B. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool]. A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metuchen, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—T. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 198 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 50 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MOULDERS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 362 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

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R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 3 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 226 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 125 West Twenty-fifth street New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Fillmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 728 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 68 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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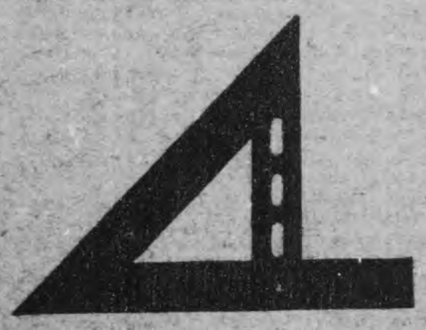
Send for Descriptive Circular and Price Lists of this practical tool, and Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Plane.

Address all orders to sole manufacturer,

OTIS A. SMITH, Rockfall, Ct., U. S. A.



Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

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Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

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Fales' Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION PLANE ON EARTH. TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

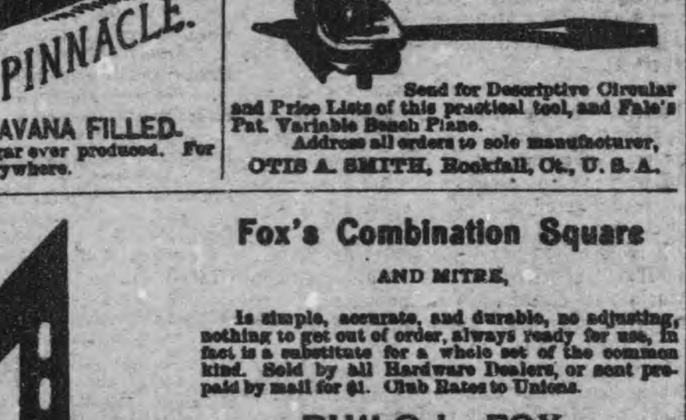
Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4. Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes, Beak Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from ⅛ to ¾, with adjustable mouths, Rosing Planes, No. 1, 1¼, 1½ saw-kerf, V Planes, three position change of cutter, will cut 6 grooves any way of grain; Quarter Round Bead Gage, Moulding Planes, Gage Planes, Chamfer Planes, &c., &c.

Wickedly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price.

The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.



ADDRESS AMOS FALES, INVENTOR and PATENTEE, Rockfall, Conn.

H. T. CASTLE, of Union No. 1, is Agent for the Planes for Chicago and Vicinity. He is also Sole Agent for the above Territory for the sale of my Wood Workers Champion Vise and Combination Guages and Tram.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, that the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to Scabbery, CONVICT, PRISON, or POORLY PAID CHINESE LABOR. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President, C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

BE SURE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.

"If you want a Saw it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value as well as its cost and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL.

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

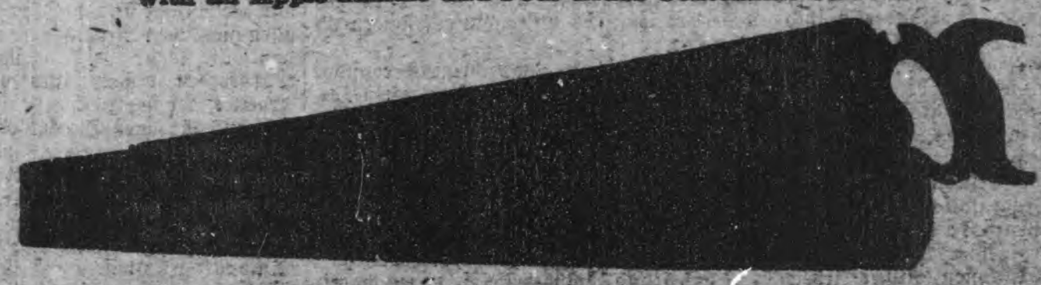
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN POSITION FOR FILING.

Patent April 1, 1867. CLOSED.

THE EUREKA SAW CLAMP

MADE OF THE BEST MALLEABLE IRON.

An Invaluable Invention to all Kinds of Mechanics Using Handsaws of any Description. A Saving of Time and Labor—It is Always Ready for Use—Lasting—Convenient—Light and Handy.

SOME OF ITS MERITS.

It holds the Saw in proper position the entire length, allowing the filer to sharpen every tooth without removing the Saw.

It can be clamped instantly to a stick of timber, joist, beam, piece of wood—in a word, to almost anything.

It clamps whatever it is attached to, and the Saw at the same time.

When not in use, it can be folded up so as to occupy but a little space, and be put in a tool chest.

It is recommended by those who have used it to be the best thing for the purpose they have ever seen or used.

PRICE, - - - - $2.00.

Twenty-five Per Cent. off to Union Men, or $1.50 C. O. D.

Address, G. W. BURTON, Bordentown, N. J.

VICTOR SAW FILER.

MANUFACTURED BY

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co.

Dayton, Ohio.

Just Invented.—The only new and reliable Saw Filer in the market. Will file with mathematical accuracy any saw, from finest to coarsest plate, or any shape of tooth. A boy ten years of age can file any saw quicker and better than the best mechanic without it. *No carpenter should be without it.* To be sold by all hardware dealers, or can be got direct from manufacturers. Complete, nickel-plated, with wooden clamp, file, and all ready for use.

Price, $1.50, cash, or C. O. D. Satisfaction warranted.

Circulars. Agents wanted all over the United States.

WANTED—ALL CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS to send for Price List of Gates and Fixtures, Posts, Hinges, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circulars free.

Address, L. F. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

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BOSTON, - - - MASS.

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C. B. ORTMAN, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 10. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15th—NOVEMBER 15th, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST:
27,500 Monthly.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

BILOXI, Miss.—Union 317 is now busy arranging a standard scale of wages.

PEORIA, Ill.—All the employers here favor union carpenters, except one or two old-time kickers.

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—Only one ten-hour firm left in this city, and it will eventually have to come into line.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Union 138 has raised its initiation fee to $5, to go into effect January 1, 1888.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Union 166 has organised a painters' union in response to the appeal in THE CARPENTER last month. Let others do the same.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—This city is deluged with idle carpenters, so there is no use for any more to come here; so keep away for the present.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Carpenters' Union 25, with aid of Central Labor Union, succeeded in organizing a good, strong union of journeymen bakers in this city.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 proposes to adopt the nine-hours system, to begin the agitation for it about the beginning of the new year, so to secure it in the spring.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Union 268 has taken a good start to grow, and it will not be long until we have all the good carpenters in Savannah. Then we will establish nine hours.

CINCINNATI, O.—Work slack and a good many out of work. The planing mills have cut wages 25 cents per day, and the men are now sorry they did not stand by their union.

FISHKILL, N. Y.—Union 323 makes it a rule to admit no man to membership unless he can command $2 per day. This bars out the wood-choppers and "handy-andy" men, as we call them.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Union 213 has adopted a sick benefit of $5 per week, for 12 weeks in one year. Our union has the good will of many of the business men of this city, and on the day of our picnic some of the mills shut down all day.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, Cal.—Only one contractor here working his men ten hours. All the rest are nine-hour men, and they pay $3.50 per day for nine hours, with few exceptions, while the men who work for the ten-hour boss only get $2.75.

LINCOLN, Neb.—There are so many men afraid to join the union because they imagine their "bosses" are down on union men. The only way to overcome this is to pick out the best mechanics and have them join us, and thereby create a favorable sentiment for the union.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Workingmen's Assembly, of the State of New York, have unanimously decided to leave severely alone the stoves, ranges, and heaters, made by the Fuller & Warren Co., of Troy, N. Y. This company has blacklisted all union men for the past three years, and broke its solemn agreement with union men. Advise all retail stove dealers to let this firm's goods alone.

ALTON, Ill.—We warn all union men against Thomas Hall, now in St. Louis. He is not a union man, and we ask all union men not to work for him, as he is a dead beat of the first water. He has skipped out of here owing everybody who would trust him, and he has defrauded several members of Union 79, out of their hard-earned wages.

CHEYENNE, Wyom. Ter.—Mr. Fike, formerly of Sandusky, Ohio, the contractor of the Capitol Building of Wyoming Territory, which is being built in this city, has advertised in Eastern papers for fifty carpenters, and the carpenters are rushing in and out of here by the score every week, and can't get work. Even one-half of the resident carpenters are idle. Mr. Fike does not want to pay Cheyenne wages; hence his desire to overflow the town with idle men.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The strike of the house-joiners here for one half-penny per hour more, has been a complete success.

A GOOD CAUSE.—First, a few men heed it; next, most men condemn it; lastly, all men accept it, and the cause is won!—Wm. Morris.

THE BEST PLACE for a dollar not righteously demanded for the public good is in the pocket of the man who earned it.—*Senator Colquitt.*

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Three or four contractors work their men, about 50 in number, only nine hours Saturdays, the balance work ten hours Saturdays.

THE Journeymen Brewers' National Union now numbers 31 local unions and 11,000 members. They have broken off all connection with the Knights of Labor.

TWENTY-FOURTH Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, opens at Central Music Hall, Chicago, October 19. This society now has 360 subdivisions and 26,000 members.

A STATE branch of the American Federation of Labor is soon to be formed in New York State. A preliminary meeting was held for that purpose in New York city September 23, and a second conference was held October 7.

BOSTON, Mass.—Office of Walking Delegate for Carpenters' Union No. 33, is at [illegible] Broadway, cor. Harrison av. Joseph [illegible], Walking Delegate. Office hours, 7 to 9.30 a. m., 3.30 to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 3.30 to 4 p. m. Employment bureau attached and skilled mechanics furnished.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The strike is not yet settled, and it will not be until the nine-hour system is firmly established. One half of our members are working nine hours per day, and the other half have gained nine hours on Saturdays. But the fight goes on to make all jobs work nine hours per day.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—We had to drop a few men, who supposed as soon as they joined a union, the next week they would raise their wages to $3 per day. Of course, they naturally were disappointed, when they found out it did not come all at once, while they were loafing around the street on meeting nights instead of attending the union.

EL PASO, Texas.—The bulk of carpenters here are transient, and it will be sometime before we can get a good foothold in this town. However, we have already demonstrated the good that can be done by a union, although we are only a few months old. One of our members, J. C. Whitlow, died recently, and during his illness we raised $58 by private subscription for his benefit.

THE GENERAL UNION of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, located in Great Britain, is now sixty years old, and in its report takes frequent occasion to compliment our Brotherhood on our growth and standing. We salute our brothers across the sea, and wish success to them, to the Amalgamated Society, and to the Associated Carpenters, and may they all dwell in peace and work in harmony.

THE *Weekly Leader* is one of the best labor papers published in the United States. It costs only one dollar per year, post free, and in addition to the best and most reliable labor news, its family reading and household departments, with choice poems and spicy tales, make it the most desirable weekly paper for workingmen. The *Weekly Leader* is published at 184 William street, New York.

EVEN though every man willing to work could secure employment at good living wages, those who toil would be foolish to allow a class of parasites to live in luxury off their labor. In this country where we take so much pride in boasting about all men enjoying equal privileges, one man should not be enabled to revel in luxury without working, while another must toil from dawn till dark every day of the year in order to have even the commonest necessaries.—W. H. THORNTON.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

THE COOPERS (tight work) held a convention and formed a national union in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.

AT THE ANNUAL British Trades' Union Congress this year, held in Swansea, Wales, 156 delegates were present, representing 674,034 trades' union men.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 7, of New York City, have secured their own hall, and invested $10,000 in a remodeled building, of which they have made a club-house and headquarters.

GREEN & WATERMAN, builders in Troy, N. Y., have a job of cabinet work in Buffalo, N. Y., on some building. We hope the members of Union 9 will remember that this firm is a scab concern.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to notice that the labor papers which published an extract from our seventh annual report and gave to another carpenters' society the credit due us, have made the proper corrections.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL Parade during the Constitutional Centennial, the Carpenters' Protective Society, of this city, was placed in line between the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Kensington Base Ball Club.

THE CONNECTICUT State Branch of the American Federation of Labor held a two day's convention in Meriden, Conn., Oct. 10—11. There are now fifty-two trades' unions in the State Federation, with nearly 11,000 members.

THE WALKING DELEGATE of the New [illegible] Union is [illegible] very frequently at the [illegible] placing on buildings, a charge trumped up by contractors to neutralize the work of the walking delegates.

ALL THE CARPENTERS' unions in Boston and vicinity have joined together in the formation of the Carpenters' District Council of that section. Union 33, of Boston, is connected with the movement, which starts out with ten affiliated unions.

TINNERS AND COPPER WORKERS.—This trade desires to form a national organization, and we advise all our local carpenters' unions to help in this movement. If you know of any union of tinners or copper workers in your city, send the address to E. B. Meinders, 410 W. Madison Street, Peoria, Ill.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Union 182 is still fighting the Coronnade Beach Hotel Company. The company has let the inside finish, 750 rooms, to sub-contractors, and they offer extra inducements to get men just to defeat the union; but the job is a ten-hour one. No good union man will work on the Coronnade Hotel.

NEW YORK.—The Executive Committee of the United Order of Carpenters have suspended Branch 4, for refusing to recognize and salute Henry George on the reviewing platform in Union Square on Labor Day. This suspension has raised great commotion in the United Order, for Branch 4 makes some very ugly charges against the committee, and charges that the object of the suspension is to gain possession of the treasury of Branch 4, which amounts to several thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Auditorium Building here on Michigan Avenue is a "scab" job, the contractors refuse to hire union men. President Cleveland, on his visit, was invited to lay the corner stone of this scab building, but the protests against the President doing so compelled the managers to withdraw the invitation. The trades and labor organizations of Chicago refused to take part in the official reception in case the President should sanction this notorious scab job.

IN CHICAGO, last month, the National Building Trades' Council held its annual convention. The attendance was very small, owing to the calling of this convention so closely on the heels of the previous one. The next convention will be held in Philadelphia, in September, 1888. The Secretary-Treasurer is Bro. L. C. Hutchinson, of Carpenters' Union No. 10, Detroit, Mich. Bro. W. P. Ahern, of Detroit; H. T. Castle, of Chicago; A. C. Smith, of Philadelphia, and C. A. Rockwood, of Cincinnati, all members of our Brotherhood, make up the majority of the Executive Board.

DON'T PURCHASE THE DOUGLAS SHOE UNTIL UNION LASTERS ARE EMPLOYED.

Headquarters New England Lasters' Protective Union.

LYNN, MASS., Sept. 17, 1887.

To Organized Labor:—The strike of the lasters at the shoe factory of William L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., which began on August 6 last, still continues and with no prospect of an immediate settlement. This strike was caused by the refusal of Mr. Douglas to pay the standard prices for hand lasting, and his attempt to employ none but non-union men to operate the lasting machines which he has lately introduced into his factory. At the beginning of the strike, the Brockton union employed two men as pickets to watch the factory in order that any one seeking employment might be informed of the exact situation. At the instigation of Mr. Douglas, these men were arrested, charged with conspiracy, and are now under bonds of $1000.00 each, to appear at a higher court. He has also placed in the windows of his factory, a printed notice stating that no settlement will ever be made with the lasters' Union, nor any of the striking lasters again employed. Many other acts of like nature have been perpetrated by Mr. Douglas, which makes this contest more bitter and spirited than any in which we have previously been engaged.

In consideration of these facts, we feel justified in the adoption of such retaliatory measures as will bring Mr. Douglas to realize that our organization has some rights which [illegible] respect. The most [illegible] for the sale of his sub-standard goods. Nearly all of the boots and shoes of his make bear the name of W. L. Douglas, stamped on the outer sole, thus making it exceedingly easy to trace his goods. His shoes retail at a medium price, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, and are consequently principally worn by the working people, who, by their patronage in the past, have enabled Mr. Douglas to rise from the bench to a prosperous manufacturer. Should a discrimination against union men in the shoe business prove successful, the influence resulting therefrom would undoubtedly be felt by organized labor engaged in other industries. For this reason we feel that all should be interested in making Mr. Douglas' war upon Organized Labor result in a disastrous defeat for him. By his own admission, the "Douglas $3.00 Shoe" could be retailed 40 cents per pair less, but for the great expense incurred in advertising the same. When this fact is considered, together with the fact that the limited amount of goods now being manufactured is the product of inexperienced "scab help," which makes his goods very inferior in workmanship, it seems reasonable to suppose that, aside from the principle involved, as a matter of business investment, the working people of the country would place their patronage elsewhere. For style, fit and wear, there are many kinds of shoes, retailing for the same price, far superior to those manufactured by W. L. Douglas, of Brockton. With this plain statement of our difficulty, we appeal to the members of labor organizations, of whatever kind, to assist us in maintaining the principles for which we are all contending, by discontinuing the purchase of the "Douglas shoe."

GENERAL ADVISORY BOARD, NEW ENGLAND LASTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

A SAMPLE SCAB SHOP.

TROY, N. Y.—The firm of Green & Waterman, cabinetmakers, is an unfair and scabby shop. They are doing most of the best class of carpenter work in this city, and work ten hours a day, in violation of our eight-hour rule. They pay whatever wages they can hire greenhorn Germans for, and they get their supply from New York; but as soon as one of the greenhorns can talk a little English they let him go and hire a cheaper greenhorn in his place. They have a $6000 job in Buffalo and an $1800 job in Albany. This firm refuses to sign an agreement with Carpenters Union 76, and want to work fourteen hours a day, seven days in a week, and would feed their workmen on shavings. So let all decent men keep away from this shop. Labor papers will please copy.

SUGGESTIONS TO COUNTRY BUILDERS.

Travel and intimate observation in the States of Illinois and Missouri reveal the fact that very few carpenters and contractors have made much pecuniary headway. Indeed, it would hardly be erroneous to state that, for the amount of business done, few branches of trade have less profit to show.

The cause of this is probably to be found in the fact that although nominally wages appear to be satisfactory, yet the average is reduced by the inevitable interruption to work that the winter season brings with it, during which any small surplus is consumed. Contracts, too, are of short duration, and especially in the smaller cities the interval between two contracts is a long one. A system of letting contracts by bids or competition, however fair it may be in theory, still works very unjustly where many of the bidders make no accurate, thorough and itemized estimate. It is common, extremely common, to hear a country bidder say that his employés have earned more than himself on a job, or had he to pay wages, he would have been money out of pocket at its completion; and that to avoid this, he had worked it out himself alone, at a remuneration which left him only starvation wages, or even worse. This is of course not intentional.

Very few indeed have any system which enables them to see, day by day, what is the result that a given job is showing. At the best, this is discovered at the end of the season. It is no wonder that they under estimate, for under-estimation is the natural consequence of over-hopefulness to obtain a contract, undertaken by a [illegible]

Under-estimating means working for nothing, and forcing others to do the same, it means impoverishment and poor work. The contractor has himself and family to maintain, and the temptation is great to get out by doing poor work. I would suggest that every contractor purchase an account book large enough to enter, line by line, upon a single page, every item of his estimate—giving quantity, price and labor for each item. Let him leave opposite to this page a blank page, on which he may enter, on the corresponding line opposite, the actual amount purchased, and the actual amount paid, together with the actual amount of labor expended upon the item, and he will thus be able to see the result of his contract.

Were such a system adopted it would never be abandoned. An estimate, if clear and explicit, would be gone over twenty times, with the result that the contractor would become expert in estimating, and a mistake once made would never be repeated.

There is an advantage in taking the items in a certain order and preserving that order. It is impossible to exaggerate the good effects of a system which enables the tradesman to know day by day exactly how he stands. His business is unlike that of a merchant, where he is constantly selling the same articles in small quantities at a steady profit to the same customers. With a contractor, each new contract is on a new basis, with a new customer in one large amount, composed of varying quantities at various prices; and it is evident that it must require vastly more care and forethought to conduct his business successfully than one that is steadier.

He is also entitled to a profit upon the labor he employs and pays for. He should also estimate the risk of damage to the building while in the course of construction.

Prudence and wise precaution are not a waste of time and trouble, and if not exercised when called for, the consequence will assuredly have to be borne in loss and anxiety.—CHAS. HARDY, in the *National Builder.*

FESTIVE MOMENTS.

Union 189, QUINCY, ILL., will hold its annual ball November 2, at Turner Hall.—Union 25, TOLEDO, OHIO, holds its fourth annual ball November 3.—Second grand ball of the trades unions of OSHKOSH, Wis., was held September 8, and was a most gratifying success.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1887.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

By William Trant.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Serfdom—Enancipation—The domestic system—The "capitalist craftsman"—The working class—The first crisis—The statutes of laborers—The black death—High wages, cheap food, and short hours—Combination—Guilds—The first union—Rise of the artisan—The Lollards—Antagonism of the wealthy—The peasants' revolt—Oppression of the working classes—Debasement of the coin—Confiscation of the guilds—Combination laws—The poor laws—Continued decline of the workman—His miserable condition in the nineteenth century—Trade unions—Their original rules—Combinations of employers.

Those who so often speak of the "welfare of the State" would do well to remember that the phrase has never yet meant the "welfare of the people." The "good old times" were good only for a small portion of the community, and although year after year has shown constant improvement, yet that amelioration has been very slow and lamentably imperfect. Aristotle says, in his "Politics," that the best and most perfect commonwealth is one which provides for the happiness of *all* its members. The fact that the great philosopher conceived such a noble sentiment so long ago is in itself remarkable; but admiration for his wisdom is somewhat diminished when it is found that, "although artisans and trades of every kind are necessary to a State, they are not parts of it," and their happiness, therefore, is of a kind with which the "best and most perfect commonwealth" has no concern whatever.

"The same law must be for all classes of my subjects," said Henry II., but laborers were not considered subjects. So late as Elizabeth's time they were spoken of (by Shakespeare) as "fragments." Even the Magna Charta, of which Englishmen are so justly proud, referred but to a moiety of the two millions of persons who inhabited England at the time of its promulgation. It affected freemen alone, and there is little doubt that nearly one-half of the entire population was then in a state of slavery so abject that, in the language of the old law-writers, "the villein* knew not in the evening what he was to do in the morning, but was bound to do whatever he was commanded." He was liable to beating, he was incapable of acquiring property for himself, and any he got became his master's; he could be separated from his wife and children, and sold to another lord, or he could be passed with the land upon which he lived, as if he had been a chattel attached to it.

Various causes noiselessly and gradually effaced this miserable condition, though at a very slow rate. "Faint traces of it," says Lord Macaulay, "were detected by the curious, so late as the days of the Stuarts; nor has that institution[villenage], even to this hour, been abolished by statute." From the earlies times, however, serfdom in England bore within it the germs of its own destruction. The lord might enfranchise his villein, or the latter could purchase his freedom. If, too, the slave escaped to some town, and remained there unclaimed a year and a day, he became a free man. There were also difficulties in the way of proving the villenage, the onus of which proof always lay with the lord, while in all disputes on the subject the presumption of law was in favor of liberty.

"Thus," writes Creasy, "while at the period when we first can assert the common law of the complete English nation to commence, we find this species of slavery so widely established in this country, we also find the law for its gradual and ultimately certain extinction." The Church, too, discountenanced slavery. Theodore denied Christian burial to the kidnappers, and prohibited the sale of children by their parents after the age of seven. Violation of the prohibition was punished with excommunication. The murder of a slave by his owner, though no crime in the eye of the State, became a sin for which penance was exacted by the Church. The slaves attached to Church property were freed, and manumission became frequent in wills, as the clergy taught that such a gift was a boon to the soul of the dead.

With half a nation in slavery there could be no "working class," as the term is generally understood. The wealthy kept domestic artisans amongst their servants, and the wants of the nobles were almost entirely supplied by their retainers. The villeins tilled the soil, while the men in towns worked on what is now called the "domestic system." The factory system and the capitalist employer were not yet known, and the employers of labor were those who provided materials which they hired men to work into the articles required. The glazier glazed, but did not find the glass; the blacksmith forged, but did not find the iron. There was, therefore, very little hiring of laborers. "The capitalist employer," says Professor Thorold Rogers in "Six Centuries of Labor and Wages," "the first middle man, is entirely unknown till the seventeenth century; and the capitalist purchaser of raw materials, the second middle man, is later still in the economy of society.

At a very early date, however, craftsmen became the chief purchasers of the materials on which they worked, and the "capitalist artisan" developed considerably in the sixteenth century. The London tailors, even in the reign of Edward III., were the great importers of woolen cloths, and there can be no doubt that this time many of the craftsmen traded in the raw material which they worked. As, however, the trades became more prosperous, and the poor, who flocked to the towns, more numerous, the traders gradually ceased working at their craft, and, confining themselves to trading, left the manual labor to their less fortunate companions. That is to say, a class of small dealers in raw material sprang into existence. The distinction of classes became marked. The shoemaker soon learnt to look down upon the cobbler, and the leather merchant to despise the shoemaker.

The "full history of England as a nation," it is agreed, begins in the reign of Henry II., and it is thenabouts that we find anything like a working class gathering itself together. In the three centuries which immediately succeeded the Norman Conquest, the commerce of England was greatly extended. Foreign commodities were "introduced in abundance, and native manufactures established and improved." This naturally attracted to the towns such serfs as wished for liberty, and thus we find springing up in the towns a class of men possessed of personal freedom, but destitute of property and land. These were the forerunners of the working class.

The Statute of Laborers (23 Ed. III., c. 1) clearly shows the existence of a wages-receiving class, the remuneration being about one penny a day in addition to food; and when it is remembered that the sum mentioned was sufficient to purchase a couple of fowls or the fifth part of a sheep, it is evident that the recipients were well off as things went. Indeed, the statute referred to was passed because, in the opinion of the landholders, the wages of agricultural laborers had become "excessive." Here was, in fact, the first "crisis" on record between employers and employed in England. The depopulation (amounting, it is said, to one-third of the nation) which followed the great plague of 1348, the "Black Death," caused a natural rise in the price of labor. Whole villages died out; houses fell in ruins; entire flocks perished for want of herdsmen; and the corn crop perished for wants of reapers. The clergy even raised their fees for masses and prayers, because fewer persons were able to afford such luxuries; merchants and tradesmen took advantage of the small supply of wares to raise their prices; and in like manner the workmen endeavored to profit by the dearth of labor, by refusing to work except at enormous prices. The wealthy class objected to all this, and the purpose of the Act referred to was to fix the wages, by requiring all laborers, etc., to accept the same remuneration as had been customary before the plague. Any lord of the manor paying more was to be mulcted in treble damages; food was to be sold at reasonable prices; and alms were forbidden to able-bodied laborers. The statute, however, seems to have been disregarded; and two years later we find the master shearmen of London complaining to the city authorities that they could not get men at the same wages as formerly, and that the workmen also refused to work unless they were paid by the piece.

There had, indeed, already been something of the nature of a "strike," and it was, therefore, ordered that any further disputes should be settled by the warden of the trade. If a workman did not submit, he was to be punished by the mayor and aldermen. All, however, was of no avail, and what is also surprising is the obtuseness that could for a moment imagine the Act could be enforced. The statute had to be enforced by the Manor Court, and that court depended for efficiency upon the good will existing between landlord and tenant; and where statute prices were paid the difference was made up in some other way. Professor Rogers has recently brought to light some curious instances of evasions of the Act, by the alterations in the record of the court from the price actually paid to the statute prices; alterations evidently made to technically conform to the law, while actually evading it. At last the peasants combined to resist the law. They organize themselves, and they subscribe considerable sums of money for the defence and protection of serfs, which, it has been suggested, may have included the payment of fines. In point of fact, here is a rudimentary trade union to resist an unjust law and to secure higher wages. A similar statute to the one above quoted was passed in 1360, when, after a violent shower, a royal order was issued that the materials for roofing and the repairs of tiles should not be enhanced by reason of the damage done by the storm.* An additional statute, with a similar object, was passed the following year.

From these sources, and from the industrious researches of Professor Thorold Rogers, we learn what were the wages earned at the period before the rise set in.

It will be sufficient to say here that they were not satisfactory, though not so meagre as has been generally supposed. The Acts, however, were disregarded, the men refusing to work for less than double or treble the sums prescribed by statute. For about a dozen years wages continued to rise, until in 1363 the prosperity of the peasantry was so great that an Act (37 Edward III., c. 14) was passed enjoining carters, ploughmen, and farm servants generally, not to eat or drink "excessively," or to wear any cloth except "blanket and russet wool of twelvepence," while domestic servants were declared to be entitled to only one meal a day of flesh and fish, and were to content themselves at other meals with "milk, butter, cheese, and other such victuals."* These restrictions were as futile as those which preceded them, and it would be foolish to weary the reader with an account of similar legislation effected during the succeeding century, in spite of which, however, wages constantly advanced; and we find an Act passed in the reign of Richard II. stating that laborers would not work except at a rate "much more than hath been given to such servants and laborers in any time past." Indeed, they were the halcyon days of the British laborer. He was much better off then than he is now. The rise in the wages of labor after the famine of Edward II. was as much as from twenty-three per cent. to thirty per cent.; and after the Black Death in the following reign the average advance was upwards of fifty per cent. more. The masons succeeded in obtaining an advance of sixty per cent., the reason of which will be given immediately. Great, too, as was the rise in wages, there was no corresponding rise in the price of provisions. Everything the laborer needed was as cheap as it ever had been, his labor was rising in value week by week, and he worked only eight hours a day. Never before or since have the workingmen of England been so well off as far as material comforts were concerned, and this halcyon period lasted until 1390.

It will be necessary further on to trace the reasons of the downward tendency that began to show itself in that year; and to show how it was that laborers who had become masters of the situation were again degraded to the level of serfs. It would be interesting to inquire whether any "union" or "combination" had given the men strength to resist the injustice which the Acts just mentioned inflicted upon them by curbing the "aspiring exertions of industry and independency." Materials upon which to found a decided opinion are, unfortunately, very scarce. One thing, however, is certain. The people of England had long been familiar with the principle of association for trade and other purposes. Even so early as the time of Canute, associations under the name of "guilds" were established for religious purposes. Similar brotherhoods afterwards developed into combinations of merchants for mutual assistance and protection, and were followed in the fourteenth century by "craft-guilds," which, as their name implies, were unions of handicraftsmen—the principal guild being that of the weavers. The very essence of the guilds was mutual support, mutual protection, and mutual responsibility. They were, indeed, the first friendly societies. These guilds gradually extended their influence beyond the limits of particular trades, and ultimately became far more powerful than the municipal corporations of the present day. The notions of the members of the guilds were of a very exclusive nature in regard to the admission of members. No *villeins* were permitted to join them, and all freemen who were proposed had to be duly elected.

The noblest of all the guilds of the Middle Ages was undoubtedly that of the masons. This brotherhood rose from the circumstances in which the travelling builders of the Middle Ages found themselves placed. "They were brought together from distant homes to be employed for a considerable time on such great works as our mediæval churches and cathedrals. Near the rising structure on which they were engaged it was necessary that they should provide for themselves a common shed or tabernacle." This was the original masons' "lodge." Before all things it was necessary that masons should be "free and accepted." The entrance into this guild, as indeed into all others, was, in accordance with the spirit of the times, surrounded by mysterious rites and ceremonies, and all such societies had their peculiar lore and traditions. Their original intentions have long ago been disregarded. All that remains of the masons' guild is the now fashionable order of "Freemasons," and of the others the rich livery companies of London and the guilds of elsewhere, who now spend their dying moments, as they inaugurated their existence centuries ago, at dinner.*

The exclusiveness of the guilds naturally separated still more the intelligent working class from their well-to-do superiors, and tended more and more to give the workmen separate views and interests, which were not infrequently antagonistic to those of the employer or "master." When two or three are gathered with identical interests (and these interests opposed to the wishes of their employers, who are already combined), it seems so natural for them to form a combination of some sort or other that it is impossible to resist the belief that in the fourteenth century the working man—excluded from the guild—would unite with his fellows, if not for general, yet for specific objects in connection with his condition. It is gratifying to learn that this view is taken by so high an authority as Dr. Lujo Brentano, who also points out that, at about the time referred to, accounts of "strikes in the building trade are particularly numerous;" and there is in existence a "royal mandate as to the workmen who have withdrawn from the palace of Westminster." Indeed, it is beyond dispute that the masons of the fourteenth century maintained a higher rate of wages than was paid to other crafts, as has been above mentioned, solely on account of the combination these artisans were able to effect; a fact that non-unionists of to day would do well to remember.

This view is strengthened by the fact that in 1383 the authorities of the city of London issued a proclamation forbidding all "congregations, covins, and conspiracies of workmen;" and four years later three shoemakers were carried off to Newgate for violating it; while in 1396 a similar coalition of saddlers was suppressed. Two laws also were enacted against combinations, congregations, and chapters of workmen (which had been established to limit the number of working hours), viz., the 34 Edward IV., c. 9, and 3 Henry VI., c. 1. The punishments inflicted upon working men for combining were very severe, and yet they combined in spite of such punishments. The endeavors of the laborers to raise wages showed themselves most prominently in the trades in which, as in the cloth manufacturers, developement was most rapidley progressing, and in which there existed a large working class.

The prosperity of the laborers and artisans produced events that alarmed the privileged classes. The emancipation of the serfs had for some time past proceeded very rapidly, from causes which have been already indicated. Professor Thorold Rogers, after an enormous amount of research, writes of the fourteenth century, "In the many thousands of bailiffs and manor rolls which I have read, I have never met with a single instance of the sale of a serf, nor have I discovered any labor rent for which an equitable money payment could not be substituted." Indeed, during the reign of Edward II., the practice became general of accepting money compensation in lieu of labor rents; and at the end of a quarter of a century the rule had become almost universal. The improvement in the condition of the serfs created an amount of independence among them that had the happiest results.

Sir Robert Sale, Captain-General of Norwich in 1381, was the son of a villein, was born a serf, as was also Grostête, the great Oxford scholar of the thirteenth century, thus showing that even in those days serfs could rise to very high positions. There is abundant evidence, too, that they became possessed of property, and indeed, as they became enfranchised, they also became copyholders. It is certain they paid rent, which indicates a real bargain between the lord and the serf which the former could not break if the other satisfied his dues; and he could recover wages due to him from his lordly employer by distraint upon his goods, even upon his chattels, and therefore could not be a chattel himself. The impetus given to this process by the general rise after the Black Death was brief, and that plague, in short, emancipated almost the whole of the surviving serfs.

It was, therefore, amongst a prosperous and independent class that Wiklif's "Poor Priests," or Lollards, followed by John Ball, also a priest, preached doctrines that in those days were revolutionary doctrines, and, in the eyes of some people, are so still. From village to village the old couplet was repeated:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

The people were taught that those who labored, did so not only for themselves, but to enable others to live without labor, or to live by mischievous labor. The "equality" expounded in the Bible was explained to them, and generally it was impressed upon them that they were oppressed by a privileged class whom accident, fraud, or force had placed in a superior social sphere.

The men were not starving, and had time to listen and to think, and, above all things, to combine. And they did combine. They subscribed money; they shielded the escaped serf from the pursuit of his lord; the serf and the free joined in a common cause, and waited but the signal to "strike" against their enemies. The sign was at length given, and the result was, on the 10th of June, 1381, the Peasants' Revolt, or Wat Tyler's Rebellion. This was a rising caused, not by the outrage on Tyler's daughter, or even the poll tax, but by the general attempts by the upper classes to force down the wages of the laborers of England, and to take from them the rights they had won, though of course other grievances would not be forgotten. In all risings for a particular object, the opportunity is seized of making many demands. For the particulars of that revolt the reader is referred to the history of the period. The rebellion nearly succeeded, but the laborers were cajoled into quietude.

From this time forward for three centuries the history of the laboring class is a sad story. The governing powers never forgave the Lollards, nor those who listened to them. They seized every opportunity of crushing the people, and it is only recently that policy has been departed from. It is not too much to say that from this time to 1824, in the words of the author already quoted, "a conspiracy concocted by the law, and carried out by parties interested in its success, was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, to tie him to the soil, to deprive him of age, and to degrade him into irreparable poverty." The first of these repressive measures was the debasement of the coin by Henry VIII. and the guardians of Edward VI. The nefarious transactions by which this was brought about had for their object the replenishment of the royal coffers out of the earnings of the artisans and laborers, and they succeeded in that object. The peasantry were already impoverished by the action of the landowners in substituting sheep-farming for agriculture, and the new state of affairs oppressed them with great severity.

The purchasing power of the revenue fell to one-third of its original capacity, and the consequent rise in prices was one and a half. In other words, if wages rose from 6*d.* to 9*d.* a day, the laborers had to pay 3*s.* for meat, 2*s.* 5*d.* for bread, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for butter and cheese, where he had paid 1*s.* before. This, it is obvious, put back the laborer into a position of penury to which he had not been accustomed, and to which he did not readily submit. His condition was again almost that of the serf. From childhood to old age all was labor. Eight hours no longer constituted a day's work. His miserable condition was rendered worse by the dissolution of the monasteries that accompanied the debasement of the coin. A great part of the vast funds of the monasteries was devoted to the relief of the poor, and to their assistance in many ways. When this was withdrawn, no substitute was provided in its place. These transactions were followed by the confiscation of the property of the guilds. I have described them as the first Friendly Societies. The guilds assisted the artisan in times of difficulty, allowed him loans without interest, and granted benefits to his widow. The effect of the confiscation of the guilds was the same as would result from the confiscation of the funds of the Friendly Societies; and it is worth noting, as an argument in favor of strong union, that only the provincial guilds were molested, those in London being so powerful that the Crown dared not molest them.

The working men resisted these oppressions, and vigorous measures were passed to force them into submission. An Act was passed in the reign of Edward VI., which shows pretty plainly what was thought in those days of the "working classes." If a man refused to work at statute prices, he was branded with the letter V (vagabond), and reduced to slavery for two years. If he attempted to escape from that condition, he was branded with S, and became a slave for life; and if he objected to that state, he was hanged. It is also evident that the spirit of combination was growing amongst the laborers and artisans, for the laws against workmen's combinations were made still more stringent than hitherto. The preamble of 2d and 3d Edward VI., cap. 15 (A.D. 1548), set forth that "artificers, handicraftsmen, and laborers had made confederacies and promises, and have sworn mutual oaths, not only that they should not meddle with one another's work, and perform and finish what another hath begun, but also to constitute and appoint how much they shall do in a day, and what hours and times they shall work, contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm, and to the great impoverishment of his Majesty's subjects." Anyone convicted for the third time of having joined such a combination had his ear cut off, and altogether the punishments were very severe.

It may be gathered, then, that the principle of combination amongst the workpeople was rapidly progressing, and was met under the Tudors and Stuarts in a spirit which, it is to be regretted, is not wholly extinct at the present day, as recent events have shown.

(*To be continued.*)

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* "Villein" was a term to denote the serf or worker in those days.

* In Scotland, at a much later date, farm laborers complained that they had to eat salmon more than four days a week.

* It is gratifying to find that now some of the livery companies are devoting a portion of their funds to useful puposes, such as the promotion of technical education, etc.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses for the Month ending Sept. 30, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in November CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	August Page.	Sept. Tax.
1.*Chicago, Ill.	810	. . .
2. Cincinnati, O	408	. . .
3. Wheeling, W. Va	55	7 70
4. St. Louis, Mo	76	7 60
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	67	. . .
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	105	10 55
7. Louisville, Ky.	121	12 10
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	561	61 20
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	157	21 95
10.*Detroit, Mich.	615	61 10
11. Cleveland, O.	140	14 20
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	40	. . .
13. Chicago, Ill.	222	74 60
14.*Martin's Ferry, O.	21	2 10
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	77	7 70
16. Springfield, Ill.	41	3 30
17. Bellaire, O.	24	2 80
18. Hamilton, Can.	64	6 28
19. New Albany, Ind.	43	4 30
20. Camden, N. J.	225	23 20
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	66	. . .
22. San Francisco, Cal.	448	44 10
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	138	16 30
24. Somerville, Mass.	43	4 00
25.*Toledo, O.	209	21 15
26. Jackson, Mich.	62	6 40
27. Toronto, Can.	139	26 52
28. Chicago, Ill.	420	44 40
29. Baltimore, Md.	182	. . .
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	368	33 07
31. Trenton, N. J.	52	5 20
32. Detroit, Mich.	213	21 55
33. Boston, Mass.	1116	10 25
34.*Minneapolis, Minn.	83	8 50
35. San Rafael, Cal.	31	3 00
36. Oakland, Cal.	233	24 25
37.*New Orleans, La.	.	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	67	7 95
39.*Athens, Pa.	16	. . .
40.*Memphis, Tenn.	.	. . .
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	53	18 00
42.*Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	15	. . .
43.*Hartford, Conn.	106	9 00
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	128	. . .
45. Shreveport, La.	25	. . .
46. Bartow, Fla	20	2 00
47. Alameda, Cal.	50	11 15
48.*Terre Haute, Ind.	35	3 00
49.*Meriden, Conn.	93	10 00
50. Portland, Oregon	129	16 80
51.*Charleston, S. C.	25	3 50
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	189	19 00
53. Rutland, Vt.	60	11 20
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	239	69 70
55. Denver, Col.	174	32 80
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	712	88 50
57.*Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	54	13 30
58. Omaha, Neb.	419	41 90
59. Detroit, Mich.	182	19 00
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	.	. . .
61. Columbus, O.	16	2 10
62.*Gainesville, Tex.	.	. . .
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	23	2 30
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	14	1 85
65.*Grand Rapids, Mich.	99	. . .
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	1 20
67. Roxbury, Mass.	37	3 50
68. Des Moines, Iowa	21	2 40
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	1 80
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	38	3 90
71.*Englewood, Ill.	149	17 60
72. Rochester, N. Y.	216	. . .
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	.	. . .
74. Pensacola, Fla.	65	. . .
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	18	2 25
76. New Orleans, La.	24	2 80
77.*Battle Creek, Mich.	12	2 40
78. Troy, N. Y.	230	49 10
79.*Alton, Ill.	23	1 60
80. Hastings, Mich.	23	5 10
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.	7	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	50	7 00
83. Halifax, N. S.	96	10 35
84. Akron, O.	66	8 45
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	63	5 75
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	153	30 40
87. St. Paul, Minn.	218	31 60
88.*Town of Lake	93	. . .
89. Mobile, Ala.	76	50
90. Evansville, Ind.	66	6 60
91.*St. Joseph, Mo.	53	5 80
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	43	4 70
93. Worcester, Mass.	98	21 50
94. Providence, R. I.	64	15 00
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	25	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	64	7 70
97. New Britain, Conn.	43	4 10
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	1 60
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	28	2 80
100.*Muskegon, Mich.	27	11 50
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	25	2 60
102.*Springfield, Mo.	.	. . .
103.*Chanute, Kan.	21	4 20
104. Dayton, O.	73	10 30
105.*Springfield, O.	.	. . .
106.*Thomasville, Ga.	.	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	28	2 80
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	4 20
109. Galveston, Tex.	46	11 50
110. Owosso, Mich.	25	2 10
111. Lawrence, Mass.	60	25
112. Lynn, Mass.	60	6 00
113.*Parsons, Kans.	12	. . .
114.*Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)	.	. . .
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	24	2 40
116.*Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)	.	. . .
117.*Massilon, Ohio	33	2 20
118. Manchester, N. H.	80	. . .
119. Newark, N. J.	558	57 80
120. Ansonia, Conn.	22	. . .
121. Danbury, Conn.	139	14 30
122.*Germantown, Pa.	70	7 00
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	30 60
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	88	7 30
125.*Utica, N. Y.	19	6 55
126.*New Haven, Conn.	119	. . .
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	40	4 30
128.*St. Thomas, Can.	39	4 10
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	74	7 90
130. Brockton, Mass.	98	9 80
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	57	6 70
132. Richmond, Va.	98	9 80
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	22	2 00
134.*Brunswick, Ga.	.	. . .
135. Chelsea, Mass.	27	2 70
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	60	6 10
137. Norwich, Conn.	32	. . .
138. Cambridge Mass.	256	25 60
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	62	6 20
140.*Salem, Mass.	41	. . .
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18	85
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	240	25 90
143. Canton, O.	92	9 20
144.*Garden City, Kan.	.	. . .
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	68	19 70
146.*Schenectady, N. Y.	71	7 10
147.*Sioux City, Iowa	98	. . .
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	17	1 50
149.*Oscoda, Mich.	.	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	37	14 25
151.*Ottawa, Can.	28	. . .
152.*Malden, Mass.	18	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	88	. . .
154. Marlboro, Mass.	58	7 25
155. Plainfield, N. J.	71	7 10
156.*Creston, Iowa	19	. . .
157.*St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	245	25 60
158. Topeka, Kan.	62	15 25
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	26	6 00
160.*Kansas City, Mo.	176	27 60
161.*Belleville, Can.	47	. . .
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	126	. . .
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	185	20 75
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	140	16 35
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	198	20 70
166. Rock Island, Ill.	29	. . .
167.*Elizabeth, N. J.	82	10 20
168. Salem, O.	13	. . .
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	81	9 20
170.*Montgomery, Ala.	24	. . .
171. Youngstown, O.	94	10 80
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	146	15 60
173.*Lewiston, Me.	18	. . .
174.*Hudson, Mich.	.	. . .
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	9	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	55	8 75
177. McKeesport, Pa.	104	17 00
178.*New London, Conn.	34	. . .
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	79	9 25
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	200	20 60
182. San Diego, Cal.	216	21 60
183.*Boston, Mass.	19	. . .
184.*Boston, Mass.	13	. . .
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	18	1 80
186. Steubenville, O.	42	4 20
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	23	5 00
188. Findlay, O.	33	. . .
189. Quincy, Ill.	53	5 75
190. Washington, D. C.	26	. . .
191. York, Pa.	61	8 85
192. Natick, Mass.	19	1 90
193. N. Adams	28	2 85
194. London, Can.	60	6 00
195. Pasadena, Cal.	154	27 80
196.*Hyde Park, Mass.	16	. . .
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	10	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	72	3 50
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	113	. . .
200.*Fort Plain, N. Y.	14	1 40
201. Paducah, Ky.	84	11 65
202.*Fostoria, O.	47	4 60
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	59	5 20
204.*Oshkosh, Wis.	74	7 30
205. Johnstown, Pa.	44	4 75
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	.	. . .
207. Aurora, Ill.	19	1 90
208. Lancaster, Pa.	66	13 40
209.*Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	233	. . .
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	1 70
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	230	23 00
212.*St. Paul (Scan.)	120	. . .
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	60	6 50
214.*Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	71	7 10
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	17	1 60
216.*Waltham, Mass.	61	. . .
217.*Covington, Ky.	19	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	83	9 5 70
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	241	24 30
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	27	. . .
221.*Marinette, Wis.	.	. . .
222.*Westfield, Mass.	.	. . .
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	.	. . .
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	24	. . .
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	73	7 30
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	76	19 25
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	154	. . .
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	103	11 50
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	27	3 95
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	169	14 90
231. Birmingham, Ala.	43	. . .
232.*Key West, Fla.	.	. . .
233. Waverly, N. Y.	25	. . .
234.*Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	75	. . .
235. Riverside, Cal.	79	18 20
236. Pottstown, Pa.	20	50
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	53	6 50
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	121	12 10
239. Phila., Pa.	160	14 90
240.*Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	141	. . .
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	578	58 90
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	98	11 70
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	44	4 40
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	178	19 60
245. Peoria, Ill.	108	10 60
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	30	. . .
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	92	9 30
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	32	3 00
249.*Saratoga, N. Y.	44	. . .
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	34	2 00
251. Rondout, N. Y.	27	. . .
252. West Troy, N. Y.	21	2 00
253. Orange, N. J.	34	3 40
254.*Anniston, Ala.	10	6 80
255. Hannibal, Mo.	12	1 20
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	61	35 80
257. St. Louis, Mo.	18	1 80
258.*Brooklyn, N. Y.	32	3 30
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	149	2 60
260.*Clarinda, Iowa	17	. . .
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	11	1 25
262.*Ballston, N. Y.	9	1 70
263.*Kansas City, Kansas	33	3 50
264.*Atchison, Kansas	40	6 25
265.*Defiance, Ohio	10	1 10
266. Williamsport, Pa.	63	6 00
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	19	1 90
268. Sharon, Pa.	55	12 45
269. Lowell, Mass.	63	6 10
270. Middletown, Ohio	32	3 80
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	75	7 50
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	22	2 20
273.*Yonkers, N. Y.	50	9 00
274.*Albany, N. Y.	28	2 75
275. Newton, Mass	99	10 90
276. Tarentum, Pa	32	. . .
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	28	3 95
278.*Manistee, Mich	33	. . .
279.*Toronto, Can. (West)	9	. . .
280.*Brantford, Can.	12	. . .
281.*Nashville, Tenn	17	. . .
282. Santa Anna, Cal	89	12 00
283.*Little Falls, N. Y	8	1 70
284.*Chicago (Polish)	7	. . .
285. Norfolk	50	5 50
286.*Savannah, Ga.	15	7 05
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	26	2 60
288. Homestead, Pa.	76	8 45
289.*Monrovia, Cal	20	. . .
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	87	11 65
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	33	5 30
292. Little Rock, Ark	27	1 50
293.*Santa Monica, Cal	23	2 30
294. Piqua, O	13	1 95
295. St. Joseph, Mo	17	1 80
296.*Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	15	1 50
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	19	2 53
298. Pomona, Cal.	21	15 70
299. Scottdale, Pa.	11	2 20
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	30	3 60
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	92	9 10
302.*Ogdensburgh, N. Y	11	. . .
303. Ontario, Cal	23	6 15
304. San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	31	3 00
305. Milwaukee, Wis	12	. . .
306.*Philadelphia, Pa	45	13 10
307. Waterford, N. Y.	13	1 20
308. Newark, N. J	23	2 25
309.*El Paso, Tex	8	25
310. Newark, N. J	40	4 80
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	24	3 10
312. Ocean Side, Cal	21	16 50
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	17	1 70
314. Milford, Mass.	9	80
315. Elmira, N. Y.	19	5 40
316.*San Jose, Cal.	65	10 25
317. Biloxi, Miss	10	1 65
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	12	. . .
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	25	6 60
320.*Petersburg, Va.	14	2 25
321.*Brookline, Mass.	9	. . .
322.*West Bay City, Mich.	13	. . .
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	17	3 80
324. Charlestown, Mass	7	5 60
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	13	6 75
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Millwrights).	13	5 60
327. Elsinore, Cal.	14	5 60
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	13	3 20
329. Burlington, Vt.	7	5 60
330. Nebraska City, Neb	10	7 25
331. Watertown, Mass.	7	5 60
332. Flint, Mich.	8	5 05
333. Attleboro', Mass	21	5 00
334. Saginaw City, Mich.	26	5 00
335. Toronto (West), Ont.	21	5 00
336. Reading, Pa.	22	5 00
337. Stockton, Cal.	13	. . .
338. Muscatine, Iowa	26	5 00
339. Grass Valley, Cal.	13	. . .
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	7	5 00
341. Sacramento, Cal	7	. . .
342. Toronto, Ont. (East)	8	. . .
Total	25 662	$2599 15

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—September, 1887.

Balance, September 1, 1887	$3220 65
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2599 15
" Subscribers	50
" Union 2, Cincinnati, on account of loan of $500	50 00
Total	$5879 30

EXPENSES—September, 1887.

For Printing	$ 297 78
" Office, etc.	319 26
" Brotherhood Pins	126 56
" Traveling and Organizing	82 35
" Protective Fund to Chicago	97 70
" Benefits Nos. 270 to 282, inclusive	1350 00
*Balance October 1, 1887	3656 69
Total	$5879 30

[* To this Balance must be added $159.00, due by Cincinnati Union No. 2 on loan, making the total surplus $3815.69.]

DETAILED EXPENSES—September, 1887.

Printing 3000 Notices of Appeal	$ 8 00
" 10,000 Appeals	15 00
" 3000 Membership Cards	5 50
" 1500 Billheads	4 50
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 20 Gen. Sec. Receipt Books	8 00
" 100 Treas. Receipt Books	25 00
" 100 Fin. Sec. Receipt Books	25 00
" Electrotyping Sec. An'al Report	5 50
" 1000 Envelopes for G. S.	1 25
" 3000 Noteheads for G. S.	7 50
" 1 Electro. Mon'ly Report of F. S.	1 25
" 400 Lettersheet Circulars	5 75
" 21,000 Copies Sept. Journal	150 00
" 6000 " extra	30 00
Wrapping and Mailing Journal	25 00
Postage September Journal	15 83
Wagon Hire for September Journal	80
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	2 45
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	27 98
Salary for September	125 00
Assistance in General Office	60 00
Services of E. B. for September	15 50
Office Rent for September	15 00
6 Telegrams in September	2 90
J. J. Maguire, expenses for Organizing	3 50
J. G. Clinkard, " "	3 00
Royal Porter, " "	3 85
E. J. Lake, for investigating Amsterdam trouble	6 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses to Plainfield, N. J., Brockton, Mass., etc.	11 00
1000 Stamped Envelopes	21 60
Protective Fund returned to Union 1	58 70
" " " " 18	39 00
L. W. Pierce & Co., 500 Pins	100 30
" " " 3½ doz. charms	25 25
Benefit No. 270, Mrs. C. Printen	50 00
" 271, Mrs. C. B. Boynton	25 00
" 272, Mrs. E. J. Burleigh	50 00
" 273, Mrs. Jos. Schwager	50 00
" 274, Mrs. A. M. Henri	25 00
" 275, Henry C. Burton	200 00
" 276, Mrs. Mary O'Connell	50 00
" 277, Mrs. Honora O'Connor	50 00
" 278, E. W. Ryan	200 00
" 279, Chas. T. Martin	200 00
" 280, Mrs. C. M. von Haecht	50 00
" 281, Thomas Wilkinson	200 00
" 282, D. M. Bell	200 00
Total	$2222 61

LABOR LEGISLATION.

This year has been one in which questions affecting labor have been especially prominent, and naturally the attention of law-makers has been called to the matter, and they have taken action in regard to labor questions in almost every State. In N. Y. State laws have been passed making Saturday a half holiday, the first Monday in September, styled Labor Day, a legal holiday, creating a board of arbitration, forbidding the sale of goods made in the prisons of other States without their being stamped "convict made"—the same law also being passed in New Jersey. Factory laws have been passed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin. Provisions to secure the health of persons working in mines have been enacted in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Laws relating to the employment of women and children in a number of States. In Illinois, wages due for labor performed during six months prior to the death of the employer, rank as trust funds against his estate. In Indiana, manufacturing and mining companies are compelled to pay their employés in cash every two weeks; in Massachusetts and Connecticut, weekly payments are required. In New York it is made unlawful to make it a condition to employment or of continuing in employment, that they shall not join a labor organization. These are a few of the laws enacted in the interest of labor during the last year.

TRADES UNIONS are a necessity of the times. Under certain ideal conditions they would not be necessary, but under existing conditions wages could not be maintained without them. They are the workers' means of self-protection. On moral and economic grounds they are alike justifiable. As the manufacturer seeks the best market for his goods, so the laborer has equal right to seek the best market and highest prices for his labor. There can be no doubt that these unions have been one of the chief means of maintaining and advancing wages.—*Ex.*

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1886.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1886.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1886.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1886.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1886.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 22, 1887.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.
We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorised by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 26.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 23.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from its de rules.

June 23.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 23.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 29.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 8.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 323 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, New York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—W. H. Stevenson, General Secretary, Station A, Cincinnati, O.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, Box 238, Harrisburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Hisby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 199 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1208 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, P. O., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 135 West Twenty-fifth street New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 723 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 58 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—John C. Richardson, President, 112 Elm street, Newark, N. J.; James H. Penrose, Secretary, 528 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLUMBERS [International Union].—Francis Graham, President, 936 Tenth Ave., New York

COOPERS.—Aug. Schmidt, New York City.

THE employing painters of Elizabeth, N. J., since October 1, refuse to take subcontracts from employing carpenters and builders. They want to take the painting work direct from the architect or owner; and to estimate on it without the interference of any middlemen.

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1887.

☞ Carpenters are on strike in Brockton, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	Pasadena, Cal.
Baltimore, Md.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brunswick, Ga.	Plainfield, N. J.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Chicago, Ill.	Richmond, Va.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Rafael, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa.
London, Canada.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
New Haven, Conn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Orleans, La.	Waterbury, Conn.
Newport, R. I.	

MORE NEW UNIONS.

During the month of September, charters were granted to fourteen new unions, as follows: 75, Santa Rosa, Cal.; 133, Santa Cruz, Cal.; 187, Monongahela City, Pa.; 332, Flint, Mich.; 333, Attleboro, Mass.; 334, Saginaw City, Mich.; 335, Toronto, Canada (Brockton); 336, Reading, Pa.; 337, Stockton, Cal.; 338, Muscatine, Iowa; 339, Grass Valley, Cal.; 340, Oshkosh, Wis. (German); 341, Sacramento, Cal.; 342, Toronto, Canada (East).

ANOTHER GAIN.—In Augusta, Ga., the carpenters unions have adopted the rule of 8½ hours per week, or 8 hours on Saturdays, and are enforcing it very energetically.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE in St. Paul, Minn., is not entirely settled! It is still going on on several jobs where the employers refuse to concede the nine hours. But on the majority of jobs the men have won the nine hours. There are plenty of men in St. Paul, and travelers are asked to keep away.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters now numbers 53 local unions, and yet it is not quite one year old. Let all our carpenters' local unions organize a painters' local union, in case there is none already organized; then send to J. T. Elliott, 1314 North Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, and he will send full particulars.

OUR ATTENTION has been called to the "Arkansas Colony Association of Chicago," a co-operative community to be organized in Arkansas by some of the leading union carpenters of Chicago. We can only say to the carpenters of Chicago that the solution of the labor question and the emancipation of the working classes are not to be achieved by any schemes of petty communities or co-operative colonies. They only serve to make a few more employers or furnish an opportune chance for the unsophisticated to lose their money—if they have any.

THE GENERAL VOTE on recognition of the cards of the members of the Associated Carpenters of Great Britain and of the Amalgamated Carpenters, has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of both propositions. On Proposition No. 1, the vote stood 3340 for, and 1641 against, representing 149 unions for, and 60 against. On Proposition No. 2, the vote is 4086 for, and 830 against, representing 177 unions for, and 32 against. Both propositions having received more than the necessary two-thirds vote, are therefore adopted, and become binding and in full force.

OUT ON THE ROAD.

At present, General Secretary McGuire is out on the road lecturing in the interest of our organization, and has met with remarkable success so far in his journey. His practice is to speak one hour to one hour and a half in a public meeting, and then hold a half-hour private meeting of the members, to answer their questions, to impart information, and to give necessary instructions as to the workings of the Brotherhood.

On September 20, he spoke in Plainfield, N. J., and on October 6 he started out, speaking that evening in Harrisburg, Pa., after which, the next day, he proceeded on the following route, speaking in each place, viz.: Williamsport, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y., and thence through New York State to Utica, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Saratoga, Troy, Cohoes, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and to Elizabeth, N. J., also Rutland, Vermont. At all these places good meetings were secured, and the local unions strengthened by the addition of new members. At Amsterdam, a delegation of a dozen members attended from Little Falls, N. Y., 40 miles distant. At Albany, members came from West Troy, Waterford, and adjoining towns; at Poughkeepsie, members of the Rondout and Kingston unions were present, while at Newburgh a large delegation appeared from the Fishkill union. In this way a very large field was covered, and on October 21, the trip will terminate, after speaking in 16 towns and covering 23 unions during the journey of 15 days.

On October 5, Bro. W. J. Ford, Union 8, Philadelphia, spoke in Lancaster, Pa., to a very large audience, under the auspices of Union 208.

During the past month, Bro. W. F. Abrams, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., made a very successful 6 days' trip through Michigan, per orders of the E. B., and visited Owosso and E. Saginaw unions, organizing new unions in Flint and Saginaw City, and laying the ground-work for new unions in Holly and Fenton.

Our old "war horse," Bro. E. Nelligan, Los Angeles, Cal., First General Vice-President, has returned home, after a month's work on the road through California. He succeeded in organizing five new unions, and in arranging the preliminaries for the formation of several more; at the same time he did a great deal of detail work in San Francisco and Oakland in the interest of our society.

"Last, but not least," Bro. J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, active and zealous, is storming Portland, Maine, and other parts of Massachusetts, where the seed of trades unions has not been planted.

Let the missionary work go on, and we appeal to all local unions, and to all our old and trusted workers, to not relax their efforts in any degree until we have thoroughly organized every town and village in the United States and Canada.

IN PITTSBURGH and vicinity, there is considerable talk among the carpenters' unions about getting their own walking delegate for the carpenters alone. At present the walking delegate is employed by all the building trades, and of course he can not give his sole attention to the carpenters.

BOSTON, MASS.—On the new Mechanic's Building the nine-hour rule has been established. The Bay State Sugar Refinery are putting up a building with "scab" carpenters; working them ten hours a day and discharging all union men. The sugar made by this company is not as sweet as it used to be, and union workmen won't buy it anymore.

ONE THING has been done by the American Federation of Labor! It has at least well defined the essential and radical difference between the glittering promises of the Knights of Labor and the practical, every-day work of the trades unions. And so well defined is the difference, that the Knights of Labor are now taking lessons from the trades unions, and are forming themselves on National Trade District lines, which are simply skeletons of trades unions without either their flesh or blood.

THAT RICHMOND CIRCULAR.

Since Union 132, Richmond, Va., issued its irresponsible and abusive circular to the local unions, the G. S. and Executive Board have received many very hearty encomiums of endorsement, and a number of unions have transmitted votes of confidence in the E. B. and General Officers, and strongly expressed their indignation at the outrageous action of Union 132. As a sample of the feeling against Union 132, the following letter from a member of Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., is worthy of print:

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 28th, 1887.

P. J. McGUIRE, Esq.

Dear Sir: I do not consider that Richmond circular the proper literature to send a new union. It is calculated to breed strife, dissatisfaction and suspicion as to the financial affairs of the Brotherhood. Union 132 "may not thank the General Secretary" for publishing them as not paying their Protective Fund, but I don't think anybody interested in seeing the prestige of our order extended, will *thank* Union 132 for disseminating firebrands of the species they sent out. If their object is to create dissension, they could not have chosen a better plan, particularly when they go rooting back as far as the last convention, when all who are old members know that every penny of the Brotherhood's funds is always most scrupulously accounted for each month in THE CARPENTER. Do they think new unions competent to sit in judgment on the actions even of an incompetent E. B.—even if we had one?

When a union is "so far up in G" about our laws, as Union 132 pretends to be, they should hesitate long before sending out a circular such as they sent. And if there was justifiable reason for sending one, they should delegate that duty to an officer who knows enough to discriminate between old and new unions.

Yours Fraternally,
THOMAS W. BUNTING.

WE ARE in receipt of a news report of a speech delivered by Bro. J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, at a public meeting of carpenters in Waltham. It is a model of terseness and force, streaked with a large vein of good, practical common sense.

THANKS are due to Tallman & McFadden, hardware merchants, Market street, Philadelphia, for purchasing the old carpenters' banner of 1835, and presenting it to Union No. 8. Also to Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, John Mundell, the shoe manufacturer, and D. J. Gallagher & Co., printers, for donations in aid of the carpenters in the Industrial Parade.

IF ANY OFFICER or member defrauds any of our local unions by embezzling any of the funds, it is not proper to expel him or punish him under the laws of our Brotherhood, until he is first tried by a court of law. Then after that the local union can act on his case, while otherwise if they expel him first, they then can have no lawful jurisdiction over him in a court of law.

WHAT A SATISFACTION.—The dark short days of winter have come and now the "scab" bosses who have been working ten hours all summer in eight and nine hour cities, have now, at last, to yield to the inevitable, and quit their men early. Wonder if they will continue the rule in the spring? All depends upon their men. If they organize and become union men the nine-hour rule can be maintained, and as much wages can afterwards be got for nine hours as for ten.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LECTURES.

At an open meeting of the French-speaking Carpenters Union, at St. Paul, Minn., held on the first Thursday in September, at their hall on Third and Exchange streets, a lecture in the French language, on the subject of "Blind Nailing," was given by Mr. Ed. Dubois. A lecture on Planing and Smoothing Hard Wood, by Mr. J. B. Myers, and on the Art of Framing Hip Roofs on buildings of irregular shape, by Mr. J. E. Myers. The last lecture will require several evenings' time, and an advanced portion of the carpenters' trade is given. To make these lectures interesting to all classes of mechanics who may desire to attend, the public are cordially invited.

The object of these lectures is to increase the proficiency of mechanics and thereby advance their wages and privileges.

TRAVELING EXPENSES CORRECTED.

The following is a list of the local unions which contributed toward the traveling expenses of the General Secretary during May and June, viz.:

Previously reported	$93 60
Union 26, Milwaukee, Wis.	10 00
" 72, Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
" 132, Richmond, Va., only $5.00 reported, and it should have been $10.00	5 00
Total	$118 60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMALGAMATED.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was issued recently. During the year they closed five branches and added fourteen new branches, three of which were in the United States and one in Canada. They now have a total of 448 branches, distributed as follows: 340 in England and Wales, 21 in Ireland, 16 in Scotland, 28 in the United States, 6 in Canada, 9 in New Zealand, 26 in Australia, and 4 in South Africa. During the year they admitted 2,773 members, and excluded 2,554, while 201 have been removed by death. The total membership is 24,979, or a decrease of 802 from last year's report.

The entire income for the year was $380,964.52, an increase of $65,351 over the previous year, which was due to the special levies imposed during the year. The net expenditure was $402,580, and the wealth of the society amounts to $233,625, or about $9 per member. The largest item of expenditure was for out-of-work benefit—$203,760 being spent during the year for the unemployed members, or $8 per member—an amount which has only been once exceeded in the society's history, and that was in 1879, when the amount was a few pence more for each member. The next largest item is for sick benefit—$87,345, or about $3.50 per member—again the highest amount yet reached. As the General Secretary says: "The amounts expended in these two benefits always rise and fall together," and this may be explained by the fact that, when work is dull and trade is bad, there is a larger proportion of sickness among the working people.

In tool benefits the society has expended about $7,800; for accident benefits, $8,500; superannuation benefit, $15,000, and funerals, $14,000; while only $9,500 have been spent in wage movements and trade disputes.

Since the formation of the society, in 1860, the total amount of benefits paid is $3,185,965, of this $2,810,420 has been expended for benevolent objects, and the remainder, $375,545, has been spent in strikes and lockouts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE AMALGAMATED.

The following correspondence will be of interest to members as showing the kindly relations which exist between the members of the two societies:

"*Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18, 1887.

"MR. J. S. MUNCHIE,

"Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Carpenters, Manchester, England.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Inasmuch as our Brotherhood since its existence has always maintained the most friendly relations with the Amalgamated, I write you now with a view to making the fraternal bond much stronger. The Associated Carpenters of Scotland have arranged with us a mutual treaty subject to the ratification of both socities. We would like also to arrange with the Amalgamated for a mutual interchange of cards, so that when a member of our society should go to England, or to the British Isles, or to any of the English colonies, on having a clearance card from us, he would be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any of your branches, and be admitted free of entrance fee, subject to your laws as to benefits, and be under the same conditions as any new member, except as to entrance fee. This treaty to also apply to your members coming to work anywhere in America under our jurisdiction wherever your society has no branches. Please give me your views on this matter.

"Yours truly and fraternally,
"P. J. McGUIRE."

This letter was duly laid before the E. C., and the following reply was forwarded:

"*Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.*

"MANCHESTER, August 24, 1887.

"MR. P. J. McGUIRE,

"Gen. Sec. of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"Dear Sir:—I took the earliest opportunity of laying yours of the 18th ult. before our Executive Council, who, after a careful consideration, directed me to state that they cannot adopt your wishes in their entirety, as our rules provide the terms on which members of other societies can join ours, and these rules we are powerless to alter before 1892, except at a very great cost. The members of your society may rest content that whenever they may remove to this country, or any of the British Colonies, their cards of membership of your society will be fully recognised, and they will be fully entitled to work side by side with our members, and be welcomed by them. We have several societies of carpenters and joiners in this country, but we have never experienced any difficulty in working amicably together. We, above all things, desire to see this principle (already established) maintained between our respective associations, believing that it is the surest way of securing the best interests of both. With thanks for your kindness in forwarding us monthly copies of your official organ,

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"J. S. MUNCHIE, Gen. Sec."

VALUE OF TRADES ORGANIZATIONS.

The labor correspondent of the British Board of Trade has sent in his report to the Government on the position of the trades unions in the United Kingdom, and while it deals mainly with the large societies, the report and statistical tables accompanying it convey a mass of information which justifies the attention paid to these workingmen's organizations, and vindicates their value as factors in the social economy of that country.

From the figures furnished by Mr. Burnett, the labor correspondent of the board, the number of members in the trades unions of Great Britain is set at 600,000. There is a total of 207 registered societies in England, with a total membership of 261,073 and having an aggregate capital of $2,399,445, with an annual income of $2,310,285. Of these 207 societies only 153 reported. By adding particulars for two of the chief societies not sending in reports to the registrar, we obtain an aggregate of 319,266 members, with a capital of $3,017,580, and an income of $3,067,495. In Scotland there are 15 societies with a membership of 12,337, a capital of $107,220, and an income of $88,785. In Ireland there are 30 societies, containing 5,456 members, having a capital of $19,760, and an income of $44,295.

Mr. Burnett's figures in detail treat of about one-third of the total membership of trade-unions in the United Kingdom, and these are represented by 18 societies, which may be classed as among the best specimens of their kind, such as the engineers, the iron-founders, the carpenters, operative cotton-spinners, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, steam-engine makers and compositors.

It is interesting to note that the work of these trade-unions is mainly of a provident character. This will be news to many good people who imagine that trade organizations exist for no other purpose than to foment strikes and pay professional agitators for worse than useless labor.

The members of the highly organized societies above mentioned expended by far the largest portion of income under the provident features of their organization, and that this is not exceptional is shown in the fact that the Carpenters' Union, during its existence of twenty-seven years, has expended $3,185,000, only $375,000 of which is credited to "dispute" benefit. Yet this society has frequently been called upon to maintain a fight for better conditions of labor, the issue of which has inured to the benefit of other trades, which had taken no part in the conflict, as much as to itself, and which the smaller organizations could never have successfully contended for.

Thus the brunt of the fight for nine hours as a day's labor fell on the engineers and building trades. When these triumphed, after a hard fight, the other trades easily succeeded in the same movement. In like manner the defence of the nine hours practically fell upon the engineers, about the year 1879. When it was found impossible to break down their gallant defence, no attempt was made by employers of other trades to increase the hours of labor.

Returning to Mr. Burnett's figures, it is found that it cost every British engineer last year about $8; every carpenter, $8; every iron-founder, $13.50; every cabinet-maker, $9, for the "unemployed benefit" paid his less fortunate fellow-member. Sick benefit cost the engineers per member about $3, the carpenters $3.50 and the iron-founders $2.75.

It is thus seen that the out-of-work benefit is a severe tax on the members, and shows the precariousness of work even in the best trades in the kingdom. None the less the provision for the weak and unfortunate shows the strong fraternal feeling of the workers for each other, and their care of aged comrades is exemplified in the fact that expenditure for superannuation benefit in the Engineers' Society alone equalled $3.25 per member for the past year.

The figures given by Mr. Burnett, though not as full as they might have been, and of which only a few items have been noticed here, are a splendid record of self-reliance, self-denial and thrift, and show that if trade unionists occasionally make mistakes, the wide extension and thorough organization of these societies would be an almost unmixed good among the operatives.—*Boston Globe.*

STEAM POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A recent writer estimates that the steam power of Great Britain performs the work of 400,000,000 able-bodied men—about equal to the capacity of the entire human race for labor without machinery.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade exists. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2. 9 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, ONT.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Fair; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Middling; $1.25 to $1.75. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $1.40 to $1.90.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Middling; $2.25 to 2.75.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2 25 to $2 50.
BROOKLINE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2 50.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Middl'g; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 56 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2 40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2 50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Busy; $2.25 to $2 50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Good; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $2. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 8 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.00 to $2. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.25 to $2. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
MONROVIA.—Fair; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3.
POMONA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Middling; $2.75 to $3.
SANTA CRUZ.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Very dull.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS.—Busy; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
OSAWATIE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Improving $1.25 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARSTER.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 35c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $3. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Mid.; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good, $2.25 to $3.00.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good: $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2.25.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $1.75. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Moderate; $1.75 to $2.50.
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. Stay away. 53 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 273.—MRS. MARY N. SCHWAGER, age 45 years, wife of Jos. Schwager, admitted April 22, 1886, Union 109, Kansas City, Mo., died of heart disease; July 12, 1887. Papers received Aug. 26, 1887.

No. 274.—MRS. ANNIE M. HENRY, age 45 years, wife of Jacob Henry, admitted Sept. 9, 1886, Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., died of cancer of the liver, Aug. 6, 1887. Papers received Aug. 23, 1887.

No. 275.—HENRY C. BURTON, age 42 years, admitted May 4, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of liver disease, March 27, 1887. Papers received April 23, 1887.

No. 276.—MRS. MARY O'CONNELL, age 56 years, wife of Timothy O'Connell, admitted June 12, 1885, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of pneumonia, April 1, 1887. Papers received April 23, 1887.

No. 277.—MRS. HONORA O'CONNOR, age 40 years, wife of Eugene O'Connor, admitted October 22, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died April 2, 1887, of pneumonia. Papers received May 10, 1887.

No. 278.—EDWARD W. RYAN, age 50 years, admitted May 4, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of typhoid fever, May 17, 1887. Papers received June 3, 1887.

No. 279.—CHARLES T. MARTIN, age 35 years, admitted June 2, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of a pistol-shot wound, June 4, 1887. Papers received July 12, 1887.

No. 280.—MRS. CATHARINE M. VON HACHT, age 46 years, wife of Claus von Hacht, admitted October 26, 1884, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of hemiplegia, July 24, 1887. Papers received Aug. 23, 1887.

No. 281.—THOMAS WILKINSON, age 65 years, admitted May 19, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of cerebral apoplexy, July 25, 1887. Papers received August 23, 1887.

No. 282.—D. M. BELL, age 47 years, admitted Feb. 25, 1887, Union 91, St. Joseph, Mo., died of scirrhus cancer of chest, Aug. 13, 1887. Papers received Sept. 3, 1887.

No. 284.—MRS. MARGARET ARDAGH, age 28 years, wife of J. C. Ardagh, admitted March 23, 1886, Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., died of internal hemorrhage, Sept. 6, 1887. Papers received Sept 20, 1887.

No. 285.—WASHINGTON L. GOSNELL, age 55 years, admitted January 11, 1885, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of uræmic convulsions, Aug 28, 1887. Papers received Sept. 21, 1887.

No. 286.—JAMES PAULSEN, age 36, admitted April 19, 1880, died of a fractured skull Sept. 11, 1887. Papers received Sept. 26, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

J. W. GARWIN, from Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for embezzling the funds of the union.

J. W. YOUNG, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, refused re-instatement on ground of conduct unbecoming a union man.

S. A. SOUTHWICK, from Union 130, Brockton, Mass., for working 10 hours in violation of union rule.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for violation of obligation in making public the proceedings of the union.

D. T. ROGERS, from Union 32, Detroit, Mich., for contempt of local and violation of Constitution.

T. F. MCNALLY, suspended from Union 32, Detroit, Mich., for three months, and fined $5 for refusing to quit work when ordered to do so on a job where DeMan Bros.' material was in use.

ALEXANDER, LEWIS and JAMES MORGAN, from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for violating the 9 hour law.

WM. R. LITTLE, from Union 150, Augusta, Ga., for violation of rules.

J. A. DUFFRESSNE, formerly of Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., now working in Milwaukee, Wis., is a dead beat and has not paid what he owes to the General Office.

WILLIAM KEEFE, from Union 79, Alton, Ill., for hiring non-union men when there were union men out of employment, and for general bad conduct.

HENRY SCHELLEY, from Union 79, Alton, Ill., for employing non-union men and discharging union men, and for working against the union.

FRANK GENNELLE, Union 118, Manchester, N. H., for contempt of union.

CHAS. S. KIMBALL and FRED WILLIAMS, from Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., for defrauding the union and members.

C. W. ARKELLS, Recording Secretary, from Union 338, Pomona, Cal., for fradulent practices. He is a dead beat.

JOHN M. MASSEY and STEWART LEASE, from Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, for working with an expelled member after being notified to stop work.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRADES UNIONS.—The statistics of trades unionism are truly remarkable, and have even surprised so unemotional a compiler as Mr. Giffen, of England. It seems that the members of these unions in Great Britain contribute towards their organizations more than £2, and sometimes more than £3, per head yearly. On an income of 30s per week £3 is about four per cent. of their earnings.

SEPTEMBER report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 456 branches, 25,314 members, 965 on unemployed benefit, 521 on sick benefit, and 208 superannuated.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

SEPT. 2.—Com. from John Kane, Toronto, Canada, forwarding complete financial statement of receipts and expenses of Union 27 during its strike. Referred to Auditing Committee.

Com. Union 130, Brockton, Mass., very sanguine of the success of their strike for 9 hours.

Com. Union 22, Town of Lake, Ill., asking for return of their Protective Fund as they require it for their own use. G. S. instructed to make inquiries.

Com. Union 159, South Bay City, Mich., in regard to case of M. Iker, asking definite decision. E. B. decided in view of the fact that sufficient proof has not been advanced to show Bro. Iker guilty that Union 159 proceed at once to exonerate him from all charges, and re-instate him in good standing.

Appeal, Joseph Reilly, elected President Union 51, Charleston, S. C., whose seat as President was declared vacant by Union 51 for the reason that Bro. Reilly was a member of Union 109, Galveston, Tex., and had not deposited his transfer card in Union 51, nor had he paid his dues to Union 51. Action of Union 51 sustained.

Appeal from Union 6, Amsterdam, against members of Union 208, Fort Plain N. Y. Union 6 claims members of Union 208 work under wages, and in violation of trade rules in Amsterdam. Union 208 claims the charge is false, and that Union 6 refused to recognize cards of members of Union 208. G. S. instructed to notify Bro. E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., to proceed to Amsterdam and investigate.

Appeal J. P. Ryder, Union 218, E. Boston, Mass., against expulsion. Ryder claims he was never notified of trial. The union claims he was. E. B. decided that the case be referred to General President Shields, and request him to adjust the difficulty.

Appeal W. J. Black, Union 270, Middletown, O., against expulsion for violating Art. 9, Sec. 1. Action of union sustained.

Protest Union 158, Armourdale, Kan., against Union 263, Kansas City, Kan. Former decision of E. B. is reaffirmed, and Union 263 must comply with terms of charter or else forfeit it.

Com. Union 43, Hartford, Conn., in the disapproved claim on death of Mrs. Van Overstratton. Former decision of E. B. reaffirmed, and the G. S. given particular instructions as to responsibility of Union 43 for the claim.

SEPT. 10.—Resignation of Bro. H. Cockill, Union 122, Germantown, Pa., as member of E. B. on ground of distant residence and inability to attend meetings. Resignation accepted, G. S. instructed to request Union 122 to recommend a name to G. P. and E. B. for approval to fill vacancy.

Application for charters laid over: North Toronto, and East Toronto, Canada, to consult Union 27.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, Canada, read and received, and thanks of the Brotherhood extended to Mr. Milligan, of Toronto, for courtesies extended during the strike.

Protest Union 129, S. Bay City, Mich., against charter for W. Bay City, inasmuch as W. Bay City is a city corporation independent of S. Bay City, the E. B. rules that Union 129 has not shown any good reasons against the charter for a union in W. Bay City.

Com. Avery Poole, Marlboro, Mass., in regard to organizing Clinton and Fitchburg, at a probable cost of $15.00. E. B. instructed G. S. to inform Poole to proceed and organize, and send in bill of expenses, and the same will be paid, but not to exceed a reasonable limit.

Com. S. Grunwell, claiming strike-pay from Union 27, Toronto, Canada. He took a traveling card some time ago from Union 128, St. Thomas, Canada, and instead of depositing it in Union 27, of Toronto, he joined the K. of L. E. B. decided he is not entitled to strike-pay.

Protest Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., in the disapproval of the Mrs. Henry claim. Laid over to secure books of the F. S. of Union 208, as the ledger abstract is not plain enough.

Protest of J. J. Sullivan, Union 87, New Orleans, La., in disapproval of claim on death of E. N. Jones, said union refuses to deliver up its charter, and announces its intention to carry the claim to the next convention, and to issue a circular to be sent to every L. U., protesting against action of E. B. in the case. Protest filed.

Protest Union 150, Augusta, Ga., against disapproval of the Boyd claim. Claim carefully reconsidered, and former decision re-affirmed. Bro. Boyd being over three months in arrears.

Protest Union 30, against Unions 228 and 290, of Milwaukee. Union 30 claims both of these unions have members working in violation of the 9-hour rule; the two unions claim the 9-hour rule only applies to members working at house building and not in factories or ship yards. E. B. decided that the 9-hour rule in such cases can only apply to house building, and action of Unions 228 and 290 sustained.

Appeal Chas. Conn, Union 58, Omaha, Neb. Union 58 claims court proceedings in the case were delivered to Cor. Sec. of Union 58, and are lost or mislaid, and can not be found. E. B. having no evidence upon which to base a final decision have ordered Union 58 to give Bro. Conn a new trial.

Appeal H. H. Hitchcock, Detroit, Mich., laid over to hear from union.

Com. from J. S. Murchie, General Secretary Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, in regard to recognition of cards. Received and filed.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Lydia E. Huntley, Creston, Iowa. (union in arrears for February and March tax); Mrs. Margaret Kettleman Union 11, Cleveland, O. (having had chronic bronchitis for years, and before her husband became a member); Mrs. Annie Maier, Rochester N. Y., sick when husband joined the union.

Claim approved: Mrs. Mary Schwager, Union 109, Kansas City, Mo.

Claims referred for general information: Peter Traner, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa.; D. M. Bell, Union 91, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Isabella Weller, Rochester, N. Y.; Thos. Baronneck, Union 54, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. Maidlow, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mrs. Matilda Hinze, Union 240, Chicago, Ill.

SEPT. 17.—Com. B. Nelligan, giving official statement of his organizing tour through California, as far as he has gone, and forwarding a detailed statement of each San Francisco claim now pending. Laid over consideration of San Francisco claims until next meeting.

G. S. instructed to forward an additional $50 to Bro. Nelligan for organizing purposes as soon as he calls for it, as he intimates he will require more money.

Com. G. M. Ryno, Secretary United Order, reporting that the proposition for mutual recognition of cards will now be submitted to a general vote of the lodges of the United Order.

Com. E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., giving names of member of Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., who were refused transfer cards in Union 99. E. B. decided that so long as they comply with trades rules of Troy, the members from Cohoes shall be allowed to retain their membership in Union 99, and the Troy union is recommended to assist in building up Union 99.

Com. W. Hughes, Toronto, Canada, requesting opinion as to advisability of grading wages. E. B. are of opinion that any such action should be discouraged, as it will eventually have a demoralising and injurious effect.

Claim disapproved on death of Aug. Schmidt, Union 241, Chicago, Ill. Letter from Coroner of Cook co., showed Aug. Schmidt was a worthless drunkard, and committed suicide by pistol shot while suffering from the effects of intoxication.

Claim of Jacob Henry, Lancaster, Pa., disapproval reconsidered, and on examination of the books of the union it was found Bro. Henry was always in good standing.

SEPT. 24.—Credentials of Bro. W. J. Phillips, as member of E. B., were received, and the brother was obligated to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Bro. Cockill.

Claims disapproved: J. W. Jamieth, San Francisco, Cal. (not six months continuously a member in good standing); Mrs. Martha McClure, Sedalia, Mo. (no evidence of dues from Aug., 1886 to Feb., 1887); Peter Traner, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa. (in arrears for 3 months' dues June 24); Mrs. Isabella Weller, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y. (in arrears for over 3 months' dues on June 28, and appearances also indicate Mrs. Weller was in bad health when her husband joined); Mrs. Baronneck, Union 54, Chicago, Ill. (union was 3 months and 18 days in arrears); Mrs. Matilda Hinz, Union 240 Chicago (union 3 months and 6 days in arrears); Mrs. Annie De Nett, Alameda, Cal. (union was over 2 months in arrears); Mrs. Kathrina Swoboda, Union 157, St. Paul, Minn. (union 2 months and 23 days in arrears); Mrs. Philomene Du Guesne, West Troy, N. Y. (only 5 months and 8 days a member).

Claims laid over: David F. Davis, Union 7, Louisville, Ky.

Claims approved: H. C. Burton, Mrs. Mary O'Connell, Mrs. H. O'Connor, Edward W. Ryan, Chas. T. Martin, Mrs. Cath. von Haecht and Thos. Wilkinson (all from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., laid over to await investigation by General Vice-President Nelligan, who reported favorably).

SEPT. 25. $10 appropriated to J. G. Clinkard, Boston, Mass., to organize Portland, Maine.

Financial statement. W. S. Weeks, Chicago, Ill., in regard to receipts and expenses of Protective Fund. Referred to Auditing Committee.

Union 1, Chicago, asking for exemption from payment of Protective Fund, same as other Chicago Unions. E. B. resolved that G. S. be empowered to credit Unions 1 and 13, of Chicago, with moneys sent for Protective Fund, and apply the same to capita tax of said unions.

$30 appropriated to E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., for organizing purposes in Eastern New York and Western Massachusetts.

Com. from E. Saginaw, Mich., showing trouble in Union 163, in regard to a strike there for an advance in wages. E. B. ordered W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich., to proceed to Saginaw and harmonize matters.

Appeals from Union 43, Hartford, Conn., in Van Overstratton claim, and Union 44, Waterburry, Conn., in Starr claim, asking reconsideration of these disapproved claims. Appeals considered and decisions are unanimously reaffirmed; also from Union 4, St. Louis, in case of persons under 21. E. B. re-affirmed their decision that any person under 21 can only remain an honorary member, non-beneficial until 21 years of age.

Circular from Union 132, Richmond, Va., read and action of G. S. indorsed in asking further information from Union 132.

Appeal, F. Wookey, Union 119 Newark, stating he has never had a new trial, as requested by the E. B., and that the union claims all back dues for the time when he was expelled unjustly; also that officers of Union 119 are members of Live Oak Carpenters Assembly, K. of L. In the first case the E. B. advise Bro. Wookey to pay up to be entitled to benefit, and in the latter case the G. S. is ordered to write and find who are members of K. of L. Carpenters Assembly.

Appeal, J. Dalrymple, Holyoke, Mass., G. S. instructed to inquire why Union 95 does not receive his dues.

Appeals, W. A. Davis, Henry Jordan and R. J. Burgoyne, laid over to hear from the local unions.

Protests and counter protests from Unions 303 and 159 read, and both are instructed to work together and harmonize matters.

Claims approved: D. M. Bell, Union 91, St. Joseph, Mo.; August Schneider, Union 241, Chicago, Ill.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. R. Westewelt, Newark, N. J. (3 months in arrears April 25, and again in arrears Aug 1). Claim on death of Bernard Dean, Halifax, N. S., laid over for explanation of discrepancies as to ages of members.

A DISTRICT COUNCIL FORMING IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—On September 27, the first preliminary meeting of delegates from the carpenters' unions of the vicinity of Boston, was held in the hall of Union 24, and steps were taken to form a District Council of Carpenters. The circular call for this meeting very forcibly states that: "The object of forming this council is to bring the unions into more direct communication with each other, to act as an advisory board in all matters of interest to the trade, strengthen the weak unions, hold public meetings, and see that speakers are furnished favorable to our Brotherhood, that nine hours as a day's work may be more thoroughly established, and that we may be able to grasp any matter of interest concerning the various unions.

RULES OF THE BUILDING TRADES LEAGUE OF AUGUSTA, GA.

The various unions in the building trades of Augusta, Ga., have formed a building league, and adopted the following rules:

1st. No union men to be allowed, under any circumstances, to work with a non-union man.

2d. No union man allowed, under any circumstances, to work on any sub-contract work.

3d. No journeyman workman shall act as foreman in any way for less than 25 cents per day in advance of any other man on the same job.

4th. No union man shall work or handle any building material, or work on buildings where any material is used that is manufactured or sold by any company that does not recognize fifty-eight hours as a week's work.

5th. If it be found, by any one of the several unions represented by this Board of Delegates, to be advisable to refuse to work or handle any building material of any kind, on account of convict labor, or the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the fifty-eight hour system, all the unions shall unite in the same.

6th. There shall be no general strike of any union for wages without serving the general contractors with fifteen days notice.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 324 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Gen. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, J. F. Gillespie, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

AKRON, O.—*E. C. Edgerton, 119 Holloway St. A. Woodring, 132 Sherman St.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.

ALBANY, N. Y.—*Geo. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St., Wendel Hans, 102 Second avenue.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—*C. L. Mohney, McNaugher ave.—W. R. Hust, 66 Sarah St.
Union 287 (Ger.), *A. Weizman, 45 Centre St.—J. A. Ehlers, 208 East street.

ALTON, ILL.—*Thos. J. Chapman.—W. H. Wayman.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, 5 Orange St. Geo. H. Wells, Box 241.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—W. J. Colgrove, Box 2766. *J. Ragan, Box 1687.

ANNISTON, ALA.—*R. G. Barnett.—J. W. Reed.

ANSONIA, CONN.—G. N. Boyd, Box [illegible]—*T. W. Ennis, Box 560.

ARMOURDALE, KAN.—John M. Craft,—. E. Powell, Box 99.

ATCHISON, KAN.—*Henry Stork, 428 S. Seventh. C. Askron, 927 Division street.

ATHENS, PA.—*R. C. Childs.—C. W. Prince.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—*Calvin Goff.—S. W. Gammons.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Union 136 (Col.), Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
Union 150, W. H. Morse, 404 Taylor street.—F. E. Young, 1213 Broad St.

AURORA, ILL.—*D. B. Chapman, 240 W. Park Ave. A. J. Ames.

BALLSTON, N. Y.—*W. Carrigan.—W. Locklin.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pomfret, Box 2317. W. E. Chinnock, 166 Kalamazoo St.

BARTOW, FLA.—*M. M. Whilden, Box 5.—J. W. Follansbee, Box 5.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—*W. H. Law, 412 Ninth Ave.

BELLAIRE, O.—*G. W. Curtis.—Wm. Ramsey.

BELLEVILLE, CAN.—J. C. Wensley, Box 547.—*G. F. Pretty, Box 547.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.—J. A. Lee.

BEVERLY, MASS.—D. M. Orser, Box 1040.

BILOXI, Miss.—G. Edward Park.—*W. T. Harkness

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—*A. H. Doolittle, 27½ Pine st. A. W. Walker, Cor. Clinton and Jarvis sts.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—*W. O. Matthews, Box 468. B. Andrus, Box 672.

BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 15 Auburn Court, C. E. Jordan, 189 Dorchester st., S. Boston.
OFFICE OF WALKING DELEGATE, Union 33, is at 35 Broadway, J. G. Clinkard, Walking Delegate.
Union 182, *Dennis O'Donnell, 1023 Tremont Boston Highlands.—Dennis Keeffe.
Union 184 (Stair Builders), *J. McDuff, 3 Whitney Place.—N. McLondo, 74 Spring Park, Jamaica Plain.

BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthoover.—Robert Adams, Wilkinsburg.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—*J. F. Bissett.—Fred. Pettit.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*Isaac Hiltz, 24 George st. Alfred E. Dixon, 528 Main St.

BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—W. E. Clough, Harvard, Mass.—*H. Grant, 56 Wash. st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Union 247.—Albert H. Marquis, 67 Rochester Ave.—*George Paynton, 1349 Fulton St.
Union 268, *W. Thos. Hall, 734 Madison St.—Matthew S. Young, 140 Nassau Ave., Greenpoint, L. I.
Union 296 (Brooklyn, E. D.), *Chas. E. Byrns, 152 Skillman ave.—Victor J. Taney, 149 Oakland St.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 42 (Colored), *J. McRay. L. P. Pinckney.
Union 134, *M. F. Martin.—C. J. Salsberry.

BUCHANNON, W. VA.—*W. A. McNulty.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*C. J. Roth, 726 Broadway.—Geo. Bickelmann, 152 Goodrich St.

BURLINGTON, VT.—John H. O'Brian, 339 St. Paul street.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—L. G. Newman, 20 Union st., Cambridgeport.—*Dan'l Maloney, 32 Foster St.

CAMDEN, N. J.—*T. J. Fleming, 310 Walnut St. J. H. Pratt, 335 Royden St.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—W. E. Casler, Box 338.—*Wm. D. Hess. Box 708.

CANTON, O.—*C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.—J. J. Reed, 8 Sheridan st.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*E. R. Fitz.—W. H. Bayliss, 60 South Fifth St.

CHANUTE, KAN.—J. L. Troy.—*G. A. Harp, Box 360.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Union 51, P. Cryder, 608 King st.—*John H. Theiling, 59 Hanover st.
Union 52 (Col.)—*J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge ave.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—N. S. Stark, 109 Bibby St. *Wm. Stover.

CHARLESTON, MASS.—*J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court—S. H. Gilchrist, 7 Washington Square.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*D. E. Andrews, 111 W. 6th St.—S. Patilla, 17 Birch St.

CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 31 Ellsworth St. P. J. Smyth, 108 Middlesex St.

CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*H. G. Lang, 214 W. 15th St.—Otto Reinhardt, Box 688.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 232 Washington Bu.—W. R. Chestney, 45 Pearce St.
Union 13 (North Side), John R. Shafer, 559 E. Division St.—*Geo. Woolscott, 245 Lewis St.
Union 21 (French), *A. LeBlanc, 265 Forquer St. A. Moreney, 568 W. Twelfth street.
Union 26, W. S. Weeks, 485 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3034 Lowe Ave.
Union 54 (Bohem.), Jos. Masek, 115 Fisk St.
Union 181 (Scandinavian), —*Chris. T. Olson, 96 Rice street.—P. A. Scott, 942 Milwaukee Ave.
Union 241 (Ger.), *Hermann Schirmer, 29 Newton St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 179 13th Place.
Union 244 (Ger.), *Aug. Ruhland, 428 Dudley St. August Muller, 428 N. Ashland Ave.
Union 258 (Bohem.), H. Pasra, 785 Allport St.—John Pael, 787 Van Horn St.
Union 264 (Polish), *Frank Brodowski.—Frank Zielnike, 324 N. Carpenter.
Union 291 (Ger.)—*Frank Krug, 16 Hinsche St. John Sellman, 218 North Ave.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, Box 185. W. C. Gridley, 155 Loth St.
Union 259 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 43 West Liberty *Emil. Rettmayer, 32 McMicken Ave.
Union 326 (Mill Hands).—*J. P. Ralston, Dudlow Grove, O.—S. L. Spath, 95 Buckeye St.

CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Snipe.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 182 Prospect St.
Union 284 (Ger.), *Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.—Emil Meinke, 64 Dentuth St.

COHOES, N. Y.—Jas. Daley, 112 Simons Ave. (Box 92)—S. A. Waterman, 8 Jackson Ave.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Edward Smith.—Samuel R. Thompson.

COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 222 No. High Street.—*C. M. Smithers; 222 N. High street.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Platner. *Ed. F. Brooks, 129 Vine st.

COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 18 E. Fifth St. A. Oder, 151 E. Eleventh Street.

CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Boggs.—I. B. Jordan, Box 359.

DALLAS, TEX.—Wm. Bradley, Box 299.—C. F. Stephenson, Box 299.

DANBURY, CONN.—*G. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. J. S. Mead, 86 Garfield Ave.

DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Koltzon, 212 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1706 Marquet St.

DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.—H. P. Fischback, 913 E. Richard St.

DEFIANCE, O.—*Frank W. Dechaux.—Fred. Geiger.

DENVER, COL.—*J. F. Hall, 1144 S. 13th St.—S. A. Pierce, 1915 Arrapahoe St.

DES MOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 1015 17th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 139 Alfred St. Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.
Union 32, *J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
Union 59, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Chene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.
Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 535 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—J. Q. A. Fowler.

E. BOSTON, MASS.—*Wm. A. Carrier 153 Saratoga St.—Geo. Stewart, 144 Putnam St.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. E. Runchey, cor. Ward and McCosky Sts.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell St.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Boyne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 535.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 56 Grove St. T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—*Cornelius Connelly, 409 W. Hudson st.—A. D. Pulford, 402 W. 2d st.

ELSINORE, CAL.—*A. C. Guptill.—Frank Maskey.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—J. B. Finley.—*J. B. Badger.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*J. J. English, 5931 Lasselle St.—Guy Jenkins, 624 Sixty-third St.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.

FINDLAY, O.—*A. R. Masters.—A. B. Jacobs.

FISHKILL (On the Hudson), N. Y.—Alex. Hunter, Box 124.—*Edward Briggs, Box 85.

FLINT, MICH.—

FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Peter C. Bush.—*C. W. Sauer.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 30 N. Calhoun Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—*C. G. Kincaide, 604 S. Main St.—Nat. Wilson, 602 Galveston Ave.

FOSTORIA, O.—O. B. England.—S. Drenning.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellborn.—*George Fisher.

GALVESTON, TEX.—*R. S. Wilson, 12 Post Office St. George R. Marchand, 27th St., bet. L. & M.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—*H. N. Swartwood, Box 571. Jacob Halloway.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—*Jos. M. Rolph, S. W. cor. Baird and Coulter Sts.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—*Leroy Thompson, Box 74.—J. L. Johnston.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlin, Box 4900.—J. G. Smith, Box 672.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher, 36 Packard. A. F. Douglas.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL.—*C. Whiting.—John Baldwin.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Rosborough, Jr., 68 North.

HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *E. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.

HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sellick.—*Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth Street.

HARRISBURG, PA.—*J. H. Keath, 420 Reily St.—Daniel Mangel, 551 Race St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 220 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 489 Main St.

HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main—Geo. W. Reeves.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—*J. H. Traner.—Webster Stoddard.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—*L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—*Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.—E. Hart, 97 High St.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—*Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18.—Wm. Brown, Lock Box 18.

HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 225.

HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—Ed. Bracklein, 66 Rosebud St.—*F. Knaak, 40 Crossing St.

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandless.—*L. H. Russell, 13 Erie Ave., Dorchester District, Boston, Mass.

HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 563.

JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 416 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 323 E. Wilkins st.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 223—H. E. Neil, 128 West State St.—M. J. Birkett, 137 Juley St.
Union 224 (Col.),—*S. R. Taylor, 137 Market St. J. A. Sampson, 40 Union St.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—*W. E. McEvers, 312 North Fayette st.—S. G. Corey.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*George Wild, 307 Main St.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 571.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—W. J. Williams, Box 330, Armourdale, Kan.—*J. Spangler.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—John C. Eqiy, 1004 Virginia St.

KALAMAZOO, MICH—B. M. Kline, 1326 Portage st. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.

KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kenneday —

LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.),—*Aug. Jahn, 1116 Nelson st.—A. C Wehrhahn, 60 Edson av.

LANCASTER, PA.—Harry C. Swartzwelder, 250 E. Walnut st.—*Geo. H. Oster, 129 N. Mary St.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Ellsworth Martin, 168 Prospect St—*Geo. F. Rogers, 1 Lower Pacific St.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, 200 Kiemp St. A. E. Holley, 1025 Osage St.

LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, 15 Maple St., Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 23 Park St.

LINCOLN NEB.—*W. W. Willhelm.—Sydney J. Kent, 320 L st.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—*S. D. Clark, Box 700.—John Dempster.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—E. R. Witzig, Box 417.—H. J. Stephenson, Box 371.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vinette, Box 432—E. M. Prettyman, Box 432.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—*H. R. Wood, 814 12th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.
Union 214 (Ger.),—G. Schweifkert, 521 7th St.—*A. Berberich, 1240 W. Delaware St.

LOWELL, MASS.—R. Newcomb, 4½ Wiggin St.—*Wm. S. McKenzie, 79 Coburn St.

LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 88 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 15 Bay View Ave.

MCGINNISVILLE, MICH.—R. M. Secord, 254 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit.—*M. S. Crandall, 65 Lyman St., Detroit.

MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. R. Hargett, Box 1233.—D. B. Sullivan.

MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hanlon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—Chas. W. Conklin, Box 1397.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—*C. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. Clarence E. Rice, 66 Canal st.

MANISTEE, MICH.—*A. C. Waite.—Richard Walters.

MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colmen—M. F. Johnston.

MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, 4 Longley St.—*G. W. White, 13 Central St.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.

MASSILLON, OHIO.—*Jabez Weaver, Box 13.—Walter D. Jones, Box 101.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Mattes, 108 Main Street.—*L. V. Dixon, 245 Main St.
Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.

MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Grocock, Pock Box 305, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Kartheiser.

MERIDEN, CONN.—*R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—Patrick Hussey, 162 Pratt st.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior, Fairview Ave.

MIDDLEPORT, O.—Fred. Betz, Canal street.—*W. H. Countryman.

MILFORD, MASS.—C. E. Woods.—*John B. Lord.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Union 30.—*Herman Massberg, 606 9th St.—John Zimmerman, 1023 Chestnut St.
Union 228, Joseph Immler, 687 4th Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Logan Ave.
Union 290,—*Aug. F. Last, 958 N. Pierce St.—E. Shuettler, 1080 First St.
Union 305, *V. J. Lauerman, 383 Summer St.—Fred. Klipple, 306 5th st.
Union 318 (West Side).—C. Schwarze, 608 Eighteenth St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White),—*H. C. Bekurs, S. E. cor. Wilkinson and Charleston Sts.—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.
Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.—

MONROVIA, CAL.—*J. A. Mathis.—P. Thompson.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, care of Thorn & Gorrie—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams St.
Union 197 (Colored), Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Union 311 (French).—Joseph Ainey, 353 Amherst St.—*Octave Lavigueur, 181 Beaudry st.

MUSCATINE, IOWA—

MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1986.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—*E. B. Parsons, 495 N. College St.—A. N. Piper, 902 Fatherland St., East Nashville.

NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Doane, Box 1180.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—*Chas. A. Cresc.—John Buffington.

NEWARK, N. J. (Union 119.)—*Geo. Winnett, 39 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.
Union 172 (German), *John Popp, 617 Springfield Ave.—August Lawrence, 133 Prince st.
Union 208 (North Side), Wm. C. McPeck, 141 High St.—*Andrew Peterson, 172 Newton.
Union 310 (Sash, Blind and Door Makers), *N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.—Geo. Engelberger, cor. West and Mercer Sts.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Austin, Box 883.—P. H. McKamey, Box 1008.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Cussck, 164 Curtis St.—*J. W. Allen, 139 E. Main St.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—*Wm. W. Boyd, 213 Water St.—Joseph H. Weaver, 189 Robinson Ave.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*J. L. Dean, Box 838.—D. N. Walker, 160 New Hall St.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—*Geo. A. Baughan, Bank St. Smith Haines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76—L. C. Camp.—*J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty St.
Union 87 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 706 Fulton St.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Herman Gillis, 16 Collins st.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.

NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur W. Moffat, Box 139.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—H. E. Beattie, Box 155.—*John Nichols.

NORFOLK, VA.—*Chas. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.—C. F. McCoy, 238½ Church St.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—E. S. Myers, Box 109.—*Albert T. Quinton, Box 12.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 4, Norwich, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 982.

NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheeler, 279 Main. B. Cross, Box 1274.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—C. L. Ingler, 205 3d St.

OCEAN SIDE, CAL.—E. T. Leiter.—*Z. Clay.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.—G. A. Bockman.—*W. W. Pitts, 43 N. Y ave.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1736 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.
Union 271 (Ger.),—Wm. Kopke, 1509 Howard St. *N. Hinz, 1023 South 22d st.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—Chas. Rollins.

ONTARIO, CAL.—Daniel W. Will.—*R. Ralston.

ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles, 39 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.

OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Chas. A. Wilson, 120 Division St. *A. H. Carr, 88 W. Irving St.
Union 340 (German)—*Jos. Stier, 111 Ford St. John Hahn, 155 Boyd St.

OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 696 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.

OWOSSO, MICH.—*M. H. Kenyon—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.

PADUCAH, KY.—*A. L. Woods, Box 76.—W. N. Stroud, Box 76.

PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.

PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 195.—L. A. Hill, Box 524.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5.—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 4.—J. McElheran, Box 4.
Union 127 (Colored)—*Henry Jordan, 506 Reus st. Thos. Robinson, 325 E. Intendencia St.

PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.
Union 313, *Ed. Meinder, 410 W. Madison St.—Henry Martins, 607 W. Jefferson St.

PETERSBURGH, VA.—W. H. Eams, 38 Bank st.—*G. N. James, Ettrick, Chesterfield Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.
Union 227 (Kensington), *A. C. Smith, 2657 Franklin st.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade st.
Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hellin's Place, Parrish St.
Union 239 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.—R. H. Comin, 815 Lex St.
Union 306 (Southwark), George Webb, 2417 Christian St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Mitchell.

PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 600 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 423 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—*A. S. Bright, 147½ East Street, Allegheny City, Pa.—J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.
Union 164 (German),—F. Wolensack, Brownsville Road, 37th Ward.—J. P. Dreikosen, 168 16th St., S. S.
Union 165 (E. End).—*Robt. Toppin, 206 Hiland Ave.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.
Union 230 (South Side),—W. P. Willock, 119 Bausman St., Knoxville Borough, Allegheny Co., Pa.—*John P. Wagner, 125 Jucunda St., Knoxville Borough, Pa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodds.

POMONA, CAL.—John H. McDonald.—*O. E. Brown.

PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 3 Carruthers st. *G. W. Starkey.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—Harry C. Grubb.—*Abraham M. Yergen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 125 Garden. Wm. A. Hawley, 80 Catharine St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 203 S. Main St.—John W. Grey, 44 Broadway.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Laake, 227 S. 7th St.—E. J. Marcks, 334 Hamp St.

READING, PA.—H. K. Ritter, 636 Mulberry st.

RICHMOND, VA.—*J. H. Blesen, 413 W. Broad St. George S. Holland, 318 N. Monroe St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvine, Box 291.—M. M. Davis, Box 137.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 682 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 126 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 434.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—(Kingston Union)—*Jos. Tubby. Henry B. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*M. Fisher, 12 Winslow st., Roxbury Dist., Mass.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—*John Brenton.—G. W. McKay.

SAGINAW CITY, MICH.—*S. C. Smith.—E. A. Slater, 213 N. Harrison St.

SALEM, MASS.—*Joseph H. Murphy, 6 Messervey St.—Harold A. Young, 36 Carter St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Test—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*H. Wegmore.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.—J. H. Cooper.—*W. B. Allyn.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes.—James Saunders, 1007 Jones St.
Union 304, B. Treiner, 22 Turk St. Hotel.—*Chas. Goldbeck, 1026 York St.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—*H. F. Woehl, 222 South 3d st.—W. A. Cook, 547 South 11th st.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills.—*Chas. I. Jacobs.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens.—H. M. Chamberlain.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*E. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—*G. W. Reid.—J. B. Brazelton, Box 308.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—*Wm. Griffin.—E. R. Degnasie, Box 473

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SAVANNAH, GA.—*P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.
Union 286—John T. Bird, 174 Broughton st.—*Thos. H. Ryan, 89 York Ave.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, 414 Schenectady St.—*George Vandenburg, 330 Schenectady St.

SCOTTDALE, PA.—W. H. Shannon.

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SHARON, PA.—*J. T. Clark.—Geo. W. McClary, Box 511.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—S. F. Slater, Box 70.

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SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Edward C. Hutchins.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—T. J. Kearney.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sipe, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—*Frank Kaiser, 116 Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—J. P. Stover.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. R. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—*S. C. Edminster, Box 803. Levi T. Henry, Box 368.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Warren McDaniel, Box 456. *James Johnson.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. R. Bay, 712 N. 23d St.—*F. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.
Union 295.—John Muench, 109 N. 9th St.—*J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*Geo. N. Jewett, 2624 Wash Street.—Henry Blackmore, 2509 Dodier St.
Union 5 (German),—*J. Walschhauser, 2808 S. Eighth St.—J. Reinke, 1541 South 3d st.
Union 12, — (German),—*John Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1310 N. 11th St.
Union 257.—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—John Stevens, 1811 Coleman St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. C. Blakely, 341 Chestnut St.
Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.
Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 341 Rice St. Nels. Christensen, 398 Starkey St.
Union 267 (French),—*J. B. Meyers, cor. 7th St and Phalen Ave.—John La Croix, 460 St. Peter St.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

STOCKTON, CAL.—J. C. McIntosh.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, 509 Adams St. *C. Caldwell, Box 346.

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Union 15 (German), Herman Werner, cor. Danforth and Lock Sts.—F. Hafermalz, 190 Butternut St.

TARENTUM, PA.—John F. Ready.—*Geo Elgin.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 2d St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—Union 106, *Isaiah Dekle.
Union 116 (Col.),—R. W. Paine.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 388 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—Union 23—*T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—F. E. Smith, 1148 48th St.
Union 88—W. K. Yeamans, 5056 Wentworth Ave.—*R. J. Okerlund, 5304 Wabash Ave.
Union 242—(German),—August Friedman, 4824 Loomis st.—*W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop.

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TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 68 Scollard st.
Farland.
Union 279.—C. A. Jeffers, 11 Ann St.—*R. O. McKeown, 131 Denison Ave.
Union 535 (West).—*Daniel Byran, 34 Waterloo Ave.—Jno. C. Maloney, 516 Brock Ave.
Union 342 (East):—

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 348 Brunswick Ave.—*Oliver B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.

TROY, N. Y.—*Michael Casey, Commercial Hotel. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*J. E. Cullen, 8 Orchard St.—L. H. Casin, 18 William St.

VINCENNES, IND.—H. A. Esch, Box 45.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 870.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. F. Billingsley, 2018 9th St., N. W.—*William Clark, 2018 Ninth St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Niver, 22 Spencer B. F. Hoggett.

WATERFORD, N. Y.—John Martrate, Lansingburgh, N. Y.—*Moses Brooks, Box 123.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. D. Boorom, Box 658.—George Hand.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—David Maxwell.

WEST BAY CITY, MICH.—Wm. H. Little, Box 602. *W. E. Palmer.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George W. Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 233 Main St. Alex. Bebout, 2115 Main St.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Ensinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 423 Wilson St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 8 Dover St. *J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.

YONKERS, N. Y.—John Gore, 4 Locust Hill ave. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN O.—*Geo. Strachan, 947 Shehy St. Lawrence Kale, 1033 Orange St.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Oktober 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

Co-operativ-Etablissements.

Die Gründung einzelner Co-operativ-Genossenschaften ist nicht im Stande, die Lage der Arbeiter zu bessern. Es wird nur Geld dadurch verpulvert, und die kostbare Zeit noch obendrein verschwendet. Unter der Herrschaft des Capitals ist keine Möglichkeit vorhanden, daß derartige Experimente zur allgemeinen Durchführung gelangen könnten. Die Capitalisten werden sie jedesmal wieder zu Grunde richten und sie können das, denn sie haben die größte Großmacht der Welt, das Capital zur Verfügung. Es bleibt den Arbeitern demnach weiter nichts übrig, als die Genossen aller Gewerbe zu organisiren, eine einheitliche und geschlossene Macht zu bilden, um in Gemeinschaft mit den politischen Vereinigungen der Arbeiter die Herrschaft des Capitals zu stürzen. Es ist unbedingt nöthig, daß sich alle Arbeiter brüderlich die Hand reichen und Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen kämpfen.

Von den Herren der heutigen Gesellschaft haben wir keine Abhülfe der bestehenden Uebelstände zu erwarten. Die Ausbeuter und Drohnen der Gesellschaft werden jede Bewegung, welche darauf hinzielt, ihnen die Vortheile, die sie aus der jetzigen Gesellschaftsordnung ziehen, zu entreißen, todt zu machen suchen. Wir können unsere Rechte, unsere Forderungen nur erlangen, indem wir ein einheitliches Vorgehen aller Arbeiter vergnstalten, um die Herrschaft des Geldsacks zu beseitigen. Wir sind die Mehrzahl in der Gesellschaft, schaffen alle Reichthümer und Güter für den menschlichen Gebrauch. Es bedarf daher nur unseres Wollens und wir haben, was wir brauchen: eine vernünftige Produktionsweise. Suche daher Jeder zu agitiren, daß die noch außerhalb der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation stehenden Arbeiter in dieselbe eintreten, und wirke Jeder dahin, daß die verschiedenen Gewerkschaften ein geschlossenes Ganzes werden. Die Centralisation der Gewerkschaften ist eine Hauptaufgabe, und jeder Zimmermann sollte dafür sorgen, daß die Central sation an jedem Orte gestärkt und gekräftigt wird, damit wir unseren Theil mit dazu beitragen können, die allgemeine Arbeiterbewegung in immer größeren Fluß zu bringen. Die Theilnahmlosigkeit der großen Masse an unseren Bestrebungen sollte aufhören. Alle Arbeiter sollten mithelfen in dem aufreibenden und schwierigen Kampf, den wir zur Befreiung aus unserer traurigen Lage, zu kämpfen gezwungen sind.

Möge Keiner glauben, seine Kraft sei zu gering, das ist thörichte Bescheidenheit; möge Keiner sagen, ohne mich geht es auch fort, denn dieses ist ein Verbrechen an sich und seinen Mitarbeitern.

Die Arbeiterfrage.

Arbeiter-Agitation hat Intelligenz und Selbstbewußtsein befördert. Millionen von Leuten haben dadurch einen neuen Begriff ihrer Rechte erlangt und es darf nicht vergessen werden, daß die Worte Recht und Rechte den Inbegriff menschlichen Denkens darstellen, daß sie den höchsten Zweck männlicher Bestrebungen repräsentiren und daß ihre allgemeine Anwendung einen vollkommenen Zustand schaffen würde.

Die beispiellosen Anstrengungen der Arbeiter-Bewegung während der letzten Jahre haben den Arbeitern dieses Landes viele werthvolle Vortheile verschafft. Die Zustände von Millionen sind in allen Beziehungen verbessert worden. Das Erwachen des Volkes hat im Congreß, sowie in der Leitung öffentlicher Angelegenheiten seinen Einfluß ausgeübt. Wir sehen dies sogar da, wo es nicht erwartet wurde.

Und die Arbeit hat erst angefangen. Wir ebnen thatsächlich erst den Weg zum Beginnen.—(John Swinton's Paper.)

—Der Bewohner eines alten Hauses in Philadelphia fand eine Anzahl alter Reliquien, darunter ein altes, jedoch gut erhaltenes blauseidenes Banner, welches in 1835 für die Carpenters Association hergestellt und während der damaligen Agitation für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit benützt wurde.

Ein Sieg der Vereinigten Bau-Arbeiter.

Chicago, 12. Oktober. Das Comité, welches von dem Building Trades Council ernannt worden war, um mit den Besitzern des „Haymarket"-Theaters Rücksprache über die Entlassung der an dem Gebäude beschäftigten Scab-Carpenters und die Anstellung von Unionleuten zu nehmen, berichtete in der gestern Abend stattgefundenen Versammlung des Building Trades Council, daß die ganze Angelegenheit zur Zufriedenheit aller dabei Betheiligten geregelt sei. Ueber die vereinbarten Bedingungen konnte nichts in Erfahrung gebracht werden, doch steht soviel fest, daß nunmehr nur noch Unionleute an dem Gebäude beschäftigt werden. Die über das Theater verhängten Boycotts wurden für aufgehoben erklärt. Dies ist der erste Sieg des Building Trades Comcils.

Verkürzt die Arbeitszeit.

Die stetige, fortwährende Agitation für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ist nicht fruchtlos, und verkürzte Arbeitszeit ist bereits in vielen Gewerken eingeführt worden, einige derselben arbeiten unter dem Acht-Stunden-System, während andere acht Stunden anstrebten, jedoch schließlich mit neun Stunden Vergleiche abschlossen. Diese Frage ist so wichtig, daß sie sich allen Klassen aufdrängt, den Gehirnarbeitern sowohl als den Handarbeitern. Leute, welche wenige Jahre zurück die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit als unweise und unpraktisch bezeichneten, erkennen nun an, daß diese Maßregel äußerst wichtig ist und dazu beiträgt die Aufgabe zu lösen, was mit den Arbeitskräften geschehen soll, die durch die amerikanische Erfindungsgabe vermittelst Herstellung arbeitsparender Maschinen fortwährend zur Unthätigkeit verdammt werden. Die Fabrikanten, mit der ihnen anhaftenden Habgier, haben die wichtige Thatsache übersehen, daß eine Maschine wohl produciren, daß sie jedoch keine der durch ihre nimmer ermüdenden Bewegungen hergestellten Waaren aufbrauchen kann, und daß die Arbeiter, welche durch die Maschine ersetzt wurden, zugleich der Gelegenheit beraubt sind das nöthige Geld zu erwerben, um als Käufer auf dem Markte aufzutreten; diese Käufer gehen nun dem Fabrikanten verloren. Nun taucht die große Frage auf, wie können Waaren nicht blos billig hergestellt, sondern auch wie können die Consumenten in den Stand gesetzt werden, die Waaren zu kaufen? Gegenwärtige Anzeichen scheinen anzudeuten, daß diese kitzliche Frage durch eine allgemein verkürzte Arbeitszeit gelöst werden kann.—(Iron Molders Journal.)

Die Bierbrauer.

Der National-Verband der Bierbrauer der Ver. Staaten hielt kürzlich in Detroit, Mich., seine zweite Jahres-Convention ab. Dieselbe war von 21 Lokal-Unions beschickt. Die Convention resultirte u. A. darin, daß von nun an alle Brauer, Küfer, Mälzer, Biertreiber und Brauer-Engineers im National-Verband vereinigt sein werden. Das Halten des offiziellen Organs des Verbandes, die „Brauer-Zeitung," wurde obligatorisch gemacht; jedes Mitglied des Verbandes ist nunmehr gezwungen, dasselbe zu halten und dafür gleichzeitig mit seinen Monatsbeitragen zu bezahlen. Der bisherige National-Sekretär Louis Heerbrand wurde für dasselbe Amt wiedererwählt.

Ein kleines Drama in zwei Bildern.

Erstes Bild.

(Ein Millionär sitzt in einem Armstuhl, neben ihm ein armer Mann in bittender Haltung.)

Millionär: „Hm! Thut mir leid, junger Mann, daß ich nichts für Sie thun kann. Aber ich kann Ihnen einen guten Rath geben —sparen!"

Armer: „Aber wenn ein Mann nichts zu—"

Millionär: „Unsinn! Unter solchen Umständen muß ein Mensch zu sparen verstehen."

Zweites Bild.

(Der Millionär ist am Ertrinken; am Ufer steht der arme Mann und sieht ruhig zu.)

Armer: „Thut mir leid, lieber Freund, daß ich nichts für Sie thun kann, aber ich kann Ihnen einen guten Rath geben — schwimmen!"

Millionär (jammernd): „A—a—aber we—wenn ein Mensch nicht schwimmen kann!"

Armer: „Unsinn! Unter solchen Umständen muß ein Mensch zu schwimmen verstehen."

—Laut Angabe des Präsidenten Gompers von der „American Federation of Labor" und derjenigen des General-Sekretärs Litchman vom Orden der Knights of Labor wäre jetzt so eine Art Gleichgewicht in Bezug auf die ziffermäßige Stärke beider Organisationen hergestellt. Eine jede derselben zählte demnach etwa 600,000 Mitglieder. Das repräsentirt beiläufig eine stattliche Armee organisirter Arbeiter. Wenn nur alle zielbewußt und einig wären!

Die Bauarbeiter von Georgia.

Die Builders' Trade Liga von Georgia, die den ganzen Staat umfaßt, hat folgende Erklärung unter Datum des 20. August veröffentlicht: „Keine Arbeit mit Nicht-Unionleuten; keine Arbeit in einem Sub-Contrakt-Geschäft; 58 Stunden Arbeit die Woche die äußerste Grenze; alle Firmen, welche Contraktoren, die länger als 58 Stunden arbeiten lassen, mit Baumaterial versehen, werden gebozcottet." Die formelle Forderung auf Entlassung aller Nicht-Unionleute wurde zwei Tage später gestellt. Zu der Liga gehören Steinmaurer, Zimmerleute und alle Zweige des Baugeschäfts.

Aus der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

—Die 17. Jahres-Convention der Internationalen Cigarrenmacher Union ist am 17. September in Binghampton, N. Y., zusammengetreten.

—Die Forderungen der Möbelarbeiter San Francisco's betreffs 9stündiger Arbeitszeit ohne Lohnabzug, sind in den meisten Werkstellen bewilligt worden.

—John Morrison, der nicht zugelassene Delegat des suspendirten Carpetweber Distrikts No. 126, K. of. L., soll berichtet haben daß die Wirren, die zur Suspendirung seines Distrikts geführt, beseitigt sind und der Distrikt wieder zugelassen wird.

—Toronto in Canada ist jetzt dem Beispiel verschiedener amerikanischer Städte gefolgt und hat auf Ersuchen der organisirten Arbeiter die städtischen Druckarbeiten einer stritten Unionsdruckerei überwiesen, obwohl die „Rat" Officen ein bedeutend niedrigeres Angebot gemacht hatten.

—Die Delegaten des National-Verbandes der „Tight Work Coopers" der Ver. Staaten hielten am 11. Dezember im Colbourn House, Detroit, Mich., ihre erste Versammlung ab. Delegaten waren anwesend aus New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati und Detroit.

—Einem Untersuchungs-Comité der Legislatur des Staates Georgia ist es gelungen, beiläufig die Profite der Contraktoren für Sträflingsarbeit festzustellen. Von den 1600 Gefangenen schlagen sie jährlich an $75,000 heraus, wovon sie etwa $25,000 an den Staat abgeben. In Georgia besteht nämlich der Kettengang. Der Haupt-Contraktor ist der Bundes-Senator Brown!

—Früchte der Organisation.—Die National Union der Brauer berichtet, daß im Jahre 1883, als sich die Brauer zuerst organisirten, dieselben durchschnittlich nur $45 per Monat verdienten, bei 13 bis 18stündiger Arbeitszeit. Jetzt ist der Lohn von 60 bis 80 Dollars per Monat bei 10stündiger Arbeitszeit. Die Union hat jetzt eine Mitgliederzahl von 12,000, wovon 2000 allein auf New York fallen.

—Von einer Anzahl verschiedener Gewerkschaften wurde eine Convention in Boston, Mass., abgehalten und daselbst ein Distrikt der Amerikanischen Federation of Labor für den Staat Massachusetts organisirt. Folgende Beamte wurden erwählt: Charles G. Wilkins, Präsident; Chas. Rawbone, Erster Vice-Präsident; William Tobin, Zweiter Vice-Präsident; Edward F. McSweeny, Sekretär; Frank K. Foster, Schatzmeister.

—Von dem englischen Arbeiter-Blatt „Leader" in New York erscheint jetzt auch eine Wochenausgabe, die alle wichtigen Neuigkeiten der Woche und interessante Unterhaltungs-Lektüre enthält. Die editoriellen Artikel des „Leader" sind vom Geist des Sozialismus durchweht und flott geschrieben. Das Blatt empfiehlt sich vortrefflich zur Verbreitung unter der englisch-sprechenden Bevölkerung. Preis, $1 per Jahr. Adresse: 184 William Straße, New York.

—Freudig zu begrüßen ist der Beschluß des Trades-Union-Kongresses in London, welcher am 8. September eine Resolution angenommen, wonach sämmtliche Theilnehmer verpflichtet werden, auf eine achtstündige Arbeitszeit und Gewährung eines vollen Feiertags am Samstag hinzuwirken. Es wurde betont, daß 700,000 Arbeitslose durch diese Maßregeln Arbeit erhalten könnten. Es wurde beschlossen, im kommenden Jahre einen internationalen Congreß in London abzuhalten. Wenn sich unser großer Ritterorden zu dieser Höhe aufzuschwingen vermöchte!

—Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hat im Monat August folgende neue Unions aufgenommen: No. 318, Milwaukee (Westseite, deutsch); No. 319, Jacksonville, Fla.; No. 320, Petersburg, Va.; No. 321, Brookline, Mass.; No. 322, West Bay City, Mich.; No. 323, Fishkill, N. Y.; No. 324, Charlestown, Mass.; No. 325, St. Joseph, Mich.; No. 326, Cincinnati, O. (Mühlenbauer); No. 327, Elsmore, Cal.; No. 328, East Liverpool, O.; No. 329, Burlington, Vt.; No. 330, Nebraska City, Neb.; No. 331, Watertown, Mass.

—Die Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner u. Zimmerleute in Amerika.—Noch nie hat eine Gewerkschaft in so kurzer Zeit so riesige Fortschritte gemacht und so große Erfolge errungen, wie die „Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amerika." Ihre Geschichte ist so interessant und bildet so recht einen Theil der Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes, daß wir nicht versäumen wollen, für unseren Lesern nach dem soeben veröffentlichten Jahresbericht des Sekretärs dieser großen Organisation, P. J. McGuire, in Kürze mitzutheilen.—(Buchdrucker-Ztg.)

—In Cholet, Frankreich, ist ein Strike der Manufakturarbeiter ausgebrochen, welcher große Dimensionen angenommen hat. Gegen 14,000 Arbeiter sind am Strike betheiligt. Dieselben bekamen bei 12-stündiger Arbeitszeit einen Lohn von 1 Frks. 45 Cents. Der Pariser Gemeinderath hat nun mit 38 gegen 17 Stimmen, ohne sich um die „Verwahrung" des Seinepräfekten zu kümmern, 10,000 Fr. für die nothleidenden Familien der Ausstehenden bewilligt. Ferner 10,000 Fr. für Arbeitslose, die seit mindestens fünf Jahren in Paris leben, endlich 15,000 Fr. zu Miethunterstützungen für Arme, die ihren Miethzins nicht erschwingen können.

—Das Experiment eines Compagnie-Geschäftes zwischen Arbeitern und Bossen ist in Cincinnati in der Seifenfabrik von Procter und Gamble versucht worden. Vor ca. sechs Monaten, so berichtet die dortige „Zeitung," wollten die dort beschäftigten Arbeiter striken, um eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit zu erzielen. Die Bosse machten einen Vorschlag zur Güte, indem sie den Arbeitern einen Theil des Profits offerirten, damit Lohn und Arbeitszeit bleiben sollten, wie bisher. Die Offerte ward angenommen und fleißig geschafft, in Hoffnung auf die kommende Dividende. Sie kam gestern in Gestalt von 18 schreibe achtzehn Dollars pro Mann für sechs Monate, also 69 Cents per Woche.

Profit-sharing, dein Name ist Humbug!
(Phila. Tageblatt.)

—Der National Building Trades Council indossirte am 23. September die Resolution und das Advertisement des Chicagoer Building Trades Council, durch welche das Neumarkt-Theater als ein „Scab-Job" bezeichnet wird. Die Redner mahnten zur Vorsicht beim „Boycotten," gegen welches ein Gesetz existire. Die nächste Convention soll im September 1888 in Philadelphia abgehalten werden. Die Beamtenwahl ergab folgendes Resultat: Präsident, J. S. Robinson von Cincinnati; Vice-Präsident, P. W. Birch von Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sekretär und Schatzmeister, L. C. Hutchinson von Detroit; Vorsitzender des Exekutiv-Comités, W. H. Thomas von Philadelphia.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanic in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

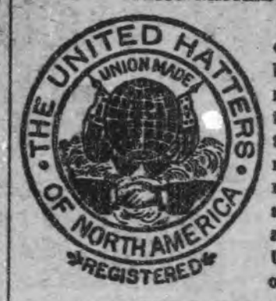
WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organised labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile on page 8

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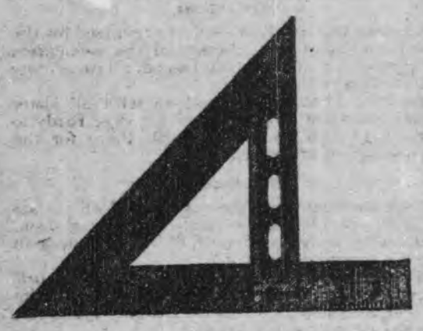
Address all orders to sole manufacturer,

OTIS A. SMITH, Rockfall, Ct., U. S. A.



Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Pantentee and Sole Manufacturer,

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Fales' Pat. Variable Bench Planes

THE GREATEST COMBINATION PLANE ON EARTH. TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

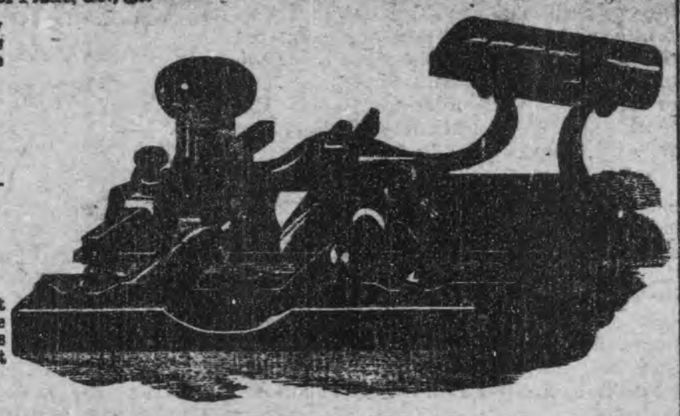
Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, 1⅞, 2; Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from ⅛ to ⅝, with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, ⅜, 1, 1⅛, 1¼ snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case; Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price.

The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.



ADDRESS AMOS FALES, INVENTOR and PATENTEE, Rockfall, Conn.

H. T. CASTLE, of Union No. 1, is Agent for the Planes for Chicago and Vicinity. He is also Sole Agent for the above Territory for the sale of my Wood Workers Champion Vise and Combination Guages and Tram.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to Infectious-shop, Coolie, Prison, or Filthy Tenement-house Workmanship. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President, C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.☜

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

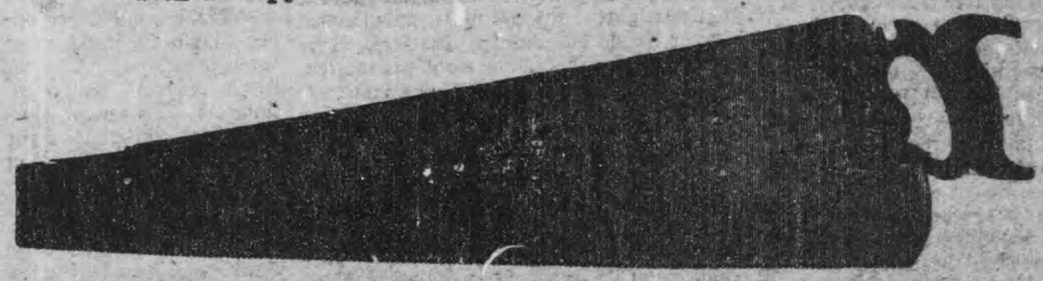
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

IN POSITION FOR FILING.

Patent April 1, 1887. CLOSED.

THE EUREKA SAW CLAMP

MADE OF THE BEST MALLEABLE IRON.

An Invaluable Invention to all Kinds of Mechanics Using Handsaws of any Description. A Saving of Time and Labor—It is Always Ready for Use—Lasting—Convenient—Light and Handy.

SOME OF ITS MERITS.

It holds the Saw in proper position the entire length, allowing the filer to sharpen every tooth without removing the Saw.

It can be clamped instantly to a stick of timber, joist, beam, piece of wood—in a word, to almost anything.

It clamps whatever it is attached to, and the Saw at the same time.

When not in use, it can be folded up so as to occupy but a little space, and be put in a tool chest.

It is recommended by those who have used it to be the best thing for the purpose they have ever seen or used.

PRICE, - - - - - $2.00.

Twenty-five Per Cent. off to Union Men, or $1.50 C. O. D.

Address, G. W. BURTON, Bordentown, N. J.

VICTOR SAW FILER.

MANUFACTURED BY

Robt. J. Schaeffer & Co.

Dayton, Ohio.

Just Invented.—The only new and reliable Saw Filer in the market. Will file with mathematical accuracy *any saw*, from finest to coarsest pitch, or any shape of teeth. A boy ten years of age can file *any saw* quicker and better than the best mechanic without it. *No carpenter should be without it.* To be sold by all hardware dealers, or can be got direct from manufacturers. Complete, nickel-plated, with wooden clamp, file, and all ready for use.

Price, $2.00, cash, or C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Canvassers Agents wanted all over the United States.

WANTED—5,000 CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS to send for *The Builders' Guide and Easy Estimate Blanks.* Price only 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circulars free.

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Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

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HARDWARE!

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Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

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Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Union 22 has J. D. Campbell in the field as Walking Delegate.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Union 36 proposes to establish the rule that union men will not work with non-union men.

PEORIA, Ill.—There is considerable feeling here among all the trades in favor of adopting the nine hours next spring.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Masons and hod-carriers' unions demanded the nine hour system, and established it October 31.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Carpenters' District Committee meets every second Sunday in the month, at Room 8, 76-78 Fifth Ave.

DAYTON, O.—Contractors here prefer union to non-union men, and when they want good hands they send to the union for them.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, of Boston and vicinity, has been formed, with 10 local unions, represented by 26 delegates.

BARTOW, Fla.—Business was looking good until the Yellow Fever got into Tampa last month, but the frost will soon come, and then Yellow Jack must go.

DAYTON, O.—Union 104 finds, since it adopted the system of weekly sick benefits, that the meetings are better attended, and more interest is manifested among the members.

NEWTON, Mass.—Union 275 held a large public meeting last month. Addresses were delivered by General President W. J. Shields, General Secretary James Calhoun.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—We are overstocked with carpenters. They are migrating here from the North to keep from buying overcoats, and the saw-and-hatchet brigade is simply immense.

POTTSTOWN, Pa.—Carpenters' Union 236 is organizing unions of bricklayers and of hod-carriers. Carpenter contractors here generally prefer to hire wood-butchers instead of union men.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The flood of saw-and-hatchet carpenters coming in here is simply astounding. Some bosses prefer this class instead of hiring competent men. This is a poor place to come to.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Stay away from here! This city is completely deluged with men. To keep our members at work, Union 56 has opened a free employment bureau at 7½ South Main St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—An active agitation is now going on here against the practice of hiring out the negro convicts on contract to make brick in the brickyards, and it is to be hoped the bricklayers' union will refuse to handle this convict-made brick.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—We are overcrowded here, and work is dull. Carpenters better keep away, as there are too many here now, and we are being flooded now by men from the North who find no work to do, and the prospects are very poor.

TORONTO, CANADA.—Reports from all quarters show that the "scabs," during our late strike are being laid out of work everywhere, even the employers have very little respect for men who have no manhood or principle. All the Brotherhood unions here are booming.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thomas Reed was rejected in Union 142 for "scabbing" during the nine-hour strike last spring. Union 142 feels grateful for the promptness with which the Paulsen claim was paid; the family were in great need, and the Brotherhood is the recipient of the widow's blessing.

CINCINNATI, O.—Unions 2 and 209 have raised their initiation fee to $10. The Building Trades' Council has succeeded in making the Vine Street Opera House a union job, and now they next propose to do the same with the new Exposition Buildings, or else organized labor in this city will not patronize the Exposition. In April next the Building Trades' Council will establish the card system.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

J. E. O'SHEA has been re-elected Walking Delegate of the Building Trades' League of Pittsburgh, and the office is to be hereafter known as Special Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Union 142 has notified all its members working material furnished by planing mills working ten hours that they will be fined five dollars.

SEVERAL of our local unions made it a rule to fine any member who failed to parade on Labor Day—the first Monday in September. The fine in Pittsburgh and Buffalo was $3.

UNION 87, St. Paul, Minn., sends a report, showing that during its strike for nine hours this spring it paid out $1,228.20 for strike benefits, of which $567.99 was donated by sister trade and labor organizations in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

BOSTON, MASS.—The suit of union carpenters against the Bay State Sugar Refinery Co., has been won in the civil courts. Judgment has been rendered in the sum of $117.00 in favor of the men, for wages due them and held back by the company.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Carpenters' Union No. 3 took the prize at the Steubenville, Ohio, State fair for the largest organized body attending from West Virginia. A grand street parade was the principal attraction in the morning. Jas. Vaughan of Union 185, Steubenville, was chief marshal of the labor division, and Union 186 entertained the visiting members of Union 3 in royal style.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Some six months ago [illegible] mill work was taken to this city. On October 4th, we ordered our members of all jobs using Stockton mill work, and after a little short struggle the Stockton mills finally agreed to run on the nine hours.

TORONTO, CANADA.—Union 27 is growing rapidly at every meeting, and now meets weekly at Shaftesbury Hall. Our ten weeks' strike among the carpenters this summer demonstrated our grit, and the noble manner in which we were sustained by the Brotherhood has opened the eyes of non-union men to the importance of joining us. The Knights of Labor carpenters' assemblies have disbanded for want of help during the strike, and the members are joining the Brotherhood. The Amalgamated and the Brotherhood are working hand in hand, holding joint public meetings.

EAST LIVERPOOL NEWS.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—The bricklayers here are organized, and work only nine hours a day. A union of carpenters under the Brotherhood has just been organized in this city. The stone-masons are also in a union, and the painters and plasterers are being worked up to form unions. When this is done, then we will have a local Federation of Trades, with the Knights of Labor and all the trades unions combined in it. The carpenters' and bricklayers' unions have each elected four delegates for that purpose. The chief industry in this town is pottery—white-ware crockery. One of these potteries, KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES, insists on every employe signing an "Iron Clad Contract," giving away his liberty to join any labor society or trades union; and in reply to this tyrannical measure we ask all carpenters everywhere to not buy any crockery or goods marked with the stamp K. L. K., as this is the firm which desires to enslave its workmen by an "Iron Clad."

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN CANADA.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Trade is not brisk in this city, and we have more than enough men to do all the work. At the labor parade and demonstration here, Carpenters' Union 38 made a very creditable show. Every member except two was in line, and they were not able to go out or they would. A large delegation from the Niagara Falls union came with us, and we were the only trades union which carried the Stars and Stripes along with a British flag on that day.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

BAKERS' have 60 unions and 22,000 members, and has a union label put upon all bread baked by union bakers.

RAILROAD BRAKEMEN held their Fourth Annual Convention at Binghamton, N. Y., October 17; 200 delegates present.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS now numbers 59 local unions. Our local unions should help organize the painters in every city.

THE UMBRELLA, Pipe, and Cane Workers have formed a National Union, and issued a union label, to be placed on all union goods.

SHOE-LASTERS' National Union held its convention in Boston last month, and decided to join the American Federation of Labor.

WOOD-CARVERS' National Association held their Fifth Convention last month in New York, and the society shows a marked growth.

J. S. MURCHIE, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, has been re-elected General Secretary for a sixth term by a general vote of 4574 in his favor.

OCTOBER REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 458 branches, 25,375 members, 1015 on unemployed benefit, 531 on sick benefit, and 211 superannuated.

BUILDING TRADES' Leagues are being formed in Bellaire, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Peoria, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., and mainly through the instrumentality of our carpenters' unions in those cities.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' National Union is working a petition to Congress in favor of [illegible] contractors on Government work, to last eight hours.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late Hon. Thompson H. Murch, the stone-cutter Congressman of Maine. The granite-cutters' and stone-cutters' unions are taking considerable interest in the proposition.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of Journeymen Barbers will be held at Graeners' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, December 5, 1887, at 10 A.M. All our local unions should aid in every way to organize barber's unions, and have them represented at this convention.

THE STONEMASONS' National Union, of England in forty years has expended $185,000 in connection with labor disputes, but have derived $2,010,000 in benefits. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers spent $450,000 in disputes with employers in thirty-six years, but has been benefitted $12,500,000. This effectually disposes of the idea that a tradesunion is a mere club of strikers.

BREWER'S National Union has 21 local unions, with 12,000 members. The initiation fee is $50, and the dues 35 cents a month to the local union and 10 cents per month to the National Union. When the union was started in 1883 the average wages of brewers was $45 a month, and the hours of work from thirteen to eighteen a day. The wages have now been increased to $15 and $18 per week, and the hours of labor have been reduced to ten a day.

LEISURE HOURS.

Union 24, SOMERVILLE, MASS., gave an entertainment October 11th, which was a complete success. One of the special features was a tug-of-war between the bricklayers and stone masons' team.—Union 43, HARTFORD, CONN, held its fifth grand sociable at Allyn Hall, November. One of the interesting features was a prize ripsawing contest.—Union 33, BOSTON, MASS, netted $350.00 surplus at its picnic on Labor Day, and now a grand ball, in Odd Fellows Hall, December 6th, will be the next event.—Union 118, MANCHESTER, N. H., will celebrate its anniversary on November 17th, and a sociable time is guaranteed.—Union 52, CHARLESTON, S. C., held its fourth anniversary on October 29th, and had a grand celebration.—Union 15, SYRACUSE, N. Y., had a very successful sociable on November 5th.—Union 136, TOPEKA, KANSAS, indulged in a sociable October 20th, and realized a financial success.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AN ERROR appeared last month in claim No. 262, D. M. Bell, St. Joseph, Mo. He was admitted to membership February 26, 1886, and not in 1887.

NEW MEMBERSHIP CARDS for 1888 and 1889 will be ready next week. Those unions wishing a new supply can send in their orders to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS should never fear to send information when requested to do so by any State Labor Bureau of Statistics. These bureaus were created in response to the demands of organized labor, and trades' union men should not be reluctant to assist them in their investigations.

A LARGE NUMBER of our local unions hold a general monthly meeting once a month—on the first meeting night of the month, and all important union business is reserved for that night. Any member who does not attend is fined 50 cents. We think it is a first-class rule.

THE MARBLE-WORKERS of Rutland, Vt., are in favor of organizing a National Union. As Rutland is one of the greatest marble centers in the United States, this proposition is very welcome. Let our members, wherever they know of a marble-cutters', or marble-polishers', or marble-workers' union, send in the address of the same to this office, and we will forward it to Rutland.

NICHOLAS J. MURPHY, of Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., died October 21st, 1887. He was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, and an active member of our Brotherhood from the date of its birth. In the years when [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 470 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1887.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

By William Trant.

CHAPTER I.—(continued.)

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Serfdom—Emancipation—The domestic system—The "capitalist craftsman"—The working class—The first crisis—The statutes of laborers—The black death—High wages, cheap food, and short hours—Combination—Guilds—The first union—Rise of the artisan—The Lollards—Antagonism of the wealthy—The peasants' revolt—Oppression of the working classes—Debasement of the coin—Confiscation of the guilds—Combination laws—The poor laws—Continued decline of the workman—His miserable condition in the nineteenth century—Trade unions—Their original rules—Combinations of employers.

It is not surprising that this state of affairs should have impressed the thinking minds of the period; and that the causes and remedies should be considered. Statesmen and persons of influence began to acknowledge the justice of the demands of the workpeople. In Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* the great statesman advocates almost all the reforms that have taken place since his day, and many that have not yet been accomplished. Indeed, as Mr. J. R. Green points out, "In his treatment of the question of labor he still remains far in advance of current opinion. The whole system of society around him seemed to him 'nothing but a conspiracy of the rich against the poor.' Its economic legislation was simply the carrying out of such a conspiracy by process of law. The rich are ever striving to pare away something further from the daily wages of the poor by private fraud, and even by public law, so that the wrong already existing (for it is a wrong that those from whom the State derives most benefit should receive least reward) is made yet greater by means of the law of the State.

The rich devise every means by which they may in the first place secure to themselves what they have amassed by wrong, and then take to their own use and profit at the lowest possible price the work and labor of the poor." The result was the wretched existence to which the labor class was doomed—"a life so wretched that even a beast's life seems enviable." More then gives his remedies. The end of labor laws, he says, should be the welfare of the laborer. Labor should be compulsory with all. Unless a man work, neither shall he eat. Even in those days, 1516, More demanded that the period of toil should be shortened to nine hours, with a view to the intellectual improvement of the worker: there must be also, he pleaded, "a public system of education," comfortable homes for the people, complete toleration and equality of all religions, and much more in the same strain.

I do not suppose that any book that was ever written has done so much for the working classes as the *Utopia*, written by the proposer of the nine hours system more than three hundred years ago. The general progress of civilization, even, had its drawbacks as regards the humbler classes. The general diffusion of the art of printing, the great geographical discoveries effected in the sixteenth century, and the general activity which prevailed throughout Europe immediately after the Reformation, gave a great stimulus to trade and commerce, the effects of which were long felt. This, of course, had a beneficial influence. It had, however, some drawbacks. Amongst them may be mentioned that in the seventeenth century the practice of setting children prematurely to work prevailed to a very large extent. At Norwich, the chief seat of the clothing trade, children began to work at six years old, and earned not the "insignificant trifle" which was paid to the little sufferers forty years ago, but very much more than was necessary for their own sustenance. In the opposition which was shown at the time to this inhumanity is to be discerned the dawn of the Factory Acts, and of the opposition which was subsequently offered by Trade Unions to the overworking of youths and children.

I must mention another kind of legislation that emphasised the evils already indicated. A state of affairs had been produced which created a class who required not only work, but food, and it was sought to remedy the evil by the enactment of poor laws. I must refer the reader elsewhere for an account of statutes whose chief result was the manufacture of paupers, and whose only effect could be to make the poor, poorer. It will be sufficient to say here that the Justices in quarter sessions *had the power to fix wages, a power* that continued under legal sanction till 1812. Naturally they were fixed at the lowest possible figure, the Justices knowing full well that any deficiency would be paid out of the poor rates, to which all occupiers—that is, the country at large—would be obliged to contribute. There could be but one result from this. Wages would continually fall, and the amount of poor relief as continually rise. As a consequence, the time would ultimately arrive when it would require the whole of the rent from land in order to relieve the poor. Indeed, that condition was being approached and would undoubtedly have been reached but for the discovery of steam power and machine weaving, which, as will appear later on, created a great demand for labor and raised wages.

In spite of all these difficulties, however, the men continued to combine, and the legislature to pass laws against combination. The revolution of 1688 gave no liberties to the artisans and the peasants. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was ordained that "journeymen should make no unlawful assemblies, brotherhoods, congregations, and flockings together." The Act of 2 and 3 Ed. VI., c. 15 (see *ante*, p. 15) was confirmed by 22-23 Charles II., and remained in force until repealed by 6 Geo. IV., c. 129. The stringent laws, too, to which workingmen were subjected after the Restoration, rendered their position far from comfortable or just. As if the statutes were not sufficiently rigorous, the construction of the existing laws, the offence of conspiracy, originally referring to combinations for the purpose of procuring false evidence, or of committing some crime, was extended to associations of workmen whose purpose was to raise wages. Even so late as the end of the last century the farm laborer had no right to sell his labor in the best market, but was compelled to work for any employer in his parish who chose to demand his services at a price fixed by statute. It was not until 1795 that a workman could legally travel in search of employment out of his own parish. In 1545 the City of London complained that the importation of foreign manufactures was ruining the country, and demanded low wages as a remedy. In 1680 there was, as there is now, the cry that if we paid our artisans high wages we should be unable to compete with foreign countries. In that year Mr. John Bassett, the member for Barnstaple, remarked that it was impossible for our textures to maintain a competition with the produce of the Indian looms.

"An English mechanic," he said, "instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day." Although this amount is equivalent to only about one-half of the present rate of wages, there were even then, as indeed there always have been, attempts to reduce the amount; and there is ample evidence that so long ago as when the above words were spoken there was "the vehement and bitter cry of labor against capital." "For so miserable a recompense," wrote Lord Macaulay on the aforesaid one shilling a day, "were the producers of wealth compelled to toil, rising early and lying down late, while the master clothier, eating, sleeping, and idling, became rich by their exertions."

From the earliest times until the present day, then, employers have endeavored to pay their men as little as possible for as many hours' work as they could possibly get out of them. In this task the masters have ever been assisted by a Parliament of sympathizing friends—a Parliament which has always yielded reluctantly to any measure calculated to improve the masses, but has greedily accepted any proposal to benefit the few at the cost of many; and although the onward and upward march of civilization has rendered such conduct less easy in the present day, yet still there is the old tendency to legislate as though the capitalist were entitled to all the plums and the laborer to all the kicks.

The numerous attempts to fix wages by Act of Parliament were nearly all failures. The assessment of weavers' wages by the Justices had fallen into disuse before 1720. In that year the Justices reasserted the authority they possessed, and fixed wages, but their injunctions were disregarded. So late as 1768 an Act was passed compelling the London tailors to work from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., with an interval of one hour only for refreshments. The same Act also fixed the wages of the clothworker at 2*s.* 7*d.* a day. Either master or servant was liable to imprisonment for two months for violating these rules; and a master was further liable to a fine of £500 if he employed workmen who lived more than five miles from London. In 1795 the Berkshire magistrates at Speenhamland declared that wages should rise or fall with the price of bread, and themselves fixed the rates. Numerous Acts were passed about this time regulating, or rather interfering with, the most minute details of manufacturing industry. To stimulate the Macclesfield trade it was enacted that no "buttons or button-holes made of cloth, serge, drugget, frieze, camlet, or any other stuffs, should be made, set, or bound on clothes, or worn;" and the bare enumeration of similar legislation would occupy more space than is at present at disposal. The attempts to keep wages down were supported by statesmen who ought to have known better. Pitt, Fox, and Whitbread distinctly asserted the unjust and pernicious doctrine that a laborer's remuneration should be proportioned, not to his services, but to his wants, and in 1796 the magistrates in Berkshire attempted to "settle the incomes of the industrious poor." The liberty of operatives was still further restricted at the close of the eighteenth century, by an Act of Parliament which declared to be illegal, all contracts, except between masters and men, for obtaining advances of wages, altering the usual time of working, decreasing the quantity of work.

It is difficult to conceive, in the face of all this, how the condition of the workingman has improved in the slightest degree. Indeed, it has not increased proportionally. He has certainly been enveloped, so to speak, in the general progress of affairs; he has doubtless shared somewhat in the national prosperity; but whatever improvement has taken place in the condition of the working classes, does not all correspond with the improvement which has taken place in the middle and upper classes. In regard to the agricultural laborer the case is very bad. In 1740 a Suffolk laborer could buy for 5*s.*, what in 1801 cost him 26*s.* 5*d.* As Professor Rogers says, "For five centuries and a half, for fifteen, sixteen generations there was no appreciable alteration in the condition of the people." It remained stationary, where it did not deteriorate, from Henry III. to George III. The condition to-day of the laborer in the agricultural districts of England, and the instances which are reported of the conduct of the employed, speak of misery and oppression worthy of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Down to 1779 the condition of the miners in Scotland was literally one of serfdom. They were obliged to remain in the pit as long as the owner chose to keep them there, and they were actually sold as part of the capital invested in the work. If they took work elsewhere, their master could always have them fetched back and flogged as thieves for having robbed him of their labor. It is no wonder that in 1745 the magistrates of Lancashire were alarmed at the symptoms of combination and disaffection, and once again resorted to an attempt to fix wages in spite of past experiences.

It were tedious to mention the various events which have ruffled the career of the laborer during the last century. It is often stated that wages had gradually risen and food had cheapened. This, however, is a mistake. From 1800 until after the repeal of the Corn Laws the state of the laborer seems never to have been in its natural condition. During that period wages were never high, and at times the distress was very great. England was then (1810–1812) in anything but an enviable position. On the Continent the hand of every nation was against her, and her hand was against every nation. She was at war with all the empires she had not subsidised in the Old World, and her arms were struggling with her own offspring in the New World, as well as fighting a war of oppression in the Indies. These wars, which lasted for a quarter of a century, spread misery like a pall over the land. Trade was paralysed; foreign ports, both in Europe and America, were closed to us, and by a pig-headed policy* our ports were closed to them. There was not work for anybody, and nearly everybody, therefore, was starving. Just at this time an event took place which, although a great blessing, and known to be so at the time by far-sighted men, was not unaccompanied by those disasters which generally accompany great changes. While nearly all men were out of work, capitalists began to introduce into the manufacturing districts labor-saving machines, which dispensed with seven out of every eight hand workers. This was the last straw.

The men were in no humor for reasoning on the principles of political economy. They were starving; and to their eyes the new machinery cut off every chance of their ever working again. They formed the strongest and most secret combination ever known in this country. Their object was to destroy the new machines, and for three years the havoc they committed, especially in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, was immense. It was not until enormous powers were granted to the military, the magistracy, and the police, that the conspiracy was brought to an end by the execution of thirty of the ringleaders.†

Such was the miserable condition of the laborers, and their meagre powers of combination, at the dawn of the nineteenth century. Everywhere the combination laws were in full force; the truck system was almost universally established, and still further, to make the workman dependent, he was paid at long intervals; and any advances kindly made to him by a generous employer were charged for at the rate of 260 per cent. per annum. Add to these the fact that the men were kept at work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and it will be no matter of surprise that they were driven to defy the cruel and unjust laws which oppressed them, and to carry out their object, not only in the most natural of all ways, but by the means with which they were most familiar, namely, by combination.

The progress of industry at last rendered this imperative. The application of steam power to the processes of manufacture, followed by the inventions of Arkwright, Crompton, Hargreaves, at the close of the eighteenth century, and others, had almost annihilated the domestic system of manufacturing. Hitherto weaving had been carried on in private houses and in sheds adjoining them, as is still the case in some parts of Yorkshire, as, for instance, the villages about Huddersfield and Leeds. Apprentices lived with their masters as part of the family.* It was a common occurrence for the apprentice to marry his master's daughter, and enter into partnership with her father. With the improvement of machinery, however, when several looms were worked by one engine, the domestic system was supplanted by the factory system. The rapid production of new machines ruined the trade of the hand loom weaver. There can be no doubt that the introduction of machinery was *at first* extremely injurious to those whose means of living were affected—as, indeed, every improvement in machinery must injure those who are only able to keep in the old groove. By the invention of machinery the public, who paid less for their goods, and the manufacturers who produced more cloth for the same, or a less outlay, were the gainers. The old weavers were the only losers.†

I have said the men resorted to the means with which they were most familiar, viz., combination. Their experiences on this point have already been sketched, but now a new departure was made. In the beginning of last century the principle of the guilds had extended itself beyond the middle class, and had reached the working classes. More correctly speaking, the capitalists had withdrawn, and left the men to organize and to promote their combination and organization. In 1703 the Watchmakers' Society and the Norman Society were established in London upon the principle of the present friendly societies; and, with others nearly as old, are still in existence. The example thus set was followed by the rapid promotion of similar societies. Such associations, however, were illegal, and their meetings were obliged to be held privately. The "Friendly Society of Iron Founders," which began in 1810, used to meet on dark nights on the peaty wastes and moors on the highlands of the Midland counties, and the archives of the society were buried in the peat. These societies have now ramifications all over the empire, and in England and Wales alone have funds amounting to upwards of £150,000.

It was customary at the beginning of this century for men from various factories to meet at taverns to pay their instalments into the friendly society, the benefit fund, or the burial club. At such gatherings the new state of affairs—as being the subject nearest every workman's heart—naturally became the common topic of conversation. Every phase of the question was thoroughly discussed, and the conduct of the several employers was freely criticized. The operatives naturally inquired why the hardest work and the least pay generally went together. They saw that everything around them was improving except their own condition, and this appeared to be deteriorating. At length some few who worked under a specially severe taskmaster would naturally rebel. They would agree or combine to resist the injustice and oppression under which they suffered. Their friends would not only sympathize with them, but, knowing not how soon they might be placed in a similar position, would help them in their fight, and thus, what was at first merely a chat over a glass of beer, soon became a trade union. "Men," says Mr. W. T. Thornton, "are seldom collected together in large masses without speedily discovering that union is strength, and men whose daily avocations obliged them to be constantly using, and by use to be constantly sharpening, their wits, were not likely to be backward in making this discovery."

The origin of the trade unions accounts for a great many of their peculiar features. As combining was illegal, the unions disguised themselves as friendly societies. In framing the rules the founders naturally looked at such models as they were already possessed of; and, as wiser men have done, they selected much that was bad as well as much that was good. It is a remarkable fact that those rules at present in existence in trade unions, which give so much offence to employers, are all actual copies of the rules of the ancient guilds, or reproductions of the provisions of ancient statutes. The workingmen invented no absurdities. It cannot be too often borne in mind that trade unions are as much a natural development as is the British Constitution itself, and it is as foolish to expect immediate perfection in the one as finality in the amendments already effected in the other. The history of the world teaches us that so universal is frailty that it is not until every variety of error has been passed through and exhausted that things at last settle into the right course.

The workingmen, therefore, cannot be blamed for not discovering that some of the rules they adopted were hardly consistent with the general progress of opinion, and it is greatly to their credit that experience has taught them better. The foolish rules are never introduced into new societies, and they are being gradually expunged from the rules of the old ones. This must necessarily be a work of time, because several of the old rules have at first sight an appearance of justice, and certainly contain within themselves much that would naturally commend itself to the workmen. Take, for instance, the rules relating to apprentices, in those trades to which no apprenticeship is needed. The rule limiting the number of apprentices is not only characteristic of almost all the guilds and of some of the statutes,* but was copied by the Inns of Court and the Universities, and is, moreover, one that would especially commend itself before the introduction of machinery. In the first place, there was, and is, the desire to limit the number of competitors as much as possible. With a market sufficiently well stocked with workmen, each new arrival would be regarded with great jealousy. Nor is there anything wrong in the notion of restricting the supply of laborers. The point where evil may creep in is found in the means taken to bring about such restrictions. A great authority like Mr. J. S. Mill urged upon the workingmen the necessity of restricting their numbers as a means of increasing their wages. The plan he recommended was the "prudential check" of Malthus.

What, however, seems easy and roseate to the philosopher often appears difficult, if not impracticable, to the ordinary mortal; and the last generation of British workmen took such steps as instantly occurred to them, or were suggested to them, and the results of which were actually before their eyes. Each man would say to himself, "The less number of workers in my trade the better it is for me." It requires a high state of development to perceive the various and intricate ways in which the laws of production and distribution work so as to bring about the greatest happiness to the greatest number. Another point which would naturally occur to the workman would be that he taught the apprentice and received no remuneration. All the trouble and work of training the youth were left to the artisan, and when the pupil was perfect he at once competed with his teacher. During the whole of the seven years' apprenticeship the master received the benefits of the youth's extra labor, part of the premium that was sometimes paid with him, while the man who had borne the heat and burden of the day received no advantage whatever. The rule limiting the number of apprentices, then, was very attractive to the founders of trade unions. The improvements in machinery, however, are rapidly depriving the system of its utility. It may have required a long apprenticeship before a man could weave: it requires little to "mind a loom;" and therefore that rule of the trade unions, which is so often quoted by employers as exhibiting the arbitrary principle of the unions, had a natural birth, is dying a natural death, and will ere long be decently buried and duly forgotten.

The trade unions copied several other ancient provisions, such as the rules against systematic overtime. The guilds also forbade a member to work with a non-member. No member was to instruct another, and "no person of the mystery was to hire himself to a person of another mystery where greater wages were offered." "Rattening" (exactly similar to the Sheffield system, with the exception that in the old times it was legal, and now it is not) was practised against those persons who neglected to pay their subscriptions. The guilds had also their "black lists," and the word "donation," now applied to the money given to men "on tramp," is a translation of "Geo-chenk," the word given by the old German guilds to the workmen who were similarly tramping. These and other rules were copied into the codes of the new unions. They are rapidly becoming obsolete, and are not enforced at all in the iron industries. In these industries no fixed period of service is imposed on apprentices, nor is their number limited. The union men do not refuse to work with non-union men, and "rattening" is not allowed.

(*To be continued.*)

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* The notorious "Orders in Council."

† The "Luddite Rising," as the disaffection has been called, was intensified by the fact that, whereas the operatives were starving, the capitalists were hoarding. Mr. J. R. Green says: "The war enriched the landowner, the capitalist, the manufacturer, the farmer; but it impoverished the poor. It is, indeed, from the fatal years which lie between the Peace of Amiens and Waterloo that we must date that war of classes, that social severance between rich and poor, between employers and employed, which still forms the great difficulty of English politics."

* In 1806 there were above 100 such apprentices in Armley, a manufacturing village of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants.

† This has always been the case. The objections in 1760 to the "new-fangled machine" (for winnowing) introduced into Scotland are well known.

* 5 Eliz., c. 4; 5 and 6 Ed. VI., c. 22; 1 James I., c. 6.

IRON-MOLDERS' have 250 local unions, and over 16,000 members, and propose to soon gain an advance in wages.

WE LIVE in a world of plenty. God's granaries are full. There is no lack in supply, and yet men freeze to death where blankets are a surplus in the market; and children are hungry, where beef is fed to dogs, and cake to cats. Honesty in rags, and industry on a poorhouse pallet, are among the social paradoxes where Dives has his champagne and fine linen, and Lazarus but a dog's tongue, and a pair of ragged pantaloons.—FRED. WOODROW.

MONTHLY REPORT.

And STATEMENT of PROTECTIVE FUND.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts and Expenses for the Month ending Oct. 31, 1887, inclusive. It also gives a complete report of all moneys of the Protective Fund received at the General Office. All Moneys received since then, will appear in December CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

Local Unions.	Sept. Page.	Oct. Tax.	Proto. Fund.
1. Chicago, Ill.	299	23 90	58 70
2. Cincinnati, O.	298	76 80	24 00
3.*Wheeling, W. Va.	85	5 50	16 20
4. St. Louis, Mo	81	8 10	84 45
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	64	13 70	*
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	91	10 50	15 25
7. Louisville, Ky.	102	10 10	9 10
8.*Philadelphia, Pa.	561	56 10	163 35
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	157	17 70	30 65
10. Detroit, Mich.	615	69 05	124 60
11. Cleveland, O.	140	24 35	42 75
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	42	4 00	17 55
13. Chicago, Ill.	198		59 00
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	21	2 00	5 25
15.*Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	77	7 40	9 65
16.*Springfield, Ill.	41	3 30	8 75
17. Bellaire, O.	28	3 80	9 55
18. Hamilton, Can.	61		11 45
19.*New Albany, Ind.	43	4 60	12 90
20.*Camden, N. J.	225	25 50	74 10
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	75		*
22. San Francisco, Cal.	490	54 80	*
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	128	25 00	49 10
24. Somerville. Mass.	45	4 30	12 55
25. Toledo, O.	211	21 10	6 40
26. Jackson. Mich.	64	6 30	22 45
27. Toronto, Can.	137	14 20	12 75
28. Chicago, Ill.	430	42 00	*
29. Baltimore, Md.	184	18 20	87 40
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	340	46 20	159 65
31. Trenton, N. J.	37	5 20	9 65
32. Detroit, Mich.	209	42 20	*
33. Boston, Mass.	1149	113 60	335 55
34.*Minneapolis Minn.	83	8 60	56 00
35.*San Rafael, Cal.	31	4 60	11 30
36. Oakland, Cal.	231	23 40	Held
37. New Orleans, La.			3 70
38.*St. Catharines, Can.	67	7 80	20 00
39.*Athens, Pa.	16		5 90
40. Memphis, Tenn.			
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	50	10 70	18 55
42.*Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	15		
43.*Hartford, Conn.	104		6 40
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	128		53 05
45. Shreveport, La.	25	10 00	5 75
46. Bartow, Fla	20		4 05
47. Alameda, Cal.	53	5 30	*
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	21	4 45	8 25
49. Meriden, Conn.	45	21 05	26 00
50. Portland, Oregon	144	30 80	14 65
51.*Charleston, S. C.	25	3 20	5 25
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	192	21 00	46 00
53. Rutland, Vt.	62	12 00	10 15
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	230		*
55. Denver, Col.	161	28 20	87 60
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	762	38 20	191 30
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	68	10 40	17 35
58. Omaha, Neb.	477	33 35	38 25
59. Detroit, Mich.	144	10 20	12 60
60. Hillsboro, Texas			
61. Columbus, O.	13	2 00	3 05
62. Gainesville, Tex.			
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	24	3 30	4 70
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	35	1 40	5 25
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	328		32 15
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9		3 55
67. Roxbury, Mass.	54	11 70	4 15
68. Des Moines, Iowa	20	2 10	2 75
69.*Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	15	1 20	3 00
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	29	2 90	2 45
71. Englewood, Ill.	52		31 00
72. Rochester, N. Y.	213	44 40	*
73. Leavenworth, Kan.			
74. Pensacola, Fla.	64	12 70	26 90
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	24	12 30	
76. New Orleans, La.	24	2 90	9 20
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	11	1 20	3 05
78. Troy, N. Y.	201	28 10	68 15
79.*Alton, Ill.	23	1 60	2 20
80. Hastings, Mich.	21		9 35
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	18	6 60	
82. Haverhill, Mass.	54	5 75	28 45
83. Halifax, N. S.	105	10 50	31 45
84. Akron, O.	54	6 40	22 95
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	61	6 50	5 05
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	158		42 50
87. St. Paul, Minn.	172	22 05	75 50
88. Town of Lake	61	6 30	*
89. Mobile, Ala.	74	7 60	30 95
90. Evansville, Ind.	65	7 10	25 15
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	54	9 65	26 00
92.*Mobile, Ala (Col.)	42	4 30	14 45
93. Worcester, Mass.	101	9 80	44 35
94.*Providence, R. I.	64		32 55
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	28	1 25	9 65
96.*Springfield, Mass.	64	13 10	*
97. New Britain, Conn.	44	4 30	19 25
98. Sedalia, Mo.	16	1 60	5 30
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	34	3 30	8 50
100. Muskegon, Mich.	79	11 05	*
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	25	2 50	6 90
102. Springfield, Mo.			
103.*Chanute, Kan.	21		5 70
104. Dayton, O.	74	7 30	40
105. Springfield, O.			
106. Thomasville, Ga.			
107.*Sandusky, O.	23	2 40	8 50
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13		3 60
109.*Galveston, Tex.	46	4 86	Held
110.*Owosso, Mich.	25	5 00	9 00
111.*Lawrence, Mass.	60	6 00	33 25
112. Lynn, Mass.	57		24 60
113.*Parsons, Kans.	12		
114. Memphis, Tenn. (Col.)			
115.*Bridgeport, Conn.	24		13 35
116. Thomasville, Ga. (Col.)			
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33		9 15
118. Manchester, N. H.	77	8 00	24 25
119. Newark, N. J.	459		109 25
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	22	11 15	Held
121. Danbury, Conn.	143	18 90	51 35
122. Germantown, Pa.	95	16 10	24 40
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	6 20	
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	85	17 30	4 25
125. Utica, N. Y.	22	12 35	3 05
126.*New Haven, Conn.	119		42 50
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	41	7 80	21 75
128. St. Thomas, Can.	34	3 70	11 20
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	60	12 70	28 50
130. Brockton, Mass.	35	14 60	28 30
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	59	5 60	20 50
132. Richmond, Va.	88	8 80	Held
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	53	5 75	
134. Brunswick, Ga.			
135. Chelsea, Mass.	37	3 60	11 95
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	31	7 10	21 50
137. Norwich, Conn.	84	18 60	27 95
138.*Cambridge Mass.	355	35 20	87 15
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	60	5 00	20 55
140.*Salem, Mass.	41		15 60
141.*Northampton, Mass.	18		
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	243	24 00	11 25
143.*Canton, O.	95	9 20	41 45
144. Garden City, Kan.			
145.*Pawtucket, R. I.	65		Held
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	67	6 90	7 75
147. Sioux City, Iowa	75	15 30	32 30
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	17		4 45
149. Oneida, Mich.			
150.*Augusta, Ga.	89	8 80	39 00
151.*Ottawa, Can.	94		Held
152.*Malden, Mass.	13	1 30	Held
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	93	8 20	30 45
154.*Marlboro, Mass.	59	7 80	16 05
155. Plainfield, N. J.	74	8 70	26 85
156. Creston, Iowa	12	1 30	Held
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	208	24 45	63 15
158. Topeka, Kan.	74	7 35	17 45
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	36	3 90	5 50
160. Kansas City, Mo.	245	24 50	51 15
161.*Belleville, Can.	47	4 00	8 10
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	116	12 90	*
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	191	17 10	30 55
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	140	14 00	49 20
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	107	8 65	33 45
166. Rock Island, Ill.	34	3 10	*
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	38	3 80	25 10
168.*Salem, O.	12	50	4 25
169.*E. St. Louis, Ill.	31	3 10	24 50
170.*Montgomery, Ala.	21	4 20	10 05
171. Youngstown, O.	98	13 90	30 05
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	146	15 10	47 50
173. Lewiston, Me.	12	1 30	9 20
174. Hudson, Mich.			
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	9		Held
176.*Newport, R. I.	55	5 45	20 60
177. McKeesport, Pa.	69	10 40	32 45
178.*New London, Conn.	24		Held
179.*Middletown, Conn.	4		
180. Braddock, Pa.	78	7 90	18 60
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	157	15 70	*
182.*San Diego, Cal.	316	40 40	33 00
183.*Boston, Mass.	12	3 00	3 50
184.*Boston, Mass.	10		Held
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	16	1 10	3 40
186. Steubenville, O.	44	4 20	18 55
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	19	10 25	
188. Findlay, O.	35	3 80	
189. Quincy, Ill.	50	6 40	29 10
190. Washington, D. C.	33	3 30	8 55
191. York, Pa.	67	6 60	20 20
192. Natick, Mass.	24		5 70
193. N. Adams	29	1 50	1 45
194. London, Can.	55	6 25	25 20
195. Pasadena, Cal.	177	15 40	44 25
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	15	1 60	5 20
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	10		
198. Dallas, Tex.	72	9 30	12 90
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	111	22 30	36 30
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 40	5 95
201. Paducah, Ky.	30	3 40	22 50
202. Fostoria, O.	40	4 10	9 35
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	66	11 90	11 80
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	62	6 60	20 35
205. Johnstown, Pa.	45	4 54	7 30
206. Bentonville, Ark.			
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	1 60	5 35
208. Lancaster, Pa.	67	6 70	23 50
209.*Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	223	40 70	11 65
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	27	4 15	7 60
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	251	23 60	*
212.*St. Paul (Scan.)	130		
213.*Chattanooga, Tenn.	60	7 90	21 50
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	45	5 05	14 15
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	17		5 55
216. Waltham, Mass.	67	12 30	16 05
217.*Covington, Ky.	19		
218.*E. Boston, Mass.	82	6 30	9 10
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	227	24 10	75 75
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	27	3 70	7 90
221. Marinette, Wis.			
222. Westfield, Mass.			
223. Jacksonville, Fla.			
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	16	7 20	8 85
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	17		12 50
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	78	7 50	37 10
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	187	23 70	30 15
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	93		30 30
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	37	3 70	11 15
230.*Pittsburgh, Pa.	132	20 35	28 45
231. Beaver Falls, Pa.	29	6 30	5 40
232. Brooklyn, N. Y.	87	10 20	10 50
233. Charleston, W. Va.	27	14 40	
234. Saratoga, N. Y.	47	3 75	6 15
235. McGinnisville, Mich.	33	3 20	4 55
236. Savannah, Ga.	37	3 70	3 75
237. Rondout, N. Y.	33	3 10	3 45
238. West Troy, N. Y.	21	2 10	2 45
239. Orange, N. J.	30	3 00	4 65
240.*Anniston, Ala.	10		3 75
241. Hannibal, Mo.	14	4 70	1 35
242.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	61		*
243. St. Louis, Mo.	18	1 80	1 20
244. Brooklyn, N. Y.	39	3 60	4 55
245. St. Augustine, Fla.	152	23 95	7 25
246. Clarinda, Iowa	17	1 70	2 55
247.*Buckhannon, W. Va.	11		1 60
248.*Ballston, N. Y.	9	4 70	1 30
249.*Kansas City, Kansas	33	3 50	4 60
250. Atchison, Kansas	47	11 20	4 70
251.*Defiance, Ohio	10		1 10
252. Williamsport, Pa.	61	15 30	6 00
253. St. Paul, Minn (French)	17	1 95	*
254.*Sharon, Pa.	55	5 50	4 20
255. Lowell, Mass.	78	8 40	2 15
256.*Middletown, Ohio	32		2 15
257. Omaha, Neb. (German)	79	10 65	1 70
258. Herkimer, N. Y.	22	2 30	2 40
259. Yonkers, N. Y.	99	10 00	2 65
260. Albany, N. Y.	26	3 60	1 45
261. Newton, Mass.	28	2 80	2 20
262. Tarentum, Pa.	31	2 00	2 40
263. Fort Worth, Tex.	27	2 40	1 45
264.*Manistee, Mich.	33	6 40	2 80
265. Toronto, Can. (West)	8	80	*
266. Brantford, Can.	31	3 30	3 75
267.*Nashville, Tenn.	17		2 45
268.*Santa Anna, Cal.	39		2 60
269.*Little Falls, N. Y.	8	1 90	1 05
270.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	7		*
271. Norfolk, Va.	56	5 60	5 20
272. Savannah, Ga.	27	3 60	1 95
273. Harrisburgh, Pa.	24	2 60	30
274. Homestead, Pa.	76	13 10	2 70
275.*Monrovia, Cal.	30	7 20	7 40
276.*Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	87	8 70	65
277. Chicago, Ill. (German)	66	11 60	*
278. Little Rock, Ark.	32	5 70	1 80
279.*Santa Monica, Cal.	28		17 35
280. Piqua, O.	33	1 45	45
281. St. Joseph, Mo.	17	3 25	45
282. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	14	1 45	1 35
283.*Niagara Falls, Ont.	19	2 45	70
284.*Pomona, Cal.	21	4 10	1 90
285. Scottdale, Pa.	11		
286. San Buena Ventura, Cal	28		
287. Newburgh, N. Y.	82	10 45	*
288.*Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	11		
289. Ontario, Cal.	22	7 70	
290. San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	84	3 10	
291. Milwaukee, Wis.	19	90	15
292.*Philadelphia, Pa.	45	25 00	
293. Waterford, N. Y.	13	2 35	
294. Newark, N. J.	33		
295. El Paso, Tex.	11		
296. Montreal, Canada (Fr.)	68	13 45	
297. Newark, N. J.	42	4 60	
298. Omaha Bldg. Ass.	6	60	
299. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	77	1 85	
300.*Hartford, Conn.	9		
301. Concord, N. H.	24	4 25	
302. Fort Dodge, Ia.	16	1 60	
303. Fort Dodge, Iowa	17		
304. Kingsville, Ont.	35	3 80	
305. Fort Dodge, Iowa	35		
306. Chicago, Ill.	9	90	
307. Fond du Lac, Wis.	22	1 95	
308. Hartford, Conn.	24	1 60	
309. Mansfield, Ohio	24		
310. Fort Dodge, Iowa	17		
311. Fond du Lac, Wis. (Ger.)	17		
312. Hillsboro, Texas	35	3 80	
313. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
314. Allentown, Pa.	15		
315. Fond du Lac, Wis.	9	90	
316. Fond du Lac, Wis.	17		
317. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
318. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
319. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
320. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
321. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
322. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
323. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
324. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
325. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
326. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
327. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
328. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
329. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
330. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
331. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
332. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
333. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
334. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
335. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
336. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
337. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
338. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
339. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
340. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
341. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
342. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
343. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
344. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
345. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
346. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
347. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
348. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
349. Hillsboro, Texas	35		
350. Hillsboro, Ill.	35		
Total	25 724	$2831 56	$3026 38

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—October, 1887.

Balance, October 1, 1887	$3656 69
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2831 56
" Advertisers	5 00
" Union 2, Cincinnati, O., on account of loan of $500	125 00
" Adams Express Company, express-age returned	1 85
Total	$6620 10

EXPENSES—October, 1887.

For Printing	$ 354 50
" Office, etc.	315 93
" 500 Brotherhood Pins	100 45
" Per Capita tax, Am. Fed. of L.	128 31
" Traveling and Organizing	155 82
" John Kane, Toronto, Financial Agt.	35 00
" Investigating claims of Union 23 and Stephens Case	52 70
" Protective Fund ret'd to Union 23	49 10
" " " " " 71	21 00
" Benefits Nos. 234 to 295, inclusive	1350 00
*Balance November 1, 1887	4057 39
Total	$6620 10

[*To this Balance must be added $34.00, due by Cincinnati Union No. 2 on loan, making the total surplus $4091.39.]

DETAILED EXPENSES—October, 1887.

Printing 1000 Applications for Charters	$ 6 25
" 1100 Transfer Cards	2 75
" 1000 Envelopes	1 25
" Electrotyping Decisions of E. B.	1 50
" 200 Notices of Arrears	4 00
" 3000 Applications	4 50
" 5000 Membership Cards	6 00
" 500 Postal Cards	6 25
" 3000 Constitutions	60 00
" 100 Treas. Receipt Books	25 00
" 21,000 Copies Oct. Journal	120 00
" 3000 extra	17 00
" 1000 Wrappers	1 00
" 500 Envelopes	3 00
" 1000 Envelopes	3 00
Wages Miss Carpenter Journal	24 00
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	7 40
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	10 01
" 1,000 Stamped Envelopes	21 00
Quarterly Rent of P. O. box	3 00
Office Rent for October	15 00
6 Telegrams in October	1 98
Coal, Wood and Light for Office	3 25
600 Badges, L. W. Perce & Co.	100 00
Expressage on same	45
Per Capita Tax, Am. Fed. of Labor	128 31
Salary for October	125 00
Assistance in General Office	50 00
Services of E. B. for October	23 10
W. F. Abrams, for inves. E. Saginaw	10 90
W. J. Ford (Lancaster trip)	7 62
Jos. G. Clinkard, Organizing (Portland)	10 00
B. Nelligan, "	55 80
B. Nelligan, for investigating Union 23 and Stephens Case	52 70
Traveling Expenses of G. S., Oct. 6-21	71 50
Protective Fund returned to Union 23	49 10
" " " " 71	21 00
John Kane, expenses as Agent in Toronto strike	35 00
Benefit No. 234, Mrs. Margaret Ardagh	50 00
" 285, Washington L. Gosnell	100 00
" 286, James Paulsen	100 00
" 287, Mrs. Harriet Beebe	50 00
" 288, Mrs. Agnes Matthiessen	50 00
" 289, Mrs. R. Van Overstratton	50 00
" 290, Mrs. Martha Z. McClure,	50 00
" 291, John B. Wals	200 00
" 292, N. G. Curtis	200 00
" 293, Mrs. Florida Walton	50 00
" 294, Mrs. Caroline H. Stevens	50 00
" 295, John W. McDonnell	200 00
Total	$2561 81

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

As promised in our circular of June 25th, 1887, we here give a full report of all moneys received at the General Office, from the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, from Sept. 15, 1887, to Nov. 10, 1887:

No. of Union.	Am't.	No. of Union.	Am't.
254	$1 10	137	$2 95
189	3 25	305	15
30	15 15	286	1 95
112	4 60	230	3 75
225	1 05	33	51 30
238	5 65	121	2 50
245	5 50	290	35
298	1 90	299	7 25
118	24 25	10	124 60
168	4 25	142	11 95
216	14 15	67	1 40
6	5 25	70	35
43	5 40	126	4 25
60	57 80	271	1 70
72	48 15	118	1 80
147	38 25	218	9 10
204	2 45	227	25
John Kane,	12 75	280	15 60
160	3 90	145	15 60
328	2 35	281	2 45
121	2 45	206	40
146	7 25	25	3 65
273	1 10	9	28 80
61	60	101	1 45
135	87 15	119	100 75
258	2 70	178	16 60
7	9 15	231	2 35
96	77 60	310	10 45
319	65		
11	4 00	Total,	$2561 81

Published in Sept. "Carpenter" $1500 00

Some total out at General Office 1061 81

Correction details of this fund will be issued in December issue to the local unions.

CONFESSIONS OF A SCAB.

[From the Baltimore Labor Free Press.]

At the age of sixteen I was apprenticed to learn the trade of house carpentering. I am now a middle-aged man and follow the trade which cost me the best five years of life to acquire. I have cursed the day, many a time, that saw me *rip* into the business. I am rated a fair workman, and yet I have been glad to do piecework that fagged me nearly to death, in order to earn $1.25 per day. That was before the carpenters organized.

* * *

Upon the principle of half a loaf being better than no bread, I, in company with other wretches like myself, have under-bid and cut wages to such an extent that when I worked I actually grew more poverty-stricken. All this was not so bad for me, for I deserved it; but I and the likes of me dragged the wages of others down to very near the level of starvation. While working more than ten hours a day, and not making much over $1.25 a day, I have seen organized bricklayers and stonecutters on the same job where I toiled go home on Saturday evenings at 5 o'clock with $18 and $20 in their pockets, while I was paid off with $7.50. But what cut me the most the "nigger" hod carriers at the building averaged more pay per week than I received for my skilled labor and the wear and tear of my tools. And then the hod-carriers left the building on Saturday at 5 o'clock and were paid full time, while I had to stay and hammer away until 6 o'clock.

* * *

It was tough, but my *growling* did no good. And then I have had to lose as much as two or three months in the winter time. This would bring me in debt to the landlord and grocer, and it would take me all summer to pay these bills off. The life of a scab carpenter has been a hard one, but is better now since the labor organizations formed. I wish the Chicago bricklayers and hod-carriers and carpenters would do something for my trade here in Baltimore. If we had eight hours here we carpenters would all be employed and get wages as high as the hod-carriers. I have a good job now and get $2.50 a day for nine hours. It is not piecework, for the organized carpenters have pretty well stamped that out. Some of the carpenters where I work carry working cards, but I don't, until I get the same wages they do, and I am just going to throw it at them when I get the union card in my pocket.

* * *

They ought to kick me out of the building, for I never did anything to secure the nine-hour day, while they worked night and day for it. If they had hung together a few weeks, like they did in Chicago, they might have got their eight hours last spring a year, and we scabs could then have gone back to piecework at big prices. The next thing to eating the bread that another earns, is to be a scab.

* * *

Talking about piecework, how we used to put things through before them union men broke us up! Why, we never put more than three or four nails in a string of flooring, and as for putting in screws, we used to drive them in with the hatchet; but we had to do it, for we got nothing for our labor. The *Labor Free Press* writes agin us, of course; but scabs don't mind it. We know the kind of a paper we want. We want to know who is summering out of town, and all about people we *don't* know, and who don't want to know us, and how Bob Garrett is getting on in Europe, and whether John L. Sullivan is still holding on to the belt. We can stand boned turkey in the way of red herring for 200 meals in winter, but it is monotonous to live on that kind of fare from December till April. I overheard a union man say the other day that a trap had been set for us scab carpenters. The plan is to give us a free excursion down the bay, and that when the boat was outside of Fort Carroll to bore a big hole in her bottom and drown us. But they won't catch me on that trip. If I hadn't heard about the plot, I should have gone. OLD UNDERMINE.

AT THE OPENING OF A NEW DOCK in Cardiff, Wales, last month, a general holiday was observed, and magnificent official ceremonies were carried out, among which was an immense industrial parade of 6000 trades unionists. The carpenters' unions turned out in large force. There was hardly a tool or implement in connection with the trade that was unrepresented, and in addition several men carried small articles which they themselves had made. In one instance a beautiful double spiral staircase was exhibited, and attracted a great deal of admiration from the onlookers. But the chief feature of interest to the crowd was undoubtedly the automatic figure of a carpenter at work at his bench, planing. The natural pose of the little model excited great laughter and amusement, and every motion was watched with curiosity and interest. A gravestone with date cut to be carved in a few days, and with the usual request a beautiful piece of work.

MAYOR HEWITT ON TRADES UNIONS.

At the dedication of the Bricklayers' Hall in New York City last month, Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor of that city, demonstrated very satisfactorily his thorough familiarity with the principles and workings of trades unions. Not since his admirable address before the Cincinnati Church Congress has Mayor Hewitt expressed himself so positively on the side of the real legitimate labor organizations as he did on the above occasion. Were it possible, we would reproduce his entire address, but must content ourselves with these extracts:

The first conclusion to which my study of the relations of labor and capital has brought me is that organization and union are essential to workingmen, for the assertion and preservation of their rights, and that it is the duty equally of employers to organize, in order that these two interests, upon whose harmony depends the welfare of the world and all its progress, may unite to increase and perpetuate by solemn compact, by mutual discussion, by mutual assistance, their mutual usefulness. Hence I have favored for many years the formation of trade unions. They are as strong as the bundle of twigs in the fable. Men united must be stronger than they can be when separated. By these unions men learn to bear with each other, to be reasonable, to discuss the condition upon which they live. They become better workmen, better fathers of families, better citizens.

The first fruit of this organization is not always satisfactory. Sometimes the unions must, like children, go through a dental period, and the first thing they do is to show their teeth. [Laughter.] Often the first fruit of a trade union is a strike. But, with experience and knowledge, the second step is taken, and that second step is mutual assistance. The benefit replaces the strike. Then comes the larger and more catholic spirit which can see the other side of the question. The result of the organization would carry out to its legitimate conclusion, peace and harmony, and not war. [Applause.]

Now, although there are very large organizations in the United States among workingmen, allow me to say that they are only in primary conditions of association, and they are only beginning to reap the fruits of their missionary labors with each other. In older countries the fruits of organization have been reaped. The guilds or associations of labor in the Middle Ages—during the fifteenth century—procured for the workingmen of England better pay than they ever had prior to that time or since. This I state upon the authority of the best authors on this subject. It would not have been possible for the workingmen of England to have shared the products of their industry but for the guilds. In modern times the association of men who labor has led to more remarkable results.

In England the trade unions began with the expenditure of nearly all their money on strikes. For nearly fifty years the main expenditure of all the contributions were for strikes. But all that has been changed, until 97 per cent. has been expended upon benefits, works of charity and benevolence, and self help. [Applause.] and the same tendency is visible in this country.

In 1886 the greater part of the money contributed to trades unions in this country was expended in strikes. In 1887 only 18 per cent. of the money contributed to trades unions

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUNAN,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1887.

ADVERTISING RATES.

10 lines, one month	$1.00
1 column, one month	10.00
½ " "	6.00
¼ " "	4.00

Obituary notices $1.00 per inch for one insertion.
Special rates for larger space and longer time.

☞ Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago, are Overcrowded. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Pasadena, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Brunswick, Ga.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Plainfield, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Providence, R. I.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Columbus, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
London, Canada.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Haven, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.

MORE GAINS LAST MONTH.

At Sharon, Pa., Union 268 has been successful in its strike for nine hours, only a few shops are holding out against the union. Union 316, of San Jose, Cal., has secured the nine hours system, with very little trouble. Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., asked twenty-five cents per day advance, but compromised on a shorter work-day, with promise of nine hours a day for next year. Union 321, Brookline, Mass., has secured nine hours as a day's work.

WE BLUSH most modestly at the words of praise and commendation so lavishly bestowed by the labor press and many daily papers, on the work and growth of our Brotherhood. To our contemporaries, we can only express our gratitude for their manifest interest in our efforts, and for their co-operation in our work.

OUR READERS will find a very interesting history of trades unions published on page 2 of this journal. The first instalment began in last month's issue, and it will be continued in future numbers until completed. This work, written by William Trant, is the essay for which the author obtained the £50 prize offered at the Trade Union Congress, in England, in 1873, by the late Alexander Macdonald, M. P. The work has been considerably improved from its original form, and is based very largely on official information furnished by the secretaries of the leading trades unions. It need hardly be said that the essay is one of the most accurate in all its details, and, consequently, very valuable.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT of our General Secretary shows our Brotherhood paid out $16,275 for general benefits the past year, or $34,925.16 in the past five years, and over $140,000 in sick benefits have been paid out by the local unions. Wages have been advanced in 171 cities, placing $2,268,000 more wages per year in the pockets of the members. While the hours of labor have been materially reduced in two hundred and fourteen cities, giving employment in that way to 3,000 more men in these cities. The actual cost of the general management of the organization has been 26 cents per year for each member. This includes expenses of organizing, printing monthly journal, postage, and other expenses.

A TRIBUTE TO ONE OF LABOR'S NOBLEMEN.

"Tom Armstrong is dead!" How these words thrilled with sorrow the hearts of thousands of trades unionists and workingmen, when they read the sad news in the daily papers.

Poor Tom! his genial face and kindly heart, his sturdy voice and good counsel, will be missed among those for whom he labored, for whom he suffered, for whom he struggled. In him, organized labor always found a safe and conservative leader, a valiant and eloquent champion; and whether in the flush of success and peace, or in the tempest of a strike, Thomas A. Armstrong was ever ready "to lend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil."

A compositor by trade, for twenty-six years he was a member of the International Typographical Union, to whose conventions he was twice a delegate. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered into the Union Army, and received wounds in the service which were the cause of his death on October 1st. Our General Secretary well remembers first meeting "Tom" Armstrong in Pittsburgh in the winter of 1874, and from that date a warm personal friendship was maintained between them.

There never was an occasion when Tom Armstrong was asked to aid any of our carpenter's unions in Pittsburgh or vicinity that he did not do so, without price or reward. Many a mile he travelled to address public meetings of carpenters, and to encourage them to organize, and we would be base indeed were our unions to forget the many services he so freely rendered.

It is gratifying to say that the memory of Thomas A. Armstrong is to be perpetuated, and a monumental association has been formed, of which our General Secretary is one of the national Vice-Presidents. Any financial contributions can be sent to the Secretary of the Association, John M. Kelly, Box 555, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT IS A BAT?

Among carpenters we find a class of bipeds, which are neither men or monkeys, who lack manhood and honor, who are so destitute of the principles of honor, and who have such small regard for their rights and interests as mechanics that they will work anywhere for any price, or as many hours as they can get work; they will take pieceswork, and will work overtime, and even on Sundays, for starvation wages. They loathe to meet in contact with their fellow-men in union, and they slink away as though there were something dark and noxious in their lives. They are slimy, detestably loathsome, and repulsive in their habits, and are generally shunned by their fellow-men.

In some trades this class of detestables are called "scabs;" among printers they are known as "rats;" among coal-miners and in the iron trades they are "black sheep." In the carpenter trade they have been known as "scabs," but as this word does not quite fully fill the bill in regard to this element, which we desire to brand with the scorn and reprobation it deserves, we have concluded to use the appellation "BAT" in place of "scab."

A "Bat," as Locke puts it, "is something of a beast and a bird." It loves the dark surroundings, and breeds in the most noxious places. One group of the Bat family comprises the vampire, which lives upon sucking the blood of animals. The more we consider this question, the more we are convinced that the proper appellation for the unprincipled men in the carpenter trade is to call them "Bats," for they are also as blind to their own true interests as a bat is blind to the light of day. In reality, they are "as blind as bats."

PROCTOR AND GAMBLE, soap manufacturers, Cincinnati, O., are an honorable, fair-dealing firm! They employ thirty members of our Brotherhood, and pay them union wages, and work union hours, and recognise union rules. Yet we understand some parties in St. Louis are boycotting the soap made by this firm. This is entirely wrong; and to offset it, we advise our Western members to patronize this firm.

LABOR DAY.

Even at this late date, General Secretary McGuire desires to tender his thanks in return for the kindly invitations to take part in celebrations of Labor Day, tendered him by the Central Labor Unions of New York city, of Buffalo, Providence, R. I., and Syracuse, N. Y.; also to the score of other cities which desired his presence on that date.

In the spring of 1882, Mr. McGuire, our General Secretary, urged upon the Central Labor Union of New York city, the propriety of setting aside one day in the year, to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes throughout the United States; the day to be celebrated first by a street parade, to be followed by a picnic, the proceeds of such picnic to be divided on the co-operative plan; each union or labor organization to have as many tickets as it could sell, and the more it sold the greater would be its profits, as each society was allowed to keep for itself all the money it got from the sale of tickets, and each would contribute to the expenses in proportion to membership. The plan was adopted, and proved very successful, and the Central Labor Union then set to work to make the day a permanent holiday, with the result, as is now generally known, that "Labor Day" has become a fixed institution in over a hundred cities.

Our General Secretary has since been recognized as the "Father of Labor Day," and it was one of his favorite arguments that while we had many legal holidays from Thanksgiving Day, in November, to the Fourth of July, yet there was no holiday from July 4th again until Thanksgiving. He suggested that the first Monday in September should be chosen as Labor Day, as it was midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and was at that pleasant season of the year when a street parade and picnic could be enjoyed and conducted in proper style.

DUTIES OF UNION MEN.

Respect your officers.
Build up your union.
Encourage others to join.
Pay your dues promptly.
Attend your meetings regularly.
Be just and fair to each other.
Be honorable to your employers.
Do an honest day's work.
Demand a fair day's pay.
Don't be a "sucker" or a "scab."
Stand up for your rights as a man.
And never be a traitor to your union.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, seems to be gaining an unenviable notoriety as a judge almost fanatically hostile to organized labor. His infamous decision last year in imprisoning the Theiss boycotters is now supplemented by his arbitrary ruling in the case of the New York striking shoemakers, whose leaders he has unjustly committed for conspiracy. Judge Snell, of Washington, D. C., is another of the same judicial stripe, who believes the workingmen have no right save to work for whatever is offered.

CARPENTERS are swarming into Los Angles and Southern California like the plague of locusts in scriptural history. The land boomers have been making a great ado in the newspapers about high wages and a scarcity of mechanics, consequently Los Angles has an overplus of labor in all branches. House rent is outrageously high, and keeps on advancing as the flood of population increases. The cost of living is unreasonably dear, and the capitalists and contractors are beginning to cut down wages to the lowest rate. By no means is it at all advisable to go to Los Angles at present, for things are likely to become even worse before long.

WORKMEN should not fill their heads with thoughts entirely about Congress and legislatures and expect, through them, to solve the labor question. But they should devote all their attention to their trade and labor unions. By maintaining and amalgamating their labor unions, they will accomplish more in a year than in half a century by becoming aldermen, congressmen, or legislators. Remember this! — *The Painter.*

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNIONS.

During the month of October, charters were granted to nine new unions, as follows: 343, Winnepeg, Manitoba; 344, Portland, Maine; 345, Bath, Maine; 346, Bessemer, Ala.; 347, Port Huron, Mich.; 348, La Grande, Oregon; 349, Kansas City, Mo.; 350, Niagara Falls, N. Y. This now makes a total of 350 local unions attached to the Brotherhood, or double the number we had in August, 1886, at time of the Buffalo Convention.

A WARNING TO CARPENTERS AND OTHER MECHANICS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct., 27, 1887.

Of the numerous methods adopted to boom the Pacific Coast, there are none so injurious to the workingmen as the exaggerated reports of a scarcity of labor and high wages. * * * * Unfortunately the poor dupe who sacrifices his little earthly possessions to enable him to reach these shores in quest of "steady work" and "high wages," looks in vain for a fulfillment of these golden promises. * * * * Just now Southern California is being extensively advertised as the "promised land" of the poor, ill-paid, slave of labor. In nearly all the paragraphs going the rounds of the press there is such a misrepresentation of facts, such barefaced falsehoods in regard to wages and the demands for labor, that we have taken upon ourselves to refute them, and thus save hundreds of families from ruin. * * * * Already a stream of mechanics and laborers have poured into the city whose ranks are daily being swelled by fresh accessions. Having expended their last dollar for railroad fare, they rush around from one job to another, offering to work for anything they can get. The scenic grandeur fails to impress them, and they find our "glorious climate" rather thin diet to subsist on. We, therefore, ask the Eastern press to aid us in arresting this hegira, and we earnestly entreat them to publish this warning. * * *

Periodically, however, and more often this time of the year, the market has been overcrowded, and only a small number have secured the great boon of all workingmen "a home free and unencumbered." The greater number live from hand to mouth. Rents are enormously high; a cottage of four rooms rents from $25 to $30 a month. Coal is $14.00 a ton, partly on account of coal, and partly because of monopolization. The average of wages is about 50 cents per day more than Eastern wages, but the cost of living more than counterbalances. Out-of-door labor can be pursued for about ten months in the year; but the man who attempts it is sure to break down. Tropical climates will not permit an unceasing round of hard manual labor. There is a gradual and stealthy undermining process which the victim heeds generally after it is too late to repair the evil. The El Dorado of him who has but his two brawny arms to eke out an existence, is not here. We, your fellow-workmen, know whereof we speak, therefore, heed our warning. Stay away! Don't come here!

UNION No. 56,
BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of Los Angeles, Cal.

A VERY STRIKING CONTRAST.

In the Industrial Parade on September 15, in Philadelphia, on the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution, there were many noticeable displays of trade interest. On one float was an old-fashioned work-bench, 16 feet in length, with tools, and two men working flooring as it was worked in the olden times, when the capacity from sunrise to sunset was 240 feet per day. This float bore the inscription, "In 1787, 240 feet per man, from sunrise to sunset." A float following presented the improved planing machine, with a capacity of 13,000 feet in 10 hours. Still another float exhibited a surfacing machine, which had a capacity for smoothing off boards 26 inches wide, and smoothing them on both sides at the same time. This machine was calculated to plane upward of 30,000 feet of lumber in a day. Also, a self-feeding rip-saw was displayed, with capacity of 100 lineal feet per minute.

A CONTRACTOR'S TROUBLES—WHAT CHEAP WORK HAS DONE FOR HIM.

Thurber Gillette, who was arrested and locked up on Tuesday for having forged a $500 note, is still at the police station. His friends are said to be trying to fix matters up for him. It is reported that his alleged forgeries are much more extensive than has yet been made public. They will, it is said, approximate about $4,000. Gillette is an industrious man, whose trouble was brought about by the fact that he took contracts for building houses much cheaper than he should have done. In this way, it is supposed, he has sunk several thousand dollars.—*Daily Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.*

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TRADES UNIONS AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Nowhere have we seen our views better expressed on the above subject, than in a couple of articles recently published, one in the *Milwaukee Review*, the other in the *Cleveland Workmen*. Both articles are not only philosophically and scientifically correct, but they are eminently practical, and we commend them to our readers. Here is what the *Milwaukee Review* says:

THE "Labor Question," so-called, is, for practical purposes, best considered under three heads:

1. Wages — including hours, shop-rules, etc. This is fundamental, inasmuch as it is the question of bread and butter, shelter and raiment, daily recurrent. But

2. Man doth not live by bread alone. Hence the need of education, radical and comprehensive, honest and incessant in social economics. This in turn leads to:

3. The wage and salary slaves' emancipation by the reorganization of the prevailing industrial and social status upon the basis of securing to each and all the wealth they produce.

For better or worse, these three great movements must proceed along parallel or rather converging lines, though necessarily at varying rates of progress, individually as well as relatively. But to facilitate and expedite this progress, and to avoid all needless friction among men of similar purpose, and a senseless dissipation of forces that should be compactly and harmoniously handled to achieve success, let us agree to a division of labor, a fraternal cleavage into three distinct bodies; each with its own distinct mission, and all in hearty harmony.

1 Let the wage question be the special concern of the crafts, as such, under the general compact which is known as the American Federation of Labor.

2. Let the matter of real industrial education become the special charge of the Knights of Labor returned to their first principles. And

3. Let Organized Labor embark permanently upon the sea of independent political action, wherein it has already achieved such glorious victories.

The above statement is fully endorsed by the Cleveland *Workmen*, which (1) utters the following:

"The Unions will last and should last as long as the wage system lasts. The Knights of Labor, or some organization embodying their principles, will last until the wage system is supplanted by the co-operative system. The legitimate work of the unions is to render the condition of the wage-slave as tolerable as possible, to increase his pay, to shorten his hours of labor, to prevent "unfair" competition by the importation of labor, the instruction of too many apprentices, etc. The legitimate work of the Knights of Labor is to take those wage-slaves, organize them for purposes of education, and emancipate them intellectually, first, by teaching them to co-operate not by trades but by industrial groups—"integrally"—and to found and support such co-operative enterprises. Whatever difficulties have arisen between the Knights and the unions have arisen because of their "getting mixed" as to what the legitimate business of each is. When the Knights have attempted to settle a mere trades question affecting a trade where there was a strong and well disciplined organization, and they have made the attempt without concerted action with that organization, the result, to say the least, has not been flattering, and has usually entailed permanent hard feelings between the Knights and that union. And in this connection it is proper to observe that the use of the Knights of Labor label should never have been given to any but co-operative enterprises. Mere wage-paying concerns should use the union label. The Knights of Labor label should be denied until the employés are a part of the business, sharing in its profits and in its control. The difficulties between the two are largely a matter precipitated by ambitious individuals on both sides. The Knights of Labor have nothing to gain by absorbing the unions, the unions have everything to lose by downing the Knights of Labor. Whatever differences there are between them can be amicably settled if we cultivate a spirit of mutual concession and candid respect of the rights of each. War between them at this time is criminal, is suicidal. The watchword of those union men and Knights who are not self seekers merely but real friends of the cause of labor should be from this time out: "Belligerents to the rear!"

A FULL REPORT of all moneys for Protective Fund received by the General Treasurer from each local union will be found on page 5 of this Journal. The same has been audited by the E. B., and found correct.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 50 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $1.40 to $1.90.

THE EASTERN STATES.

LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2 25 to $2.50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2 00 to $2.50. 9 hours.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Middl'g; Union men, $2.25, 9 hrs
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $2.62. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2.40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.70. 58 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2 50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.00.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
MONONGAHELA.—9 hours.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $2. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $2.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. T'y.—Crowded; 30c. br.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
MONROVIA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3.
POMONA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Middling; $2.75 to $3.
SANTA CRUZ.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.50 to $2.50. 53 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
MARIENETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS.—Busy; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.75.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $1.50.
ARKONDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MONTGOMERY.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
MCGREGORVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
W. BAY CITY.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Crowded.
ST. JOSEPH.—Medium; 1.25 to $2.25. Full.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $1.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 25c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $2. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Mid.; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good, $2.25 to $3.00.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MANTUA FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASSILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $1.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2.25.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2 Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—Stacking up; $1.50 to $1.75
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.

FLORIDA.

TAMPA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Overcrowded; $1.75 to $2.25.
PENSACOLA.—Slow; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $3 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 283.—AUGUST SCHNEIDER, age 47, admitted February 1, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died August 22, 1887, from injuries received by a fall down stairs. Papers received Sept. 2.

No. 287.—MRS. HARRIET BEEBE, age 60 years, wife of E. H. Beebe, admitted July 23, 1885, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., died of septicæmia, August 27, 1887. Papers received September 19, 1887.

No. 288.—MRS. AGNES MATTHIESSEN, age 26 years, wife of John Matthiessen, admitted April 26, 1885, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., died of puerperal fever, September 14, 1887. Papers received September 28, 1887.

No. 289.—MRS. ROSALIE VAN OVERSTRATTON, age 57 years, wife of Martin Van Overstratton, admitted April 15, 1886, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., died of peritonitis, June 16, 1887. Papers received August 4, 1887.

No. 290.—MRS. MARTHA Z. MCCLURE, age 34 years, wife of S. F. McClure, admitted May 14, 1885, Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., died of chronic bronchitis, June 23, 1887. Papers received July 6, 1887.

No. 291.—JOHN B. WALZ, age 60 years, admitted April 18, 1885, Union 90, Evansville, Ind., died of consumption, August 27, 1887. Papers received September 19, 1887.

No. 292.—N. G. CURTIS, age 55 years, admitted March 17, 1886, Union 147, Sioux City, Iowa, died of chronic inflammation of the stomach, July 19, 1887. Papers received August 23, 1887.

No. 293.—MRS. FLORIDA WALTON, age 33 years, wife of David B. Walton, admitted December 30, 1885, Union 127, Pensacola, Fla., died of typhoid congestion, September 4, 1887. Papers received September 14, 1887.

No. 294.—MRS. CAROLINE H. STEVENS, age 34 years, wife of S. T. Stevens, admitted April 15, 1886, Union 1, Chicago, Ill., died of acute pneumonia, September 17, 1887. Papers received October 10, 1887.

No. 295.—JOHN W. MCDONNELL, age 59 years, admitted April 26, 1886, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died of internal hemorrhage, produced by a fall from a scaffold, September 23, 1887. Papers received October 12, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

J. R. PEARSON, from Union 168, Kansas City, Mo., for embezzling union funds.

HARRY WYCKOFF, from Union 339, St. Augustine, Fla., for defrauding brothers and others.

C. C. GRIFFIN, from Union 99, Mobile, Ala., for violating his obligation by sub-contracting.

G. W. BOWLING, from Union 284, Anniston, Ala., for violation of obligation.

LOUIS NOEL, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for conduct unbecoming a union man.

ROBERT SCHWENGEL, from Union 199, South Chicago, Ill., for scabbing.

THOMAS POWELL, from Union 52, Charleston, S. C., for perjury and contempt of Union.

THOMAS REED, rejected from Union 142, Pittsburgh, for scabbing during the late nine hours trouble.

JOHN BLENZ, from Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., for criminal conduct.

JOHN F. OAKLEY, from Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., for embezzlement of funds as Treasurer of Union 330. The union has brought suit against Oakley and his bondsman, and got judgment for the amount embezzled and costs, $105.00.

J. A. CALEN, from Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., for embezzlement as Financial Secretary.

JOEL T. PAINTER and J. A. HIGHBERGER, from Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., for violating nine-hour law.

JOHN SMITH, from Union 89, Mobile, Ala., for violating the nine-hour law.

JOSEPH GIGNACK, from Union 274, Albany, N. Y., for violation of obligation and Constitution.

M. C. ALEXANDER, C. M. HOLLOWAY, D. HENRY DUNBAR, WM. SAYS, and DANIEL R. YOUNG, from Union 130, Brockton, Mass., for breaking nine-hour rule.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

J. A. W. K., *New Albany, Ind.*—A member of ours is a contractor, and he wants men to work for him on stair-work. The Constitution says he must hire union men, and there are some union men idle, but they can't do stair-work: while there are non-union men idle who can do the work. Can non-union men be hired in such a case?

Answer.—Yes, they can be hired, but the contractor, who is a union member when he hires them, must insist that such non-union men must join the union at the next meeting or he won't keep them.

C. E. W., *Milford, Mass.*—Is there no way for a member to know another without asking: Are you a member of the Brotherhood?

Answer.—No, there is no other way only to ask the member to show his card, and certainly no member need be ashamed to show a clear card.

AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS, during the last three years, have distributed to unemployed members the large sum of $1,135,000.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

OCT. 1.—Com. from General President Shields, reporting visit to E. Boston, Mass., found J. P. Ryder had not a legal trial, but Union 218 is now proceeding to give one. General President approved Bro. W. J. Phillips as a member of E. B. vice Bro. Cockill, resigned.

Com. from Union 142, Pittsburgh. Carpenters' Council decided a fine of $5.00, or expulsion, be the penalty for any member using ten-hour mill stuff. On this point E. B. decided the question is purely local; but under the Constitution of the Carpenters Council, the local unions represented have given the Council power to make their rules binding, subject to an appeal to the E. B. In this case the E. B. decides the Council is justified in making the ruling it did.—In the case of Union 142, wishing to know if it acted legally in fining members $3.00 per day, for not turning out on Labor Day. E. B. decides that the action is legal, and Sec. 7. Art. IV., Page 25, specifies how such a fine can be collected.

Appeal, W. A. Davis, Braddock, Pa., against expulsion for hiring non-union men. Action of union sustained.

Appeal J. A. Wench, Troy, N. Y., against fine for working with non-union men. Laid over.

Report of E. J. Lake, Troy, on difficulty between members of Union 200 and Union 6. Report sustains Union 6. E. B. decides that members of Union 200 must at once comply with working rules of Amsterdam or be suspended.

Appeals of David T. Rogers and H. H. Hitchcock, both of Detroit, Mich., on matters of trade dispute between members of local unions in Detroit. In view of the situation, E. B. recommends all the local unions in Detroit to form a District Council.

Claims disapproved, Thomas A. McCrum, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., (in arrears last April, not six months continuously in good standing.) John B. Walz, Evansville, Indiana. (In arrears last April.) Mrs. Christina Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn. (In arrears over three months when wife died.)

The term expired for one member of the Auditing Committee. T. J. Fleming withdrew as Auditor, and George Stockhausen elected to fill vacancy.

OCT. 8.—Com. Chas Cloyd, Recording Secretary Union 119, Newark, N. J., stating Bros. Old and Moore, trustees of Union 119, are members of Live Oak Assembly, Carpenters K. of L. The E. B. are of the opinion that Union 119 should require all officers to attend strictly to their duties, or otherwise, insist on their resignation, especially those who violate their obligation by subordinating the interests of the B. to that of another labor society.

Com. W. F. Abrams, reporting visit to East Saginaw, and settlement of their troubles.

Com. George Winnett, Newark, N. J., in reference to Westervelt claim, he claims a member is in benefit until four months in arrears. G. S. instructed to inform him the law is plain that three months' arrears debars from benefits.

Com. M. Mellor, Vice-President, Union 97, asking if the B. will sustain four of their members, if they go on a strike in a factory where the men are out to uphold shorter hours. Referred to Union 97.

Com. John Kane, Toronto, giving complete report as financial agent of E. B. during Toronto strike, declining to present any bill for services.

Com. from Augusta, Ga., in regard to the adoption of trade rules and resignation of President of Union 339, on account of said rules; laid over. Appeal of Bro. Stanford of Union 130 against a fine levied without trial. E. B. decided that the brother shall have a fair and impartial trial.

Claim disapproved, Mrs. M. Tarry, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., (Union in arrears for June and July dues, paid August 23).

Auditing Committee reported having examined books of G. S. for September, and find them correct. Report of committee to count vote, reported finding the same as published in CARPENTER.

OCT. 22.—Com, Union 71. Englewood, Ill., involved in Chicago lockout, asking for Protective fund to be credited to them as capita tax. E. B. granted request.

Com. Gen. Pres. Shields, approving compensation of E. B., at the rate of thirty cents per hour for services.

Com. Allegheny City, Pa., in reference to Union 230. G. S. instructed to remind Union 230 to live up to the promises they made last spring, to charge $5.00 initiation fee.

Appeal Geo. A. F. Allen, Detroit, Mich., against actions of President of Union 10. E. B. decided as they are not familiar with all the circumstances, they are unable to decide.

Com. Brother Shoemaker, Kansas City, Mo., claiming sick benefits from Union 160. E. B. ruled as he furnished no proof of regular payment, they are unable to render a decision, and appeal deferred to give him an opportunity to furnish information.

Appeal C. S. Kimball, Kansas City, Mo., against expulsion. Referred to Union 160.

Appeal from G. A. T. Zimmermann, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., written in German, and very lengthy. G. S. instructed to inform all German unions that all official business or appeals addressed to E. B. must be written in English.

Com. R. Nelligan, stating that he could not get any trace of Bro. Stevens in any of the places he claimed to visit, and Stevens failed to meet Bro. Nelligan, and give a detailed account of what he did with the $75.00 appropriated to him over a year ago, for organizing purposes. Balance of bill due Bro. Nelligan ordered paid. G. S. instructed to notify Union 36 to call on Bro. Stevens to refund the $75.00 within thirty days, otherwise be publicly expelled after due trial.

Com. Union 7, Louisville, Ky., reporting they are unable to pay their Protective Fund as the money is banked on interest. E. B. directed Union 7 to forward the fund at once as directed.

Com. Union 33, Boston, asking if they can admit a member in arrears to Halifax Union 83, his traveling card having expired. G. S. instructed to notify Union 33 to wait to hear further from Union 83. Union 33 wished to know if they can try a suspended member for violating trade rules, the same as any member. E. B. decides that after a member is suspended the L. U. has no further jurisdiction over him.

Bro. W. F. Abrams, rendered account in detail and report for $30.00 appropriated to him for organizing.

Com. Union 37, New Orleans, promising to submit proof said union held meetings regularly. Received.

Com. from a member of Union 119, Newark, N. J., asking if a disability claim dates from the time of accident or time of medical examination. E. B. decided, that all claims for disability must date from time accident occurred.

Com. W. J. Reeves, Omaha, Neb., asking if a brother is suspended from benefits while charges are pending against him. To this query the E. B. answered, No. To balance of Bro. Reeves' questions, the G. S. received special instructions.

OCT. 26.—Resignation of J. F. Gillespie as member of E. B. accepted, and vote of thanks unanimously tendered him. Union 9 notified of vacancy, and to recommend a name to present to the G. P. to fill the vacancy.

Claims reconsidered and former decision reaffirmed; Mrs. M. Kettenman, Mrs. Anna Meier, Peter Tranel, Miss Annie Dennth.

G. S. instructed to notify Union 80 that E. B. cannot in their locus way of looking after dues of delinquents.

Com. Union 36 in claim as death of Jas. Carpenter. G. S. instructed to call for itemized bill of funeral expenses before making payment.

OCT. 29.—Application for charters from Chicago and Park Manor, referred respectively to Chicago and Englewood for their views.

Com. Union 125, New Haven, notifying E. B. that they would disband and surrender charter, subject to re-organization.

Com. from United Order announcing appointment of new committee, and asking for information as to one James McKinan. G. S. instructed to forward copies of all correspondence required, and he was vested with discretionary power.

Com. E. Boston, in appeal of J. P. Ryder the union having now given him legal trial; he was accused of misappropriating moneys, refunded the same, and committee reported the charges withdrawn. G. S. instructed to write that Union 218 has sole power to expel or to exonerate Bro Ryder.

Com. E. J. Lake, reporting members of Union 200 are still violating their obligation, and pay no attention to decision of E. B.; also that Union 78 will appeal against decision of E. B., in case of Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y.; appeal received, and filed.

Com. Geo. A. F. Allen, Detroit, Mich., having preferred charges against two members of Union 230, and said union exonorated them. From evidence submitted E. B. are of opinion that the two brothers should be exonorated, as they violated the rule under a misunderstanding in their Union, and Union 230 is cautioned to hereafter abide by all trade rules adopted by the joint unions.

By-Laws, Union 306, Philadelphia, Pa., approved, with two exceptions.

Com. Union 23. Town of Lake, Ill., asking to have Protective Fund credited as capita tax, as said union was in Chicago lock-out. Request complied with.

Claims disapproved: Bernard Dean, (over sixty when admitted). Mrs. E. Dageska, (sick when admitted). William Jones, (over sixty when admitted). Disability of Joseph Bushy, (in arrears over three months).

SOME VERY EXCELLENT BY-LAWS.

The following extracts are taken from the By Laws of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., and these same By-Laws are the rules in most of our California unions:

SECTION 5. When it becomes known that any brother in good standing in any other L. U. of the B. is sick or disabled in this community, it will be our duty to render him such assistance as may be necessary, and communicate with the Corresponding Secretary of his L. U., and upon instructions from his L. U., to act accordingly.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SECTION 1. On and after the first day of —— —— nine hours shall constitute a day's labor.

SECTION 2. Working overtime shall not be allowed, except in cases of extreme necessity, and in all such cases, double pay shall be required.

CARD SYSTEM.

SECTION 1. Whenever the card system shall be in operation within certain prescribed districts, it shall be the duty of union carpenters to carry their cards daily about their persons, and show the same to any craftsman belonging to the League who shall demand it. It is, furthermore, their duty to ascertain if any non-union men are working on the same job at any trade controlled by this League, by requiring them to produce their card or a sufficient voucher. When satisfied that the parties are non-union men, they shall require them to make application to their union for admission if qualified. Should they not be qualified, should they have been rejected or expelled by their union, or should they refuse to apply, they shall notify the proper officer or committee of the League, and if the job be declared unfair by the proper authorities, they shall immediately quit work, and shall be allowed such compensation as the League shall allow until they again return to work there or elsewhere.

SECTION 2. The union shall pay into the treasury of the League, either by assessing the members of the Union, or from the general funds, such sums as will be from time to time necessary to create a fund, from whence all union men ordered to quit work by the duly appointed delegate or committee of the League, on account of non-union men, shall receive their strike-pay.

SECTION 3. No card shall be held valid that shows three months in arrears, and all members holding such shall be considered as non-union men.

ARTICLE IX.

APPRENTICES.

SECTION 1. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years; provided, that whenever such boy or person becomes competent to receive the average wages of a journeyman carpenter, he may be received into this union as such.

SECTION 2. Laborers employed about a building to assist carpenters, shall be confined strictly to work that requires no tools, otherwise they shall be held to account by this Article or by the card system when in operation.

FOR TORONTO CARPENTERS.

In answer to several Toronto correspondents, we take this occasion to say that the members of Union 27 in the Toronto strike were supported financially by our Brotherhood until nearly Sept. 1, 1887, while the Knights of Labor in that strike closed down the financial support of their members on Aug. 27.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 470 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 324 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nolligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Geo. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members, and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *.)

AKRON, O.—*E. C. Edgarton, 119 Holloway St. A. Woodring, 133 Sherman St.
ALAMEDA, CAL.—John Larkin, Box 16.
ALBANY, N. Y.—*Geo. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St., Wendel Hans, 102 Second avenue.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—*C. L. Mohney, McNaugher ave.—W. R. Hust, 66 Sarah St.
Union 167 (Ger.), *A. Weisman, 45 Centre St.—J. A. Bolers, 203 East street.
ALTON, ILL.—*Thos. J. Chapman, Box 265.—W. H. Waymaa.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—*C. W. Powell, 5 Orange St. Geo. E. Wells, Box 241.
ANN ARBOR, MICH.—W. J. Colgrove, Box 2766.
*J. Regan, Box 1397.
ANNISTON, ALA.—*R. G. Barnett.—J. W. Reed.
ARCADIA, OHIO.—G. N. Boyd, Box 238.—*T. W. Ennis, Box 309.
ARMOURDALE, KAN.—*John M. Craft,—W. E. Powell, Box 99.
ATCHISON, KAN.—*Henry Stork, 438 S. Seventh. C. Askron, 1227 Ash street.
ATHENS, PA.—*R. C. Childs.—C. W. Prince.
ATTLEBORO, MASS.—*Calvin Goff.—S. W. Gammons.
AUGUSTA, GA.—Union 126 (Col.), Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad.
Union 189, *W. H. Morse, 404 Taylor street.—F. E. Young, 1213 Broad St.
AURORA, ILL.—*D. B. Chapman, 240 W. Park Ave. A. J. Ames.
BALLSTON, N. Y.—*W. Carrigan.—W. Locklin.
BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.—Wm. S. Isaacs, 516 N. Fulton Ave.
BATH, ME.—*A. Gove.—J. T. Minnott.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—J. W. Pemfret, Box 2317. *W. E. Chinnock, 166 Kalamazoo St.
BARTOW, FLA.—*M. M. Whilden, Box 5.—J. W. Follansbee, Box 5.
BEAVER FALLS, PA.—*W. H. Law, 412 Ninth Ave.
BELLAIRE, O.—*G. W. Curtis.—Wm. Ramsey.
BELLEVILLE, CAN.—J. C. Wansley, Box 547.—*G. F. Pretty, Box 547.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—L. G. Hamilton.—J. A. Lee.
BESSEMER, ALA.—
BEVERLY, MASS.—D. M. Orser, Box 1049.
BLOOMFIELD, MISS.—G. Edward Park.—*W. T. Harrison
BOONAMTON, N. Y.—*A. H. Doolittle, 2½ Pine st. A. W. Walker, Cor. Clinton and Jarvis sts.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—*W. C. Dunbar, 408 Seventeenth st.—B. Andrus, Box 672.
BOSTON, MASS.—*Martin O'Brien, 15 Auburn Court, C. E. Jordan, 249 Dorchester st., S. Boston. OFFICE OF WALKING DELEGATE, Union 33, is at 28 Broadway, J. G. Clinkard, Walking Delegate.
Union 156, *Dennis O'Donnell, 1023 Tremont Boston Highlands.—Dennis Keaffe.
Union 134 (Stair Builders), *J. McDuff, 2 Whitney Place.—N. McLonds, 74 Spring Park, Jamaica Plain.
BRADDOCK, PA.—John V. Branthoover.—Robert Adams, Wilkinsburg.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—*Fred. Short.—Fred. Pettit.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—*Isaac Hilts, 24 George st. Alfred E. Dixon, 338 Main St.
BROCKTON, MASS.—*Edw. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.—Jas. C. Jones, 654 S. Main St.
BROOKLINE, MASS.—W. E. Clough, 10 Howard Place.—*H. E. Grant, 53 Wash. st.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Union 247.—Albert H. Marquis, 67 Rochester Ave.—*George Paynton, 1349 Fulton St.
Union 262, *W. Thos. Hall, 734 Madison St.—Matthew S. Young, 140 Nassau Ave., Greenpoint, L. I.
Union 366 (Brooklyn, E. D.), *Chas. E. Byrns, 153 Skillman ave.—Victor J. Taney, 149 Oakland St.
BRUNSWICK, GA.—Union 42 (Colored), *J. McRay. L. P. Pinckney.
Union 134, *M. F. Martin.—C. J. Salsberry.
BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—*W. A. McNulty.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—*C. J. Roth, 728 Broadway.—H. J. Duffy, 26 W. Parade ave.
BURLINGTON, VT.—John H. O'Brian, 389 St. Paul street.—A. L. Austin, 93 So. Union st.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—L. G. Newman, 20 Union st., Cambridgeport.—*Dan'l Maloney, 22 Foster St.
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CANTON, O.—*C. E. Shoof, 109 South Cherry St.—J. J. Reed, 8 Sheridan st.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*R. R. Fitz.—W. H. Bayliss, 60 South Fifth St.
CHANUTE, KAN.—J. L. Troy.—*G. A. Harp, Box 389.
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Union 52 (Col.)—*J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge ave.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—N. S. Stark, 100 Bibby St. *Wm. W. Stover.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—*J. F. Kelley, 3 Bunker Hill Court—S. H. Gilchrist, 7 Washington Square.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—*D. E. Andrews, 111 W. 6th St.—S. Patilla, 17 Birch St.
CHELSEA, MASS.—*H. J. Miller, 31 Ellsworth St. P. J. Smyth, 108 Middlesex St.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—*H. G. Lang, 214 W. 15th St.—Otto Reinhardt, Box 632.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Union 1, *M. S. Moss, 232 Washington Bu.—W. E. Chestney, 45 Pearce St.
Union 13 (North Side), John R. Shafer, 599 E. Division St.—*Geo. Woolcott, 245 Lewis St.
Union 21 (French), *A. LeBlanc, 205 Forquer St. A. Morency, 546 W. Twelfth street.
Union 22, W. S. Weeks, 435 Thirty-first Street. H. W. Cummings, 3054 Lowe Ave.
Union 54 (Bohem.), Jos. Manek, 115 Flak St.
Union 181 (Scandinavian), —*Chris. T. Olsen, 89 Rice street.—P. A. Scott, 949 Milwaukee Ave.
Union 241 (Ger.), *Hermann Schirmer, 29 Newton St.—Chas. Langenfeld, 426 Washtenaw ave.
Union 244 (Ger.), *Aug. Rubkend, 422 Dudley St. August Muller, 228 N. Ashland Ave.
Union 258 (Bohem.), St. Peats, 259 Allport St.—Jos. Paul, 207 Van Buren St.
Union 321 (Polish), *Frank Rachwalski.—Frank Zientek, 200 P. Commerce.
Union 36, Chas. Young, 19 Blanchie St. John Sullivan, 230 Fourth Ave.
CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, Box 183. W. C. Gridley, 156 Loth St.
Union 289 (Ger.), Henry Frank, 42 West Liberty *Jos. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay st.
Union 326 (Mill Hands).—*J. F. Ralston, Bond Hill, O.—S. L. Smith, 95 Buckeye St.
CLARINDA, IA.—W. O. Hutchins.—*John H. Snipe.
CLEVELAND, O.—*Pat'k Freeman, Newell st., cor. Branch, S. S.—J. W. Moss, 122 Prospect St.
Union 234 (Ger.), *Wm. Duering, 190 Merchants Ave., South Side.—Emil Meinke, 64 Denfurth St.
COHOES, N. Y.—Jas. Daley, 112 Simons Ave. Box 230.—*S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson Ave. Box 615.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Edward Smith.—Samuel B. Thompson.
COLUMBUS, O.—S. Ewing, 222 No. High Street.—*C. M. Smithers; 222 N. High street.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—S. S. Shepard, 121 Platner. *Ed. F. Brooks, 129 Vine st.
COVINGTON, KY.—*C. M. Gardner, 13 E. Fifth St. A. Oder, 151 E. Eleventh Street.
CRESTON, IOWA.—P. Boggs.—I. B. Jordan, Box 330.
DALLAS, TEX.—*Wm. Bradley, Box 299.—C. F. Stephenson, Box 299.
DANBURY, CONN.—*G. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St. J. S. Mead, 86 Garfield Ave.
DAVENPORT, IA.—*H. Koltson, 212 Scott St.—C. Carsten, 1708 Marquet St.
DAYTON, O.—J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.—H. P. Fischbeck, 913 E. Richard St.
DEFIANCE, O.—*Frank W. Deehaur.—Fred. Geiger.
DENVER, COL.—*J. F. Hall, 1114 S. 13th St.—S. A. Pierce, 1915 Arrapahoe St.
DES MOINES, IA.—J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.—J. J. Bueche, 1015 17th St.
DETROIT, MICH.—*F. A. Mellick, 45 Bronson st. Geo. A. F. Allen, 46 Buena Vista St.
Union 22, *J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.—W. H. Seldon, 502 23d St.
Union 59, *Albert Le Duc, 434 Obene St.—A. R. Henderson, 178 Antietam St.
Union 219 (Ger), W. F. Strenfert, 536 15th St.—*H. Pahnke, 109 Hendrick St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—J. Q. A. Fowler, Box 545.—*Harvey McHenry.
E. BOSTON, MASS.—*Hector McKay, 5 Union Place.—D. F. McKay, 124 London st.
E. SAGINAW, MICH.—*J. E. Runchey, cor. Ward and McCosky Sts.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell St.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—P. J. Boyne.—*J. J. Powell, Box 505.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—R. N. Moody, 415 3rd St.—*John Tilly, 547 Franklin St.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—*John O'Connell, 33 Grove St. T. J. Cantwell, 929 Flora St.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—*Cornelius Connelly, 409 W. Hudson st.—A. D. Pulford, 402 W. 2d st.
ELSINORE, CAL.—*A. C. Guptill.—Frank Maskey.
EL PASO, TEXAS.—J. B. Finley.—*J. B. Badger.
ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—*S. H. Jones, Englewood House.—Guy Jenkins, 624 Sixty-third St.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—Jos. Kehler, 214 Clark St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 927 Franklin St.
FINDLAY, O.—*A. R. Masters.—A. B. Jacobs.
FISHKILL (On the Hudson), N. Y.—Alex. Hunter, Box 194.—*Edward Briggs, Box 35.
FLINT, MICH.—
FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—Peter C. Bush.—
FORT WAYNE, IND.—*W. H. Hull, 39 N. Calhoun Lewis Griffith, Cor. Virginia and Monroe.
FORT WORTH, TEX.—*C. G. Kincaide, 504 S. Main St.—Nat. Wilson, 602 Galveston Ave.
FOSTORIA, O.—O. E. England.—E. Dronning.
GAINESVILLE, TEX.—D. A. Wellbeth.—*George Fisher.
GALVESTON, TEX.—*W. P. Fridgeon, 46 Strand, bet. 25th and 27 sts.—George H. Marchand, 27th St., bet. I. & M.
GARNETT CITY, KAN.—*W. M. Brandewell, Box 80. Jacob Holloway.
GEORGETOWN, PA.—*Wm. M. Ralph, S. W. cor. Bond and Coulter Sts.
GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—*Leroy Thompson, Box 78.—J. L. Johnston.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—*Jas Houlis, Box 1200.—J. G. Smith, Box 672.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. R. Fletcher, 38 Packard. A. F. Douglas, 25 Fountain st.
GRASS VALLEY, CAL.—*C. Whiting.—John Baldwin.
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—*Alex. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.—Jas. Rosbofough, Jr., 68 North.
HAMILTON, CAN.—J. McKenzie, 7 Inchberry St. *R. Hancock, 273 McNab St., N.
HANNIBAL, MO.—S. H. Sallick.—*Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth Street.
HARRISBURG, PA.—*J. H. Keath, 420 Reily St.—Daniel Mangel, 551 Race St.
HARTFORD, CONN.—*Frank Murray, 220 Allyn St. Geo. A. Parsons, 499 Main St.
HASTINGS, MICH.—*Miles Main—Geo. W. Reeves.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—*M. H. Cushman, 38 Emerson John O. Kelly, 13 Lancaster St.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—*J. H. Traner.—Webster Stoddard.
HILLSBORO, TEX.—*L. K. Harpold.—George R. White.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—*Jas. J. Burke, 58 West St.—E. Hart, 97 High St.
HONESTRAD, PA.—*Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18.—Wm. Brown, Lock Box 18.
HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.
HUDSON, MICH.—E. M. Swain, Box 235.
HUMBOLDT, ILL., Union 243 (Ger.),—Ed. Bracklein, 62 Rosebud St.—F. Knaak, 947 Ashave., Chicago.
HYDE PARK, MASS.—Chas M. Wandlem.—*L. H. Russell, Cottage, Hill, Winthrop, Mass.
HYDE PARK, ILL.—*John Francis, Box 7.—A. Cooke, Box 562.
JACKSON, MICH.—*C. H. Dean, 416 Cooper St.—F. M. Meyers, 323 E. Wilkins st.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Union 225—H. R. Neil, 128 West State St.—M. J. Birkett, 127 Juley St.
Union 234 (Col.),—*S. R. Taylor, 137 Market St. J. A. Sampson, 40 Union St.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—*W. E. McEvers, 312 North Fayette st.—Obadiah Lane, 302 North East street.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*George Wild, 207 Main St.—Joe B. Kagy, Box 871.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.—W. J. Williams, Box 330, Armourdale, Kan.—*J. Spangler.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—*J. M. Brown, 1411 Main St.—John C. Egly, 1004 Virginia St.
Union 349—
KALAMAZOO, MICH—B. M. Kline, 1238 Portage st. *L. Phelps, 721 N. Rose.
KEY WEST, FLA.—*A. J. Devonport.—T. B. Vaughan
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—H. H. Cox, 57 Kennedy St
LA GRANDE, OREGON.—
LAKE VIEW, ILL.—Union 240 (Ger.),—*Aug. Jahn, 1116 Nelson st.—A. C. Wehrhahn, 89 Edson av.
LANCASTER, PA.—Harry C. Swartzwelder, 250 E. Walnut st.—*Geo. H. Oster, 120 N. Mary St.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Elisworth Martin, 185 Prospect St.—*Geo. F. Rogers, 1 Lower Prosile St.
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—*M. R. Coon, 209 Kiemp St. A. R. Holley, 1026 Osage St.
LEWISTON, ME.—*A. F. Warren, 15 Maple St., Auburn, Me.—Geo. W. Wilson, 22 Park St.
LINCOLN, NEB.—*W. W. Willhelm, Box 716.—Sydney J. Kent, Box 715.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—*J. D. Clark, Box 710.—John Dempster.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—E. B. Whaley, Box 417.—H. J. Stephenson, Box 371.
LONDON, CAN.—D. C. Davidson, 67 Wharncliffe rd., South London.—H. Aust, 270 King St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—*A. Vrooke, Box 252.—R. M. Prettyman, Box 462.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—*H. R. Wood, 834 10th St.—Chas. Corcoran, 827 E. Walnut St.
Union 314 (Ger.),—*H. Schweidler, 832 7th St.—*A. Bottorff, 2520 W. Lebanon St.
LOWELL, MASS.—H. Kenyon, 1017 Gor.—*Wm. B. McKenzie, 1017 Gor.
LYNN, MASS.—G. M. Harrington, 38 Timson.—*Frank Griffin, 13 Bay View Ave.
MCGREGORVILLE, MICH.—C. F. Parman, 197 Milwaukee ave.—*M. Chase, 1320 Brush st.
MCKEESPORT, PA.—*G. B. Hargett, Box 1393.
MALDEN, MASS.—D. J. Hualon, Box 277, Edgeworth, Mass.—Chas. W. Conklin, Box 1207.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—*C. W. Powell, 240 Maple St. Clarence E. Ross, 68 Canal st.
MANISTEE, MICH.—*A. C. Waite.—Richard Walters.
MARINETTE, WIS.—*Alex. Colman.—M. F. Johnston.
MARLBORO, MASS.—C. A. Clisbee, 4 Longley St.—*G. W. White, 13 Central St.
MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.—*J. H. Madden.
MASSILLON, OHIO.—*James Weaver, Box 12.—Walter D. Jones, Box 101.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—*W. Maxied, 103 Main Street.—*L. V. Dixon, 245 Main St.
Union 114 (Col.),—C. W. Perry, 3 Ala Ave.
MENOMONEE, MICH.—R. S. Groscock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.—Frank Karthelser.
MERIDEN, CONN.—*R. P. Dooley, Box 73.—Patrick Hussey, 162 Pratt st.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Robt. Campbell, Pearl St. J. Senior, Fairview Ave.
MIDDLETOWN, O.—Fred. Bets, Canal street.—*W. H. Countryman.
MILFORD, MASS.—C. E. Woods.—*John B. Lord.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Union 30.—*Herman Massberg, 606 9th St.—John Zimmerman, 1173 Vliet st.
Union 228, Joseph Immler, 817 3d Avenue.—*E. Krueger, 262 Logan Ave.
Union 290.—*Aug. F. Last, 958 N. Pierce St.—C. C. Shuettler, 1054 4th st.
Union 305, *John E. Voss, 627 Jackson st.—Frud. Klippel, 306 5th st.
Union 318 (West Side).—C. Schwarze, 602 Eighteenth St.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. R. Schroeder, Box 199.—*Thos. McCourt, 12 North 8th St.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 20 (White),—*H. C. Bekurn, S. E. cor. Wilkinson and Charleston Sts.—V. J. O'Connor, N. Charleston 2d W. of Hamilton St.
Union 92 (Colored),—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
MONONGAHELA CITY, PA.—*Geo. V. Wickerham, J. W. Conn.
MONROVIA, CAL.—*G. C. Murphy, Lock Box 11.—J. Pawley, Box 67.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Union 170, *Geo Laurie, care of Thorn & Gorrie—J. A. Cowan, 821 Adams
Union 197 (Colored), Moses Steward, 39 Holcom St.—*D. H. Johnson, Cor. Union and South Sts.
MONTREAL, CANADA.—Union 311 (French).—Joseph Ainey, 353 Amherst St.—*Octave Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry st.
MUSCATINE, IOWA—Chas. O. McBride, 405 Mulberry st.
MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 1005.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—*R. B. Parsons, 495 N. College St.—A. N. Piper, 902 Fatherland St., East Nashville.
NATICK, MASS.—*N. J. Swenson, Box 477.—Chas. L. Doane, Box 1138.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—*Chas. A. Cress.—John Buffington.
NEWARK, N. J. (Union 119.)—*Geo. Whanell, 209 Warren St.—C. H. Cloyd, 21 Marshall St.
Union 173 (German), *John Popp, 617 Springfield Ave.—August Lawrance, 189 Prince st.
Union 208 (North Side), Wm. C. McPeek, 141 High St.—*Andrew Petersen, 172 Newton.
Union 340 (Sash, Blind and Door Makers), *N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.—Geo. Engelberger, cor. West and Mercer Sts.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—W. S. Arnold, Box 338.—*H. McKinney, Box 1003.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—M. Church, 140 Gaylord St.—W. W. Allen, 130 E. Main St.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—*Wm. W. Mapes, 105 Water St.—Joseph H. Weaver, 159 Liberty ave.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—*J. L. Dunn, Box 389.—D. W. Walker, 169 New Hall St.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Smith Walker.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 26—L. C. Camp.—*2. G. Bloomer, 423½ S. Liberty St.
Union 37 (Upper District),—*J. J. Sullivan, 705 Fulton St.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Herman Gillis, 10 Collins st.—*H. B. Hart, 10½ Franklin St.
NEWTON, MASS.—*Chas. Pike, Box 714.—Arthur W. Moffat, Box 139.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—H. E. Beattie, Box 155.—*John Nichols.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—
NORFOLK, VA.—*Chas. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.—C. F. McCoy, 238½ Church St.
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—E. S. Myers, Box 109.—*Albert T. Quinton, Box 12.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—*E. P. Lyman, Box 4, Norwich, Mass.—J. L. Smith, Box 932.
NORWICH, CONN.—*John A. Wheelon, 279 Main. B. Cross, Box 1274.
OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 24th St.—C. L. Ingler, 225 3d St.
OCEAN SIDE, CAL.—E. T. Leiter.—*Z. Clay.
ODDENSBURGH, N. Y.—G. A. Bockman.—*W. W. Pitts, 43 N. Y ave.
OMAHA, NEB.—*H. W. Rust, 1736 S. 14th St.—J. O. Taft, 905 S. 25th Ave.
Union 271 (Ger.).—Wm. Kopke, 1509 Howard St *N. Hinz, 1023 South 22d st.
ONEONTA, N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 1151.
ONTARIO, CAL.—Daniel W. Will.—*R. Ralston.
ORANGE, N. J.—Wm. S. Earles, 39 Day St.—*Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.
OSCODA, MICH.—A. Philips.—M. J. Shirley.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Chas. A. Wilson, 120 Division St. *A. H. Carr, 36 W. Irving St.
Union 240 (German) —*Jos. Stier, 111 Ford St. John Hahn, 155 Boyd St.
OTTAWA, CAN.—*W. J. Church, 626 Albert St.—John Watkins, 529 Ann St.
OWOSSO, MICH.—*M. H. Konyon—Geo. P. Kerby, Box 562.
PADUCAH, KY.—*A. L. Woods, 633 So. 8th st.—W. N. Stroud, 635 So. 4th st.
PARSONS, KAN.—N. Gilmore, Box 711.
PASADENA, CAL.—*Charles D. Simons, Box 198.—L. A. Hill, Box 624.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—*W. Davenport, Box 5.—F. Schawbinger, McGill St.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Union 74 (White),—*R. H. Massey, Box 4.—J. McElheran, Box 4.
Union 127 (Colored)—Thos. Robinson, 235 E. Intendencia st.
PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 118.
Union 313, *Ed. Meinder, 410 W. Madison St.—Henry Martins, 607 W. Jefferson St.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—W. H. Eans, 23 Renk st.—*G. N. James, Ettrick, Chesterfield Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 319 Callowhill St.
Union 227 (Kensington), *A. C. Smith, 2307 Franklin st.—Geo. Fulton, 428 Belgrade St.
Union 262 (Ger.), P. R. Allandorf, 2020 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.
Union 280 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Brecks, 4023 Poplar St.—R. R. Cowan, 815 Lex St.
Union 308 (Southwark), George Webb, 2417 Christian St.
PHILLIPSBURG, CENTRAL CO., PA.—J. L. Mitchell.
PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 309 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 428 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Carpenters' Council.—John F. Wagner, Secretary, 138 Jacunda St., Knoxville Borough, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union 142.—*A. S. Bright, 1277½ East St., Allegheny City, Pa.—J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 3rd Ward.
Union 144 (German),—P. Weinandt, Brownsville Road, 37th Ward.—J. P. Dreiberen, 154 12th St., S. S.
Union 163 (E. End).—*Robt. Towers, 216 Negley Ave.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.
Union 236 (South Side),—W. F. Wilson, 113 Bassman St., Knoxville Borough, Allegheny Co., Pa.—*John P. Wagner, 138 Jacunda St., Knoxville Borough, Pa.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 248.—W. J. Dodds.
POMONA, CAL.—John H. McDonald.—*C. E. Brown.
PORTLAND, ME.—*W. H. Gilpatrick, 259 York st. —J. O. Coste, 425 Cumberland st.
PORT HURON, MICH.—
PORTLAND, OREGON—T. F. Mahan, 5 Carrothers st. *G. W. Starkey.
POTTSTOWN, PA.—Henry C. Grubb.—*Abraham M. Yerger.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Porter, 125 Garden. Wm. A. Rowley, 20 Catharine St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—G. T. Lawder, 238 S. Main St.—John W. Grey, 64 Broadway.
QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Lanke, 227 S. 7th St.—E. J. Marcks, 834 Hamp St.
READING, PA.—H. K. Reber, 366 Mulberry st.—*Thos. Kissinger, 208 Buttonwood st.
RICHMOND, VA.—*J. H. Bisson, 415 W. Broad St. George S. Holland, 312 N. Monroe St.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.—D. Irvine, Box 201.—*M. M. Davis, Box 187.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Theiss, 423 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 136 Spencer St.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—B. H. Cook, Box 424.
RONDOUT, N. Y.—(Kingston Union)—*Jos. Tubby. Henry B. Garbardt.
ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*M. Fisher, 12 Winslow st., Roxbury Dist., Mass.
RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.—*John Brenton.—G. W. McKay, 917 P st.
SAGINAW CITY, MICH.—*S. C. Smith.—E. A. Slater, 213 N. Harrison St.
SALEM, MASS.—*Joseph H. Murphy, 6 Messervey St.—Harold A. Young, 36 Carter St.
SALEM, OHIO.—*J. R. Test—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.
SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*H. Wegnese.—L. E. Pake, Colton.
SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.—J. H. Cooper.—*W. B. Allyn.
SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes.—James Saunders, 1607 Jones St.
Union 304, Henry Bowl, 1749 Mission st.—*Chas. Goldbeck, 1026 York St.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—*W. H. Warford.—W. A. Cook, 547 South 11th st.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills.—*Chas. L. Jacobs.
SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens.—H. M. Chamberlain.
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*R. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.
SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—*G. W. Reid, Box 368.—J. B. Brazelton, Box 303.
SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean
SANTA ROSA, CAL.—*Wm. Griffin.—H. B. Degnasie, Box 473
SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 64 North Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 118 York Avenue.
SAVANNAH, GA.—*P. A. Proctor, 221 Gwinnette St. Union 226—John T. Bird, 174 Broughton st.—*Thos. H. Ryan, 39 York Ave.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. R. Hamm, 414 Schenectady St.—*George Vandenburg, 320 Schenectady St.
SCRANTON, PA.—W. H. Shannon.
SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1119 East 7th St.—*I. W. Trower.
SHARON, PA.—*A. A. Taylor.—Geo. W. McCleary, Box 511.
SHENANDOAH, PA.—S. F. Shupe, Box 78.
SHERBROOKE, P. Q.—J. F. Millington, 3502 6th St. E. W.—*William Clark, 1025 Islands St., E. W.
SHERBURNE, ONT.—Walter River, 27 Hayward R. F. Rogers.
WARRENSBURG, N. Y.—John Morinette, Lansingburgh, N. Y.—*Moses Brooks, Box 128.
WATERBURY, MASS.—
WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. H. Beaman, Box 636.—George Rund.
WEBSTER, MASS.—David Barrell.
WEST BAY CITY, MICH.—Wm. H. Little, Box 602. *W. B. Palmer, Box 770.
WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George W. Oberwood
WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 262 Main St. Alex. Eabous, 44 11th st.
WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 126 S. Water.—O. Oakley, 130 N. Market St.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Stallinger, Box 161.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 202 Wilson St.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—Chas. W. Lye, Cabinet Hotel.—Thos. Peterson, 13 Torings st.
WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 4 Dover St. *J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.
YONKERS, N. Y.—John Gore, 4 Locust Hill ave. *H. B. Murray, 79 School St.
YORK, PA.—*Edward Markley, 15 N. Penn St.—S. P. Gladfelter, 442 S. George St.
YOUNGSTOWN O.—*Geo. Strachan, 247 Shehy St. Lawrence Kyle, 1023 Orange St.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trades and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an alteration of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, present the same to this council for its consideration, and if approved by the council, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and reports of society to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, November 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

— Die neuen Mitgliedskarten für 1888-89 können von nächster Woche an beim General-Sekretär bezogen werden.

— In der Forderung No. 282 von D. M. Bell, St. Joseph, Mo., hat sich in der letzten Nummer ein Druckfehler eingeschlichen. Derselbe trat der Union am 26. Februar 1886 bei, und nicht, wie berichtet, 1887.

— Am 21. Oktober 1887 starb Nicholas J. Murphy von Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. Er war Delegat zur Buffaloer Convention und ein sehr eifriges Mitglied unserer Brüderschaft seit dem Bestand derselben.

— Die Postbehörden haben kürzlich entschieden, daß Packete, welche von dieser Office aus versendet werden die das Wort Herausgeber ("Publisher") enthalten, in die Kategorie der „ersten Klasse" kommen. Lokal-Unions, welche also durch diese Bestimmung betroffen werden, sollten uns sofort benachrichtigen.

— Die Lokal-Unions sollten den Staats-Bureaus für Arbeiter-Statistik in jeder Hinsicht behülflich sein, wenn bei den Unions um Material nachgefragt wird. Diese Bureaus wurden bekanntlich durch die Agitation der organisirten Arbeiter geschaffen und sollte kein Gewerkschafter sich weigern auf Verlangen irgend welche Information bereitwilligst zu geben.

— Aufnahme-Gebühren sind kürzlich in den folgenden Unions erhöht worden: Union 2 und 209, Cincinnati, O., $10.00, und zwar vom 7. November an; Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., $5, vom 1. Januar 1888 an; Union 33, Boston, $5.; und Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., $5.00. Union 213, Chattanooga, Tenn., hat ihre monatlichen Beiträge auf 50 Cts. erhöht und zu gleicher Zeit eine Krankenkasse eingeführt. Union 53, Rutland, Vt., $5.00 für Ansäßige und $10.00 für solche, welche außerhalb der Stadtgrenze wohnen. Union 169, Ost St. Louis, Ill., $10.00 seit dem 17. Oktober; Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., $4.00 und 50 Cts. monatliche Beiträge mit Krankenunterstützung.

Die Macht der Organisation.

Der „Union Advocate," officielles Organ der American Federation of Labor, bringt in der letzten Nummer über die Stärke und Entwicklung einiger Gewerkschaften Details, welche vielen unserer Leser interessant sein werden.

Brotherhood of Carpenters (Schreiner) haben ein Organ in dem „Carpenter," welches eine Cirkulation von 25,000 hat. Die Gewerkschaft hat 306 Lokal-Unionen, von denen 274 die englische, 25 die deutsche, 2 die französische, 2 die skandinavische, 2 die böhmische und 1 die polnische Sprache gebrauchen.

Die erste National-Konvention wurde im Jahre 1881 in Chicago abgehalten. Es waren dann nur 12 Lokal-Unionen resp. 2,042 Mitglieder repräsentirt.

Die Brotherhood hat letztes Jahr $16,275.16 Sterbe- und Kranken-Gelder an die Mitglieder ausbezahlt.

In 171 Städten wurde der Lohn von 25 bis 75 Cents per Tag erhöht.

Die Brotherhood hat in 7 Städten Achtstunden-, in 76 Neunstunden-, in 181 Achtstunden-Arbeit, in letzteren Samstags, eingeführt. Es sind ungefähr 160,000 Stunden Arbeit per Woche durch die Union vermindert worden, was für 2,963 mehr Mann Arbeit gegeben hat.

Die industrielle Reserve-Armee.

Wie die Ver. Staaten und die Schweiz, so besitzt jetzt auch England sein Bureau zur Erforschung der Arbeiterverhältnisse und gleich dem zweitgenannten Lande auch seinen Arbeiter-Sekretär, Labor-Correspondent genannt, aus der Arbeiterklasse, freilich nicht von den Arbeitern gewählt, sondern von der Regierung aus den Arbeitern genommen. Ihre Wahl fiel auf J. Burnett, einen der tüchtigsten Gewerkschafter, der bei dem internationalen Congreß in Paris nicht die beste Rolle spielte.

Keine bessere scheint er als „Arbeitskorrespondent" zu spielen, nach verschiedenen Interpellationen im englischen Parlament über ihn zu urtheilen. Auch sein erster Bericht über englische Arbeiterverhältnisse, den er jetzt erstattet hat, entspricht keineswegs den an ihn geknüpften Erwartungen. Indeß bietet er doch einige interessante Zahlen. Man ersieht aus ihm unter Anderem die riesigen Opfer, die die englischen Arbeiter zur Aufrechthaltung ihrer Gewerkschaften bringen.

1870 hatte bei den Vereinigten Maschinenbauern (A. Amalgamated Engineers) ein Mitglied jährlich einen Beitrag von 46 Mk. 50 Pf. zu leisten, 1886 dagegen nicht weniger als 46 Mark. Bei den Eisengießern war der Jahresbeitrag pro Kopf bisher am höchsten im Jahr 1880. Er belief sich damals auf 80 Mark!

Sehr richtig bemerkt Herr Burnett, daß es ungereimt sei, die höchsten Beiträge in den schlechtesten Jahren zu erheben, die niedrigsten in den guten; die Gewerkschaftsbeiträge bildeten in den letzten Jahren in der That eine unerträgliche Last für ihre Mitglieder. Herr Burnett hofft, diese Last dadurch zu verringern, daß in guten Jahren hohe Beiträge eingehoben werden. Wenn aber keine guten mehr kommen, sondern im Gegentheil die Zeiten immer schlechter werden, was dann? Dann ist eben die Weisheit von Burnett und Consorten zu Ende.

Am wichtigsten im Bericht erscheinen uns die Angaben über das Verhältniß zwischen Arbeitslosen und Beschäftigten in den verschiedenen Jahren. Bei den Vereinigten Maschinenbauern waren von den gesammten Mitgliedern der Gewerkschaft 1853 0,6, 1871 0,9 Prozent arbeitslos. Das waren die zwei besten Jahre in einem Zeitraum von 30 Jahren. Am schlimmsten in dieser Zeit erwies sich das Jahr 1879 mit 15,3 Prozent. Bei den Eisengießern schwankte das Prozentverhältniß der Arbeitslosen von 1,4 bis 22,3 Prozent, bei der Londoner Setzer-Gewerkschaft von 1,7 bis 18,9 Prozent.

Man sieht, daß selbst in den besten Jahren seit einiger Zeit die industrielle Reservearmee nicht ganz aufgesogen wird, daß sie bei einer [illegible] Jahren bis zu fünf einem Viertel der gesammten Mitgliederzahl ausmacht.

Wenn das bei der Arbeiteraristokratie der Fall, bei wohlorganisirten Arbeitern, die hüben Frauen- und Kinderkonkurrenz nicht zu befürchten hatten, geschickten Arbeitern, die nicht durch die Ersten, Besten ersetzbar sind, da kann man so ungefähr ahnen, wie groß die Reservearmee in den niedern, unorganisirten Arbeiterschichten ist, deren Arbeitsmarkt von Frauen und Kindern überschwemmt wird. Die Verhältnisse dieser Schichten statistisch zu erforschen, ist zwar nicht so bequem als sich von den englischen Gewerkschaften meist altes Material einsenden zu lassen, für die Erkenntniß der Arbeiterverhältnisse Englands aber viel wichtiger. Freilich könnten dabei Thatsachen an die Oberfläche kommen, die den Brotgebern des Herrn Burnett sehr ungelegen kämen.

Was das bedeutet, daß die industrielle Reservearmee nie auch nur vorübergehend verschwindet, daß der Arbeitsmarkt auch in den besten Zeiten überfüllt ist, ist klar: der Preis der Waare Arbeitskraft wird dadurch dauernd unter ihrem Werth gehalten; er steigt nicht über diesen Werth, außer in Folge außerordentlicher Umstände.

Die Zeiten sind vorbei, wo man die Lohnschwankungen als ein Schwanken des Preises der Arbeitskraft einmal über, einmal unter ihrem Werth auffassen konnte, so daß man Werth der Arbeitskraft und Durchschnittslohn für gleichbedeutend hielt. Die Lohnschwankungen bewegen sich heute, von Ausnahmsfällen abgesehen, in der Regel alle unter dem Niveau des Werthes der Arbeitskraft. Der Lohn ist auch in „guten" Zeiten —Herr Burnett rechnet dazu das Jahr 1882 —nicht mehr im Stande, die gewohnheitsmäßigen Lebensbedürfnisse einer Arbeiterfamilie zu decken.—(Phila. Tageblatt.)

— Die American Federation of Labor wird am Dienstag, den 13. Dezember 1887, in Baltimore ihre zweite Jahres-Convention abhalten. Unsere Brüderschaft wird durch vier Delegaten vertreten sein.

— Lokal-Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, hat an Stelle von J. F. Gillespie, der sich nach Californien begeben hat, um dort seinen Wohnsitz aufzuschlagen, Charles Wells in den General Executive Board der Brüderschaft gewählt.

— Lokal-Union No. 304, San Francisco, Cal., der nationalen Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners nahm einen Beschluß an, worin die Forderungen der San Francisco Möbelschreiner als gerecht anerkannt und erklärt wurde, den Boycott gegen das Tivoli-Theater und allen ihr zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln zu unterstützen.

Aus der Arbeiterbewegung.

— Eine New Yorker Zeitung sagt: „Die reichste Corporation in der Welt ist der Ver. Staaten Senat. Niemand weiß, wieviel Dividenden das Geschäft bezahlt, aber sie sollen fabelhaft sein." Stimmt!

— Wie wir aus einem uns vorliegenden Cirkular ersehen, sind die Barbiere im Begriff einen National-Verband für die Ver. Staaten und Canada zu organisiren und wird zu diesem Zwecke am 5. Dezember d. J. eine Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., abgehalten.

— Diejenigen Menschen, die in irgend einer Richtung etwas leisten könnten, aber aus irgend welchen selbischen Gründen nichts leisten wollen, sind die ersten, welche Andere, die irgend etwas leisten, hämisch behandeln, boshaft kritisiren, sich hindernd in den Weg stellen, als ob es eine Sünde wäre, auch ohne sie ein gutes Werk zu verrichten. Verächtlich!

— Die Sägemüller und Holzhändler im Nordwesten, welche ein Gebiet von 25,000 Quadrat-Meilen controlliren, haben unter dem Namen „Mississippi River Logging Co." einen der bekannten Trusts gebildet. So geht es nun mit großer Schnelligkeit der kapitalistischen Organisation der Industrie zu, bei welcher Arbeiter und Consummenten außer Betracht bleiben.

— Das Comité, welches von dem Building Trades Council ernannt worden war, um mit den Besitzern des Haymarket-Theaters Rücksprache über die Entlassung der an dem Gebäude beschäftigten Scab-Carpenters und die Anstellung von Union-Leuten zu nehmen, berichtete in der Versammlung des Building Trades Council, daß die ganze Angelegenheit zur Zufriedenheit aller dabei Betheiligten geregelt sei. Die über das Theater verhängten Boycotts wurden für aufgehoben erklärt.

— Konspiration — Verschwörung behufs wirksamer Ausbeutung des Volkes? — pah! ein ganz gewöhnliches und vortheilhaftes Geschäftsabkommen ist es, das die „Standard Oil Company" mit ihren Geschäftsfreunden, vulgo Konkurrenten, getroffen hat. Sie hat ihnen nicht weniger als 6 Millionen Barrels Oel zu 62 Cents das Barrel überlassen, unter der Bedingung, daß sie es zu $1.00 das Barrel wieder verkaufen und außerdem dem Bohren neuer Quellen mit aller ihnen zu Gebot stehenden Macht entgegenwirken werden.

— Die „Shoe Lasters Protective Union" der New-England Staaten hat gegen W. L. Douglas, Schuhfabrikanten in Brockton, Mass., einen Boycott verhängt, weil Douglas Maßregeln traf, wegen Conspiration verklagt ist und nun mit Scabs seine Schuhe herstellt. Die Shoe Lasters Protective Union, die zur American Federation of Labor gehört, richtet an alle Carpenter des Landes das Ersuchen, die Schuhe dieser Fabrik, die als „Douglas $3 Shoe" bekannt sind und von Arbeitern stark gekauft werden, nicht mehr zu kaufen und in seinem Schuhladen ihren Bedarf an Fußbekleidung einzukaufen, wo Douglas' Scab-Waare gehalten wird.

— Die Vergewaltigung des radicalen Elements der „Arbeitsritter" auf der Minneapoliser General-Assembly hat dazu geführt, daß 35 der Delegaten (13 Staaten repräsentirend) nach Beendigung des Kongresses den Beschluß faßten, in Chicago zusammenzutreffen und die Reorganisation des Ordens zu berathen. Das provisorische Comité hat jetzt an alle Knights im ganzen Lande ein Cirkular gesandt, in welchem in 20 Paragraphen die Nothwendigkeit einer Reformation des Ordens dargelegt wird. Das Cirkular ist eine formelle Anklageschrift wider die Leiter des Ordens, indem sie denselben Verschwörung, Schmarotzerthum, Fälschung und Betrügerei vorwerfen. Sollte die Bewegung Boden fassen, so wird zwar keine Umgestaltung des Ordens, wohl aber eine radikale Sonderung innerhalb des Ordens stattfinden. Die fortschrittlichen Elemente werden austreten und die konservativen bleiben drinnen.

— Der Congreß der englischen Gewerkschaften zu Swansea faßte eine Resolution, welche das systematische Ueberzeitarbeiten streng tadelt, weil es zu einer ungleichmäßigen Vertheilung der Arbeit führe und die Arbeiter frühzeitig zu Greisen mache. Weitere zur Annahme gelangte Anträge betrafen Abänderungen der Fabrikgesetze. So wurde der parlamentarische Ausschuß angewiesen, dahin zu wirken, daß die Anlegung unterirdischer Bäckereien und die Beschäftigung von weiblichen Personen in der Fabrikation von Ketten, Nägeln, Nieten und Riegeln untersagt werde.—Ein Antrag auf Einführung eines gesetzlichen Maximal-Arbeitstages von 8 Stunden wurde vom Congreß nicht genehmigt, dahingegen beschlossen, eine allgemeine Abstimmung unter den Gewerkschaften über diese Frage stattfinden zu lassen. 156 Delegaten wurden als anwesend constatirt und die Zahl der Mitglieder der verschiedenen, von denselben repräsentirten Unions mit 674,034 bezeichnet.

— Die Cigarmakers' International Union hielt vom 17. bis 30. September in Binghampton, N. Y., ihre regelmäßige, alle zwei Jahre stattfindende National-Convention ab. 133 Delegaten aus allen Theilen der Ver. Staaten und Canada's waren anwesend. Diese Organisation hat 239 Lokal-Unions mit 28,000 Mitgliedern. Seit der letzten Convention wurden an 36 neue Heime und 13 Tarifgesetz-Unions Charters ertheilt. 19 National-Offen sich auf, in den meisten Fällen wegen Verlegung der Geschäfte. In den zwei Jahren wurden $27,206 an Mitglieder in 167 Strikes bezahlt. Von den Strikes waren 50 gegen Lohnreduktionen, 3 gegen das Taxsystem, 7 wegen der Lehrlingsfrage, 36 wegen Forderung höherer Löhne, 10 Lockouts, 10 wegen Differenzen mit den Knights, 19 aus anderen Gründen. In 6 Fällen wurden die Forderungen bewilligt, ehe es zum Strike kam, 66 Strikes wurden gewonnen, 6 beigelegt, 48 verloren, 21 sind noch im Gange. Als Präsident wurde A. Strasser wieder erwählt.

— Das Erstarken der Arbeiter-Organisationen dieses Landes hat auch auf unsere Herren Gesetzgeber seinen Eindruck nicht verfehlt und eine ganze Anzahl Gesetze zum Schutze der arbeitenden Klasse, von denen viele schon seit langen Jahren angestrebt wurden, sind während der letztjährigen Legislatur-Periode in den verschiedenen Staaten erlassen worden. Wir heben aus der langen Liste die Folgenden hervor: Fabrikgesetze wurden erlassen in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan und Wisconsin; Bergwerksgesetze in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee und West Virginia. Gesetze zur Einschränkung der Frauen- und Kinderarbeit gelangten in Alabama, Connecticut, Colorado, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island und West Virginia zur Annahme. Statistische Arbeitsbureaus errichteten die Staaten Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina und Rhode Island. Gesetze, welche den Arbeitslohn betrügerischen Arbeitgebern gegenüber sichern, wurden in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas und West Virginia erlassen. Connecticut und Massachusetts führten einen wöchentlichen Zahltag ein und Indiana einen zweiwöchentlichen, mit dem Hinzufügen, daß der Arbeitslohn nur in baarem Geld ausbezahlt werden soll. New York hat ein Staats-Schiedsgericht geschaffen und hat ferner bestimmt, daß es für irgend Jemanden ungesetzlich sein soll, einem Angestellten das Versprechen abzuverlangen, keiner Arbeiterorganisation anzugehören oder ihn wegen solcher Zugehörigkeit zu entlassen. Die Gefängniß-Contraktarbeit wurde in Massachusetts und Minnesota verboten und in New Jersey und New York wurde bestimmt, daß alle in Gefängnissen hergestellten Waaren mit einem dies besagenden Stempel versehen sein müssen.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 28, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

STRIKING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1886.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1886.—A Trustee of a local union can act as such while holding other office, except that of R. S. or Treasurer.

April 27, 1886.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be entitled to benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1886.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1886.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1886.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills are to be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 23.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefits alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided quarterly per capita tax will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indictments, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young man under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 15.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Admitted papers necessary where there are two or more local bodies claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike pay.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 122 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 120 William street, New York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Carran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—W. H. Stevenson, General Secretary, Station A, Cincinnati, O.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, Box 238, Harrisburgh, Pa.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 213 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 133 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1208 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4348 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Martin, Secretary, 238 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—P. P. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 154 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 395 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 125 West Twenty-fifth street New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 723 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 15th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—John C. Richardson, President, 112 Elm street, Newark, N. J.; James H. Penrose, Secretary, 523 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLUMBERS [International Union].—Francis Graham, President, 956 Tenth Ave., New York

COOPERS.—Aug. Schmidt, New York City.

BARBERS (Journeymen).—Ed. Finklestone, President, 431 Second Avenue, New York.

BOATMEN'S UNION (International).—Secretary, Thomas Archer, 36 Albany St., New York.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.—Secretary, H. Wallstrom, 117 E. 4th St., New York.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Farry, President, 307 E. Seventy-sixth St., New York City.

PATTERN MAKERS (Amalgamated).—William J. Johnston, Secretary, 424 Volkman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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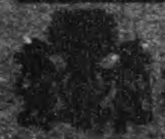

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out sweat shops, and thereby encourage organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile on page 8.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS

—ON—

Architecture, Carpentry, and Stair-Building.

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

For Sale at This Office.

THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson, New Edition	$1 00
THE STEEL SQUARE. An abridgment of Hodgson's larger work	25
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STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION: Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	25
GUIDE TO PRACTICAL DRAUGHTING. Emberton	1 50
CONSTRUCTION, USE, AND CARE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS	25
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 50
GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDING	2 00
HELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	5 00

Any of the above books can be had at the prices above stated, and sent prepaid to any address. Also any other books, or foreign or domestic trade journals in the mechanical or architectural line.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

"If you want a saw, get a good one put up with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialties in "Tools," Sent free, on receipt of name and address on us.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

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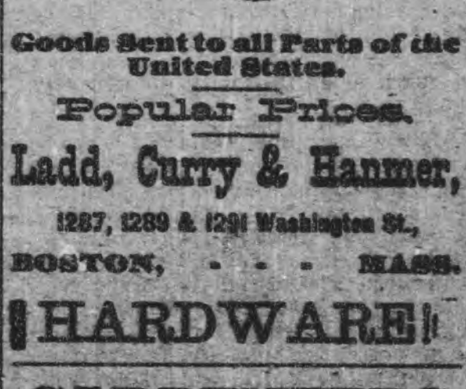
HARDWARE!

CARPENTERS

PLEASE TO EXAMINE OUR NEW SELF-SETTING PLANE.

Sample sent for trial, as per our Circular, if local dealers do not keep it. (Sectional View.)



OAGE TOOL CO.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

—THIRTY DAYS TRIAL.—

As soon as a new Plane, some Carpenter here has learn it. If the dealer can't, he will, they will be glad to sell it. Ask for it when you go to the store. Accept no substitute if it is necessary.

Fox's Combination Square AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, is adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, is not to a substitute for a watch out of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Union.

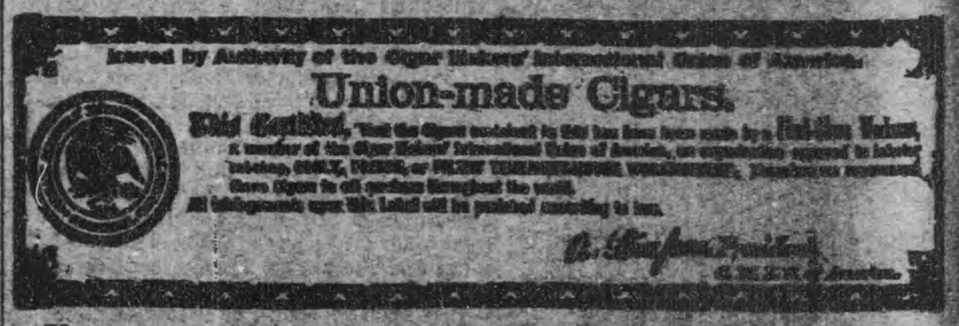
PHILO L. FOX,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, solidify union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.

D. J. Gallagher. D. J. GALLAGHER & CO., G. W. Gibbons.

Printers & Publishers,

420 LIBRARY STREET, PHILA., PA.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15th, 1887. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—This is a booming town and anybody that can saw a 10-inch board hires for a carpenter, and works cheap; it kills good carpenters.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—Union 277 has raised initiation fee to $5. Work is getting slack and outsiders idle, every union man at work, so they now want to join us.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—We are overrun with carpenters of the saw-and-hatchet order, and this throws good men idle unless they work cheap. This is the curse of all California.

HAMILTON, Canada.—United Carpenters' Council is at work preparing annual agreement with the bosses, which is to be submitted this month and go into effect June 1, next.

E. LIVERPOOL, Ohio.—Union 336 will charge $5 initiation fee after February 1. Union is growing, and great interest is manifested by the members in getting new members.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Advise all carpenters to stay away from here as vacancy. The representations of real estate agents about this place in regard to the wages of carpenters and labor prices are false in every particular.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union 1 will charge $10 initiation fee after January 1, dues of $2.50 each, and will [illegible] members in arrears [illegible] job after job is being [illegible]

LINCOLN, Neb.—This town is swarming with boycotts, to the detriment of good mechanics. Union 148 warns the public to beware of J. Craddock, of this city, who is a dead beat and fraud of the first water and expelled from Union 148.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Workingmen's Party have elected their city tickets. Bro. A. M. Thorntwaite, of Union 193, was chosen watchman of the Commercial Beach Hotel job, was surrendered to the union and became a union hotel job, after a long fight.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The carpenters in this town must be earthquake shock to awaken them. They will work for any price, and scorn the union and laugh at our efforts. We need the help of all surrounding towns to arouse them interest in the carpenters of Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carpenters work 7½ to 8 hours a day since, however a higher power says there is no night. But if carpenters could only get some light into their dark craniums, they might work 6 hours a day the whole year round, and [illegible] would be better off.

WILMINGTON, Delaware.—A meeting of several branches of the building trade was held November 6th, and it was unanimously agreed we ought the hours that we intend to work only 9 hours a day next season, and we agreed [illegible] will adhere to and working [illegible]

READING, Pa.—[illegible] spring and it appears [illegible] mining, and [illegible] repairing, and [illegible] have been [illegible] building [illegible] some future [illegible] build accordingly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—[illegible] mission [illegible] matter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 276 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1887.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West,
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throe
When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's system to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

* * * *

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right and wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibers feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim.

* * * *

We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith, how weak an arm turns the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within—
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

* * * *

Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

* * *

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hesting mob of yesterday in silent awe erects
To great up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

* * * *

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar fires.
Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we, in our haste to slay,
From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away,
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

BY WILLIAM TRANT.

CHAPTER I.—(CONTINUED.)

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Serfdom—Emancipation—The domestic system—The "capitalist craftsman"—The working class—The first crisis—The statutes of laborers—The black death—High wages, cheap food, and short hours—Combination—Guilds—The first union—Rise of the artisan—The Lollards—Antagonism of the wealthy—The peasants' revolt—Oppression of the working classes—Debasement of the coin—Confiscation of the guilds—Combination laws—The poor laws—Continued decline of the workman—His miserable condition in the nineteenth century—Trade unions—Their original rules—Combinations of employers.

From this it is seen that, in the natural order of things, the early trade unionists selected rules which they now ignore. They also showed at times more of the bigotry and narrow-mindedness of a bygone age than one likes to see now. There have been intolerants in every creed, and it would be strange if trade unions had furnished an exception. Even the most partial inquirer would fail to detect any more intolerance in trade unionism than can be found in the society which was presided over by the Duke of Cumberland—or, indeed, in any other combination. It would, however, not have been surprising if intolerance had reached its culminating point in trade unions. The wonder is, not that there has been so much ill-feeling on the part of the men, but that there has been so little. Opposition breeds intolerance. The men knew that it was illegal to combine, and having therefore to conspire, they came to regard both their masters and the laws as their natural enemies, against whom they would have to wage a war prolonged, if not everlasting. "Consciousness," says Thornton, "of being singled out as victims by a partial and iniquitous law, directed exclusively against themselves, naturally excited in them both general prejudice against all law, and special rancor against those in whose behalf the specially obnoxious law had been enacted." Created by strikes and nurtured by oppression, unions long retained their warlike spirit, a characteristic which now happily is passing away.

It remains to add that combinations began, not amongst the workmen, but amongst the masters. The employed merely followed the example of their employers. It was, and still is, the practice of large capitalists to combine to keep down the price of labor, instead of competing with each other, and so raising wages to their "legitimate rate," as it is called. Until lately the combination of the masters has been directed to a great extent against poor, ignorant, and disunited men, and on that account the capitalists have generally been successful. This state of things is now changed.

It is seen, then, that trade unions were not improvised. They are not sudden and impulsive combinations, carelessly formed to be hastily abandoned. They are the natural outgrowth of natural laws. Workmen soon perceived that all the extra profits arising from approved appliances went into the pockets of the capitalists, and that a great deal of additional misery and suffering was imposed upon themselves. They saw that the hardest fare and the most work always accompanied each other, and there were complaints loud and deep. Indeed, trade unions have always been "forced" into existence by the oppression of the masters; and when attempts have been made by the men to establish a union in the absence of pressure from above, they have always failed.* At this distance of time we can now clearly see that the employers of Nottingham must be blamed for the fact that, in 1812, half the population of their town lived upon public relief. To destroy a loom was punishable with death, and it was then that numerous associations of workmen sprung into existence. These associations developed into trade unions as soon as the law permitted them to do so. It can hardly be doubted that the indictment, fifty-seven yards long, charging some mechanics, in 1846, with conspiring to get up a strike, and with some "thousands" of misdemeanours, was the beginning of the now large association known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and if its success was at all doubtful, the contest of the Messrs. Platt in 1824 established its basis on a rock. † It was the violation of 13 George IV., cap. 68, by the masters, in favor of themselves and against the interests of the men, which led the Spitalfield weavers to form their association. The oppression of the miners led to the formation of the union in 1831; while the clothworkers, the hatters, calico printers, the Scotch bakers (who in 1846 were little better than slaves), and all the new as well as the old societies, have been forced into existence by the injustice of the employers. "I am no lover of trade unions," says the Bishop of Manchester, "but they have been forced upon the working classes by the inequitable use of the power of capital."

* The first attempt of the London tailors and that of the puddlers in 1865 are cases in point.

† "After a lock-out of four months, and the expenditure of the whole of the accumulated funds of the Amalgamated Society, the employers opened their works again and the men went back on the old terms. Had the Amalgamated Society broken up, as was confidently expected at the time, the labor movement might have been thrown back a quarter of a century . . . as it was, the defeat proved better than a victory. It was the turning-point in the history of the Amalgamated Society, which rapidly recovered its losses, and at the end of two years was stronger than ever." Mr. Thomas Hughes, in *The Century* for May, 1858.

CHAPTER II.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

Attempts to crush unionism—Hornby v. Close—Combination made legal—First conference of union delegates—The Sheffield outrages—The Royal Commission—Unequal laws—Picketing—The Trade Union Acts.

The events whose history has been sketched in the previous chapter show that combinations amongst workmen have existed from a remote period, as well as indicate the origin of trade unions. It was necessary thus to trace the historical continuity of the steps that led to the formation of unions, else their actual objects would not be clearly defined; the difficulties encountered and overcome not sufficiently appreciated; the basis on which unions rest not thoroughly understood, and the future of such institutions not readily realized.

"We watch the wheels of Nature's many plan,
And learn the future from the past of man."

When, however, the existence of unions became a fact, their succeeding career was by no means smooth. Every concession had to be wrung from the legislature by the severest struggles, and there was always a readiness shown to hamper or destroy them.

The power with which it was thought unionism could be crushed was very slowly withdrawn. It was not until 1824 that combinations of working men were rendered legal for "improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," and for these two purposes alone. The statute which gave this power, however, was anything but satisfactory. The word of the master was always to be taken in preference to that of the servant; the judges decided that all combinations which were "in restraint of trade" were criminal; and the Queen's Bench in 1867 confirmed the decisions of the magistrates (*vide* Hornby v. Close), that societies having rules enabling them so to act, could hold no property, not even for benevolent and charitable purposes. This decision had reference to boiler-makers and iron ship-builders, and created a great sensation. More than one London newspaper declared a belief and expressed a hope that by it unionism had received its death blow. The trade unionists, too, were naturally alarmed; but they were not prepared to see destroyed an institution which had been builded up with so much trouble, and in the face of so many difficulties. A conference of trade union delegates was convened by the "Working Men's Association," and met in St. Martin's Hall, on March 5, 6, 7, 8, 1867, to consider the matter, as well as the Royal Commission, to inquire into the trade unions that the Government of the day had just appointed.* No such conference had ever been held before. There were present delegates from sixty-five London societies, twelve provincial trade councils, and twenty-five provincial trade societies. This conference was the forerunner of the trade unions congress that is now such a prominent annual public event. The delegates were unanimous in calling for an immediate alteration of the law, and so determined was their aspect that they refused to accept as a compromise the measure introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Neale, M. P., for Oxford, having for its object a temporary protection to certain of the societies. On the other hand, a resolution was passed, a bill was drafted, and a petition adopted, which I here reproduce. Resolved—

"That, taking into consideration the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in reference to trade unions, depriving them of all legal recognition, and of protection for their funds; further, taking into consideration the benevolent purposes for which the bulk of such funds are subscribed, this meeting of trade delegates is of opinion that it is the bounden duty of the legislature to enact such laws as will protect their funds, and thereby place the members of those societies on the same footing in respect to their funds as the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects; and also bearing in mind the fact that the working of these trade unions are to be inquired into by a Royal Commission, and that legislation in respect to them may hereafter take place, we consider that a bill of the following nature will answer that purpose:—

BILL.

"Whereas combinations or associations of the operative classes for the protection of their trade interests are recognized by law; and whereas it appears that no adequate security is by law provided for the safety of the funds collected by such associations; be it therefore enacted, etc., etc.

"That the same protection shall be given to all members of such combinations or associations of the operative classes in respect to the funds collected for the purposes of the protection of their trade interests as are afforded to the members of Friendly Societies by the Friendly Societies Act; and shall be recovarable from defaulters in the same way and manner as is provided for in the said Friendly Societies' Act; and that their protection in respect to such funds shall be effectual whether such associations shall be connected with Friendly, Benefit, or Provident Societies, or otherwise, and shall extend to all such funds as are not to be devoted to the promotion of objects criminal in their own nature, but that nothing herein contained shall entitle the office-bearers of such associations or combinations to sue any of their members for arrear of contributions, nor in any respect to coerce any individual to become a member of such association; they shall give any further legal recognition (except as hereinbefore provided for) to such societies as is already given in Law. This Act to have effect until the end of the Parliamentary session next after the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Trade Unions has given in its report."

The petition was as follows:—

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Members of the Society of , assembling or meeting at (or in) Parish of , County:

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your petitioners have seen with deep concern that by the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Hornby v. Close, this organization of working men, in common with nearly two thousand similar Associations throughout the United Kingdom, are deprived of all legal recognition, and of protection for our funds.

That such funds having been contributed, not merely for what we consider the legitimate protection of our trade interests, but also, and principally, for mutual help and support in seasons of adversity; your Petitioners humbly submit that such a state of the law is an injustice to us as members of the community, will tend to foster and not to discourage provident habits, and is, therefore, extremely undesirable to establish or maintain.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House forthwith to enact such a law as will give to us, and the members of all such Societies, the same protection for their funds as are enjoyed by all other classes of her Majesty's subjects against fraud and dishonesty.

And your Petitioners will pray, etc.

There were many decisions given, too, by judges and minor magistrates that showed distinctly employers and operatives were not equal when standing before the seat of judgment. The law did not seem particularly just that would not allow men to "picket" in the tailor's strike, but which allowed the masters to address a circular to their fellow-employers (being members of the Master Tailors' Association), asking them not to employ certain unionist workmen named therein; nor does that decision (on the same dispute) seem a very wise one which, acknowledging that the simple act of one man persuading another is perfectly legal, yet stated that, because several men organised themselves to inform workmen that such and such a shop was on strike, they were deemed guilty of an offence against the law. Nor could right-minded men be brought to see the justice of that law which, while it only fined the master for breach of contract, imprisoned the servant for the same offence. It was not until 1871 that an Act was passed remedying these defects. The law on the subject even then was, unfortunately, very ambiguous and imperfect. The unjust, cruel, and blundering imprisonment of the gas stokers showed that there was still plenty of scope for cunning lawyers when pleading to an excited jury, and before a prejudiced judge. As a matter of fact the whole tendency of legislation for the men by the masters has ever been to keep wages low. Indeed, that has been the avowed object of the laws which have been passed. To counteract this, the unions were forced to keep them high, and we have the authority of a man who believed in a high moral standard that every conduct was justifiable, if it is [illegible] possible," words for J. S. Mill, for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise or keep up the general rate of wages. It need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at." The further improvements in the law in this respect will be noticed in due course.

At this time trade unions were regarded unfavorably by a large portion of the public, in consequence of what was known as the Sheffield outrages. "In order to compel men to join their unions and comply with the rules, a system had been adopted of taking away the tools and driving bands of independent or defaulting workmen, and this system had become so universal that when tools or bands had been stolen, the sufferers applied systematically to the secretary of the union to know on what terms the lost articles would be restored. But the unionists were not long content with this exercise of their power, and proceeded to the execution of a series of outrages and crimes which are perhaps almost without parallel in the history of communities supposed to be civilized. Masters and workmen who refused or failed to comply with their rules, were subjected to treatment of the most diabolical character. Their cattle were hamstrung, or otherwise mutilated, their ricks set on fire. They were shot at, and in one instance a master was killed by an air gun fired into a crowded room. Gunpowder was usually employed in the case of obnoxious workmen. Canisters were thrown down chimneys, bottles filled with the explosive, to which lighted fuses were attached, were thrown through windows of the workman's dwelling-houses, thus exposing women and children to its terrible effects. It was a common practice to place gunpowder in grinding troughs, which exploded as soon as work was commenced."* In justice to the great body of workmen at Sheffield, it should be stated that these outrages were committed by a very few persons, and were at all times execrated by the great body of the working classes. Out of sixty trade unions, then in existence, twelve were implicated in these outrages, and of these it was shown on inquiry that the greater proportion of the members knew nothing of the actions of their officers.

The result of the Sheffield outrages was, that a Royal Commission was appointed in 1867 to inquire into the matter and into the condition of trade unions generally. The conference of delegates already alluded to urged upon the Government that a trade unionist representative should sit upon the commission. The request was refused, but ultimately a concession was made that Mr. Frederic Harrison, barrister-at-law, a

* The object of the commission was "to inquire into the organization and rules of trade unions and other associations, whether of workmen or employers, and into the effect produced by such unions and associations on the workmen and employers respectively, and the relation between workmen and employers and on the trade and industry of the country."

* "Trade Unionism." By Mr. William Saunders.

[illegible] unionism and pointing out the confidence of the unionists, although not of the communists, and he remained practically neutral in that position. The trade unionists also asked to be present at the inquiry to "watch" their interest. This also was refused, but the point was immaterial as the Master of Lords amended the constitution of the commission by throwing its doors open to the press and the public. The disclosures before the commission are now a matter of history. The authors of the outrages were discovered only on their own confession, made under a promise of pardon, and thus they escaped punishment.

The good points of trade unions were also fully placed before the commission by the best of the unions' secretaries, whose evidence will well repay perusal at this day. Altogether the inquiry raised trade unions in the estimation of the public. It was seen that, purged of their impurities, they would be excellent institutions, and the legislature set to work to give them legal status. In 1871 the Trade Union Act was passed, making trade unions legal societies and preventing the members from being liable to prosecution for conspiracy, an offence for which, in days gone by, so many had suffered imprisonment; while by an interpretation given to Russell Gurney's Act of 1868, due protection was given to the funds of the society. In short, trade unions were now acknowledged to be institutions of the country. They had henceforth a charter of liberty and under the light and freedom so given to them they began to flourish, and, as will be shown in the succeeding pages, have continued to flourish, to the welfare of the working classes, and the general benefit of the whole commonwealth.

(*To be continued.*)

TIE YOUR TONGUES.

Fellow union men! I want to give you all a "straight tip," to use the inelegant but very expressive language of the street. It is in the shape of warning that you must stop this mean, cowardly detraction of conspicuous figures in the movement—in the single union and in the federation, in the political as well as in the industrial department of labor's work—or you will soon find yourselves unable to persuade a self-respecting man to take a position of any prominence at all. The most intelligent, the most energetic and the most sincere men in our ranks are at the same time extremely sensitive and susceptible to insult, direct or through the basely pitiful whispered tongue.

You say you don't "know men" for the committee work where you have shoved some one aside, after you have given five or six of their best people to whisper about his ambition. You need good presiding officers; and when you have voted some one into the chair two or three times, you lend your ears to the tales about the new "notoriety-seeker." You howl for labor legislation until your representatives beg or bulldoze a bill through the legislature, and then you say they are hobnobbers with dirty politicians, and calumniate those of your comrades who are named to administer your own law.

Why! what do you expect will be the natural fruit of such sowing?

I was told the other day by one of the ablest delegates to the New York Central Labor Union that he had finally resolved to decline to serve the body hereafter in any capacity that would throw him up as a target for the abuse of his associates. Many another man has been forced to do this same thing in this same body. And it is so in other labor bodies of my acquaintance. I know many able and honest men in my own union who would come forward and help to do the needed work but for the scandals that are peddled about the men in front. Hundreds of square card-holders, sterling unionists, high-minded and moral men sit at home and regrettingly allow the most important work to be indifferently—often dishonestly—done, rather than risk their characters in the personal and financial muddle.

Talk of the brotherhood of man and justice for all, and the unity of our forces! If you want these things you must tie the tongue that Shakespeare says "outvenoms all the worms of Nile."—*Jackson Square, in Union Printer.*

IT HAS been asserted that trades unions are narrow and selfish. We have no apologies to offer for the trades unions. They are what they are. But as they are, every faction of the people turn to them in the hour of danger and difficulty for comfort and for help. The revolutionist and the reactionist, the wayward and the envious admit that the trades unions are strong numerically and financially. But we assert that trades unions benefit the people in the widest sense. They enlarge the sphere of views of the workers. They elevate them materially, that is to say, economically and politically. They elevate them socially, that is to say, materially, mentally and morally. And an advance of this comprehensive character made by the smallest trade union is progress made for and shared by the whole human race.—*Union Advocate.*

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending Nov. 30, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in January CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	Oct. Page.	Nov. Tax.
1. Chicago, Ill.	182	...
2. Cincinnati, O.	401	44 60
3. Wheeling, W. Va.	66	5 80
4.*St. Louis, Mo	61	8 30
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	60	...
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	96	9 10
7. Louisville, Ky.	109	10 90
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	591	64 35
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	157	...
10.*Detroit, Mich.	615	53 70
11.*Cleveland, O.	140	16 10
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	40	8 70
13. Chicago, Ill.	139	...
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	20	4 10
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	78	9 80
16. Springfield, Ill.	34	3 40
17. Bellaire, O.	28	2 40
18. Hamilton, Can.	67	12 90
19. New Albany, Ind.	44	4 40
20. Camden, N. J.	218	22 70
21.*Chicago, Ill. (French)	75	22 50
22. San Francisco, Cal.	529	60 00
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	138	...
24.*Somerville, Mass.	45	4 50
25. Toledo, O.	210	...
26. Jackson, Mich.	62	6 50
27. Toronto, Can.	142	13 70
28. Chicago, Ill.	421	53 00
29. Baltimore, Md.	185	18 90
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	309	23 65
31. Trenton, N. J.	38	3 70
32. Detroit, Mich.	209	...
33. Boston, Mass.	1171	129 90
34. Minneapolis, Minn.	62	6 20
35. San Rafael, Cal.	32	3 30
36. Oakland, Cal.	271	25 15
37.*New Orleans, La.	...	...
38. St. Catharines, Can.	67	6 70
39.*Athens, Pa.	16	...
40. Wilmington, Del.	21	5 00
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	50	...
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	3 90
43. Hartford, Conn.	75	15 40
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	128	...
45. Shreveport, La.	37	...
46. Bartow, Fla	22	4 20
47. Alameda, Cal.	53	5 20
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	22	2 10
49. Meriden, Conn.	45	...
50.*Portland, Oregon	144	11 80
51. Charleston, S. C.	37	3 70
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	193	...
53. Rutland, Vt.	67	...
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	239	...
55. Denver, Col.	184	18 10
56.*Los Angeles, Cal.	762	83 20
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	65	6 30
58. Omaha, Neb.	326	32 60
59. Detroit, Mich.	172	27 15
60.*Hillsboro, Texas	...	...
61. Columbus, O.	16	1 60
62. Berkeley, Cal.	20	3 00
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	22	2 40
64.*Cheyenne, W. T.	15	1 50
65.*Grand Rapids, Mich.	104	33 75
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	...
67. Roxbury, Mass.	68	6 40
68. Des Moines, Iowa	17	3 00
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	...
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	29	2 95
71. Englewood, Ill.	45	...
72.*Rochester, N. Y.	218	23 80
73.*Leavenworth, Kan.	...	...
74. Pensacola, Fla.	63	2 60
75.*Santa Rosa, Cal.	24	2 40
76. New Orleans, La.	26	2 40
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	12	1 70
78. Troy, N. Y.	254	26 90
79.*Alton, Ill.	23	1 10
80. Hastings, Mich.	21	2 10
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.	18	6 60
82. Haverhill, Mass.	54	5 40
83. Halifax, N. S.	111	11 85
84.*Akron, O.	54	5 40
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	4 10
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	174	50 50
87. St. Paul, Minn.	188	17 20
88.*Town of Lake	61	17 90
89. Mobile, Ala.	75	8 40
90. Evansville, Ind.	56	6 50
91.*St. Joseph, Mo.	54	5 40
92.*Mobile, Ala (Col.)	43	...
93. Worcester, Mass.	106	10 10
94.*Providence, R. I.	64	12 80
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	25	...
96.*Springfield, Mass.	64	...
97. New Britain, Conn.	45	11 00
98. Sedalia, Mo.	15	...
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	25	2 90
100. Muskegon, Mich.	20	3 15
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	24	2 40
102. Wilkes Barre, Pa.	31	3 00
103. Chanute, Kan.	23	2 55
104.*Dayton, O.	74	7 40
105.*Springfield, O.	...	...
106. Little Rock, Ark. (col'd)	7	7 00
107. Sandusky, O.	23	2 30
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	16	50
109. Galveston, Tex.	45	30 60
110.*Owosso, Mich.	25	2 50
111. Lawrence, Mass.	61	...
112.*Lynn, Mass.	57	11 40
113. Kansas City, Mo.	15	3 60
114. Redlands, Cal.	9	5 00
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	24	4 60
116. Erie, Pa.	11	5 00
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	4 70
118. Manchester, N. H.	79	9 45
119. Newark, N. J.	481	94 00
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	22	...
121.*Danbury, Conn.	142	14 30
122. Germantown, Pa.	105	9 10
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	...
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	88	2 50
125. Utica, N. Y.	45	...
126.*New Haven, Conn.	60	...
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	44	...
128. St. Thomas, Can.	34	3 40
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	38	37 70
130. Brockton, Mass.	31	...
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	49	7 95
132. Richmond, Va.	87	8 70
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	53	...
134. Montreal, Can. (French)	11	5 60
135. Chelsea, Mass.	35	4 45
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	59	5 90
137. Norwich, Conn.	33	...
138.*Cambridge Mass.	258	...
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	56	5 60
140. Salem, Mass.	30	9 60
141. Park Manor, Ill.	11	5 00
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	251	24 65
143. Canton, O.	91	9 80
144. Macon, Ga.	11	...
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	63	11 60
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	34	7 00
147. Sioux City, Iowa	57	13 40
148. Lincoln, Neb.	39	...
149. Princeton, Ky.	26	...
150. Augusta, Ga.	63	6 10
151.*Ottawa, Can.	20	...
152. Malden, Mass.	11	5 00
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	70	8 80
154. Marlboro, Mass.	72	7 00
155.*Plainfield, N. J.	74	7 00
156. Creston, Iowa	15	3 40
157.*St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	203	20 90
158. Topeka, Kan.	76	7 80
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	35	1 00
160. Kansas City, Mo.	229	27 90
161. Belleville, Can.	40	12 00
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	114	25 30
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	162	18 60
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	140	20 25
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	112	11 45
166. Rock Island, Ill.	33	3 40
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	98	9 80
168. Salem, O.	15	2 85
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	70	9 10
170. Montgomery, Ala.	9	...
171. Youngstown, O.	85	9 60
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	139	13 80
173. Lewiston, Me.	13	2 05
174.*Hudson, Mich.	...	...
175.*Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	9	...
176. Newport, R. I.	47	4 70
177. McKeesport, Pa.	89	8 90
178.*New London, Conn.	84	...
179.*Middletown, Conn.	14	...
180. Braddock, Pa.	80	7 80
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	157	15 70
182. San Diego, Cal.	381	38 10
183.*Boston, Mass.	12	...
184.*Boston, Mass.	10	...
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	21	3 60
186. Steubenville, O.	44	6 10
187.*Monongahela City, Pa.	19	1 95
188. Findlay, O.	36	4 50
189. Quincy, Ill.	52	5 00
190. Washington, D. C.	28	...
191. York, Pa.	69	7 45
192. Natick, Mass.	29	5 30
193. N. Adams	32	6 15
194. London, Can.	55	5 50
195.*Pasadena, Cal.	177	17 70
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	13	2 80
197.*Monigomery, Ala. (Col.)	10	...
198. Dallas, Tex.	75	16 20
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	111	11 10
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 20
201. Paducah, Ky.	77	8 00
202.*Fostoria, O.	40	5 00
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74	10 35
204.*Oshkosh, Wis.	62	4 60
205.*Johnstown, Pa.	45	5 10
206.*Bentonville, Ark.	...	...
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	1 90
208. Lancaster, Pa.	76	1 90
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	183	18 00
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	1 70
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	245	25 10
212.*St. Paul (Scan.)	130	...
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	57	6 20
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	43	3 30
215. Menomonee, Mich.	13	2 40
216.*Waltham, Mass.	67	...
217.*Covington, Ky.	10	...
218. E. Boston, Mass.	84	9 40
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	231	22 70
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	26	2 60
221.*Marinette, Wis.	...	...
222.*Westfield, Mass.	...	...
223.*Jacksonville, Fla.	...	...
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	16	3 52
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	81	15 70
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	91	...
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	167	32 00
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	96	12 70
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	27	2 70
230.*Pittsburgh, Pa.	169	17 10
231. Birmingham, Ala.	28	...
232.*Key West, Fla.	...	...
233. Waverly, N. Y.	24	3 83
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	89	17 60
235. Riverside, Cal.	62	16 20
236. Pottstown, Pa.	19	4 40
237. Allegheny, Pa. (Ger.)	61	5 60
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	133	24 50
239. Pella, Ia.	16	2 20
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	168	11 35
241.*Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	512	63 00
242. Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	39	...
243.*Humboldt, Ia. (Ger.)	45	...
244.*Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	176	23 50
245. Peoria, Ill.	112	11 20
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	29	6 05
247.*Brooklyn, N. Y.	87	9 80
248. Charleston, W. Va.	29	...
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	42	17 70
250. McGinleyville, Mich.	33	...
251. Rondout, N. Y.	28	7 10
252. West Troy, N. Y.	22	2 10
253. Orange, N. J.	31	6 20
254.*Anniston, Ala.	10	...
255. Hannibal, Mo.	15	1 50
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	62	12 40
257. St. Louis, Mo.	15	1 80
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	39	3 92
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	154	16 65
260. Clarinda, Iowa	16	3 55
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	14	1 20
262. Ballston, N. Y.	28	3 85
263.*Kansas City, Kansas	33	...
264. Atchison, Kansas	52	5 20
265.*Defiance, Ohio	10	3 90
266. Williamsport, Pa.	68	11 60
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	17	1 70
268. Sharon, Pa.	61	5 80
269. Lowell, Mass.	80	12 31
270. Middletown, Ohio	33	6 30
271.*Omaha, Neb. (German)	79	...
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	23	2 30
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	89	11 40
274. Albany, N. Y.	31	2 50
275. Newton, Mass	103	10 30
276.*Tarentum, Pa	31	2 80
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	34	2 70
278.*Manistee, Mich	32	3 80
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	17	1 70
280.*Brantford, Can.	21	5 10
281.*Nashville, Tenn	17	...
282. Santa Anna, Cal	103	19 60
283. Little Falls, N. Y.	13	2 10
284. Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	...
285. Norfolk, Va.	54	5 90
286. Savannah, Ga.	30	2 70
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	30	2 90
288. Homestead, Pa.	72	6 60
289. Monrovia, Cal	32	3 30
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	97	9 00
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	70	5 70
292. Little Rock, Ark	33	3 20
293.*Santa Monica, Cal	23	...
294. Piqua, O	12	1 20
295. St. Joseph, Mo	18	1 70
296. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	16	1 50
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	26	6 10
298.*Pomona, Cal.	21	...
299. Scottdale, Pa.	11	3 20
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	28	3 10
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	84	11 80
302.*Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	...	...
303.*Ontario, Cal.	22	3 90
304.*San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	34	3 70
305.*Milwaukee, Wis	19	1 90
306.*Philadelphia, Pa	46	...
307. Waterford, N. Y.	17	7 00
308. Newark, N. J	27	5 60
309.*El Paso, Tex.	11	3 40
310. Newark, N. J	42	5 00
311.*Montreal, Canada (Fr.)	50	...
312.*Ocean Side, Cal	25	...
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	17	1 70
314. Milford, Mass	9	1 80
315.*Elmira, N. Y.	34	3 40
316. San Jose, Cal.	129	21 50
317. Biloxi, Miss	13	1 60
318.*Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	17	2 10
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	39	2 70
320. Petersburg, Va.	16	1 30
321. Brooklyn, Mass.	30	3 20
322. West Bay City, Mich.	16	2 70
323.*Newark, N. J.	23	5 50
324. Hagerstown, Md.	17	...
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	13	4 90
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Milwrights)	13	1 30
327. Elsinore, Cal.	19	5 25
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	49	7 60
329. Burlington, Vt.	20	1 70
330. Nebraska City, Neb	30	5 00
331. Watertown, Mass	15	1 60
332.*Flint, Mich	8	...
333. Attleboro', Mass	16	4 50
334. Saginaw City, Mich	65	7 90
335.*Toronto (West), Ont.	21	2 95
336. Reading, Pa	65	4 50
337.*Stockton, Cal	13	6 10
338.*Muscatine, Iowa	27	1 50
339.*Grass Valley, Cal.	20	2 00
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	15	1 00
341. Sacramento, Cal	18	5 60
342.*Toronto, Ont. (East)	8	80
343. Winnepeg, Man.	20	7 00
344. Portland, Me.	80	11 55
345. Bath, Me.	14	25
346.*Bessemer, Ala.	15	...
347. Port Huron, Mich	16	4 00
348. La Grande, Oregon	7	5 00
349. Kansas City, Mo	15	5 00
350. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	13	9 00
Total	26 138	$2805 10

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—November, 1887.

Balance, November 1, 1887	$4057 29
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2805 10
" James Troy, General Treasurer, to replace money drawn on account of Protective Fund	1294 80
" Union 2, Cincinnati, O., balance of loan of $500	34 00
" Union No. 7 (error in report)	14 80
" Advertisers	72 00
" Subscribers	2 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions, for cards, etc	5 05
Total	$8285 04

EXPENSES—November, 1887.

For Printing	$ 432 00
" Office, etc.	345 16
" 500 Brotherhood Pins	100 40
" Traveling and Organizing	46 10
" Benefits Nos. 296 to 309, inclusive	1300 00
Balance December 1, 1887	6061 38
Total	$8285 04

DETAILED EXPENSES—October, 1887.

Printing 1000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
" 2000 Membership Cards	5 00
" 1000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 1000 Withdrawal Cards	2 50
" 1000 Travelling Cards	2 50
" 3000 Reports of Trustees	7 50
" 2000 Monthly Reports of F. S. (new style)	13 75
" 25 Day-books, 200 pages, @ 91c.	22 75
" 100 Day-books, 100 pages, @ 67c.	67 00
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 3000 Applications for Membership	4 50
" 1500 Note Sheet Circulars	5 75
" 1000 Quarterly Reports, C. S.	3 25
" 1500 Pamphlets, United Order	20 75
" 1000 New Membership Cards	7 50
" 5000 Constitutions	60 00
" 21,500 Copies November Issue of "The Carpenter"	150 00
" 7500 copies extra	37 50
" Extra Comp. on Journal (Protective Fund)	7 50
" 3000 Labels	3 00
Wrapping and Mailing Nov. Journal	2 25
Postage on November Journal	35 60
Wages Rise for November Journal	60
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	76
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	34 60
" 1,000 Stamped Envelopes	21 00
Office Rent for November	15 00
6 Telegrams in November	1 62
Coal, Wood and Light for Office	8 26
500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.	100 00
Expressage on same	40
Salary for November	125 00
Assistance in General Office	75 00
Services of E. B. for November	33 15
C. W. Steinberger, Charter Fee Returned	5 00
J. H. Garner, for Re-organizing Springfield, O.	6 00
John J. McGuire, Organizing Wilmington, Del.	4 10
Jos. G. Clinkard, Re-organizing Malden and Beverly, Mass.	10 00
Wm. F. Abrams, Organizing Michigan	15 00
P. J. McGuire, Travelling Expenses to Trenton, N. J., New York, and Pottstown, Pa.	11 00
Stationery	55
One Second-hand Office Table	4 00
Benefit No. 296, David F. Davis	200 00
" 297, Alois Henzel	100 00
" 298, Benj. P. Cave	100 00
" 299, Mrs. Emily Maidlow	50 00
" 300, Mrs. Catharine Waldo	25 00
" 301, D. C. McDonald	200 00
" 302, Mrs. Sylvester B. Elliott	100 00
" 303, Mrs. M. J. Gray	50 00
" 304, Otto Munter	200 00
" 305, Mrs. E. Dageska	50 00
" 306, Mrs. Ida Groth	25 00
" 307, Francis Berry	100 00
" 308, Mrs. H. E. Rohr	50 00
" 309, Mrs. Ellen Murray	50 00
Total	$2228 66

WE RETURN THANKS.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of delegates from the Philadelphia, Camden, and Germantown unions, for arrangements in display of the said local unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, in the late Constitutional parade, resolutions of thanks were passed in favor of the following public-spirited citizens and business firms, for articles or moneys donated to the Parade Committee. We commend the following-named firms and persons to the patronage or favor of our members everywhere.

H. Disston & Sons, Saw-makers, for handsome silk banner, worth $70.

Tallman & McFadden, Hardware Merchants, 1025 Market St., ancient banner of 1835, cost $75; also loan of broad axes for pioneer corps.

Col. A. Louden Snowden, $250 cash to erect cottage.

D. J. Gallagher & Co., Printers, 420 Library St., printing in general.

S. A. Hollis, 1004 Market St., brass locks and hinges, and $50 cash.

Gummey, Spering, Ingram & Co., 1028 Market St., patent metallic shingles.

W. W. Lambert, 1431 Brandywine St., patent fire-escape, and $30 cash.

John Baird, Broad and Columbia Ave., use of lot where cottage was built.

C. M. Eveleth, 142 N. Broad St., mahogany mantel.

Geo. Kelly & Co., 810 Market St., loan of furniture and carpets for cottage.

E. W. Thorne, 14 S. Broad St., plans of cottage.

Frank Wiedaman, Tenth St. above Callowhill, loan of flags.

W. H. Harrison & Bro., 1425 Chestnut St., parlor grate for cottage.

John Callahan, Cigar Store, 312 Callowhill St., for loan of flag.

John Randell, Shoe Manufacturer, 13th and Cherry St., $50 cash.

Signed, THE COMMITTEE.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

Nov. 2.—Claims disapproved: Mrs. Marcilla, A. McMillan (not six months continuously in good standing), Mrs. F. Tuggey (not six months continuously in good standing), Louis Jacobsen (in arrears over three months), B. G. Noell (not six months continuously in good standing), B. Zeller (had chronic heart disease when admitted), Mrs. M. J. Ford (not six months continuously in good standing).

Claims referred for general information: Otto Maender, Mrs. Ida Groth, Mrs. Amelia Most, Chas. Sterrica.

Nov. 5.—Charter for new union in Kansas City, Mo. Referred to Union 160.

Appeal H. Jordan, Union 127, Pensacola, Fla., against fine for misappropriating funds of union. Action of union sustained.

Com. W. Watkin, Gen. Sec. of General Union of Carpenters and Joiners of England, desiring interchange of cards. G. S. instructed to inform them that, inasmuch as a precedent has been established by general vote, the General Union be also included among the societies whose cards will be recognized by the Brotherhood.

Com. Union 241, Chicago, Ill., protesting against granting charter for a new union in that city, as there are enough unions now in Chicago. E. B. decided not to grant charter, and G. S. instructed to refund charter fee to applicants.

Com. Union 241, Chicago, bill of $23.15 for committee expenses at funeral of Aug. Schneider. G. S. instructed to write that E. B. wishes address and administration papers of legal heirs, also a statement from them that the expenses will be allowed from the claim.

Com. Union 230, Pittsburgh, notifying E. B. that they will appeal to next convention against decision of E. B. in regard to uniform initiation fees of unions in same district.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, asking if the Chicago unions have a right to charge an extra initiation fee to traveling or transferred members in good standing. E. B. decided that under Art XVIII., Sec. 3, of the Constitution, they have no right to do so.

On motion, $10 was appropriated to J. G. Clinkard to re-organize Malden and Beverly.

Claims referred for information: Chas. J. Weitzel and Francis Berry.

Claim disapproved: Chas. Sterrica, sick when first admitted.

The E. B. then took up the resolution passed at last convention, referring to advisability of forming districts in the Brotherhood. E. B. are of the opinion that the Carpenters' Councils, now being formed in various districts, are the only practical steps that can be taken in the present condition of our organization, and E. B. recommend that such councils be formed wherever possible.—Union 40, Memphis; 62, Gainesville, Tex.; 95, Holyoke, Mass.; 102, Springfield, Mo.; 106, Thomasville, Ga.; 113, Parsons, Kan.; 114, Memphis; 116, Thomasville, Ga.; 134, Brunswick, Ga.; 141, Northampton, Mass.; 144, Garden City, Kan.; 149, Oscoda, Mich.; 174, Hudson, Mich.; 206, Bentonville, Ark.; 217, Covington, Ky.; 221, Marinette, Wis.; 222, Westfield, Mass.; 223, Jacksonville, Fla.; 232, Key West, Fla. These 19 unions were reported as lapsed.—Auditing Committee reported having audited the accounts in the Toronto and Chicago strikes, and found them correct.

Nov. 12.—Credentials, Charles H. Wells, as member of E. B., vice Bro. Gillespie, resigned. Received and brother obligated.

Com. Union 50, Portland, Oregon, desiring to start a branch in Albina. Permission refused by E. B., on ground branches are not permitted by Constitution.

Com. Union 104, Fort Wayne, asking permission to fix a graded scale of wages. E. B. decided against grading wages.

G. S. presented a signed and official agreement with the Amalgamated for mutual recognition of cards. Received.

Appeal J. D. Moore, Union 119, Newark, N. J. E. B. decided Union 119 has not taken the proper course in this case. G. S. instructed to send views of E. B. to Union 119, and if Bro. Moore has committed any offence, to give him due trial under our laws.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Amelia Most (over sixty days limit). Union 34 censured for delay. Diah Ball, Worcester, Mass., Union 93 (in arrears over two months for capita tax).

Report of Auditing Committee on Protective Fund completed their labors and find accounts all correct.

Order drawn on General Treasurer for $1294.80 of Protective Fund, to be refunded to General Fund.

Order drawn for $4000, to be banked by General Treasurer.

Nov. 19.—Applications for charters: Malden, Mass., and Kansas City. Laid over for information.

Circular to Philadelphia unions, relating to filling of vacancies in E. B. Read and approved.

Appeal C. S. Kimball, Kansas City, Mo., against expulsion. Referred to Union 160 for specific evidence.

Appeal P. J. Boyne, E. St. Louis, Mo., against rescinding fines. E. B. decide that while it is not at all times judicious to rescind or remit fines, yet it is purely a local question, which each union can decide for itself.

Appeal C. H. P. Wallace, against Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal. Action of union sustained.

Appeal Union 19, New Albany, Ind., to reconsider the B. Noell claim, on ground the F. S. failed to credit the deceased brother's dues regularly as they were remitted in sickness according to their by-laws. E. B. re-affirmed their previous decision, on ground that said by-laws were never submitted to E. B. for approval.

Appeal Union 47, Alameda, Cal., to reconsider the Devett claim. E. B. re-affirmed former decision on ground the union allowed itself to run over three months arrears for capita tax, in violation of law.

Appeal Union 104, Dayton, O., in the Dajeska claim. Former decision of E. B. reconsidered, and G. S. instructed to make further inquiries as to financial standing of Bro. Dajeska.

Appeal Union 109, Galveston, Texas, showing said union is in a demoralized condition, and needs encouragement to save it; it is almost bankrupt through an unsuccessful picnic. E. B. decided to aid and encourage Union 109.

$15 appropriated W. F. Abrams, Detroit, Mich., for organising purposes in Michigan.

Com. Union 132 Richmond, Va., acknowledging the union is responsible for circular sent to local unions. E. B. resolve, that while they do not object to fair and proper criticism, and have no fault to find with Union 132 for criticising actions of the General Officers; however, they do censure Union 132 for the manner in which they acted, and give notice to said union that in next convention the E. B. will prefer charges against Union 132.

Nov. 23.—Claims disapproved: Mrs. Mary T. Bailey, San Rafael, Cal. (in arrears three months, not six months continuously in good standing); Mrs. Kate Spindel, and G. Grimm, Union 230, Cincinnati, O. (union over two months in arrears for tax); Mrs. H. Sullivan, Boston, Mass. (three months and five days in arrears); Frank Moravic, Union 254, Chicago, Ill. (union three months in arrears for tax).

Trade Rules of Union 152, E. Saginaw, Mich., received and approved, with amendments. That adoption of these rules must be understood as not committing the E. B. to any responsibility for any trouble in case of failure to secure a satisfactory agreement with the employers.

Appeal J. S. Cranage, Union 209, Cincinnati, O., against suspension for non-payment of strike assessments. E. B. sustains action of Union 209, and rule Bro. Cranage must pay assessments at rate of pay for a first-class workman.

Appeal C. F. Myers, against expulsion from Union 58, Rutland, Vt. From voluminous evidence, E. B. decide the union should grant Bro. Myers a new trial, as they think Union 58 acted hastily in the case.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 296.—DAVID F. DAVIS, age 45 years, admitted April 1, 1885, Union 7, Louisville, Ky., died of typhoid fever, in New Albany, Ind., September 4, 1887. Papers received September 20, 1887.

No. 297.—ALOIS HENZEL, age 35 years, admitted March 30, 1887, Union 209, Cincinnati, O., died of the effects of a fractured skull, accidently received October 15, 1887. Papers received October 24, 1887.

No. 298.—BENJAMIN P. CAVE, age 39 years, admitted October 14, 1886, Union 210, Kalamazoo, Mich., died of bronchial phthisis, October 4, 1887. Papers received October 19, 1887.

No. 299.—MRS. EMILY MAIDLOW, age 47 years, wife of George Maidlow, admitted May 7, 1886, Union 131, Binghamton, N. Y., died at Brighton, England, of pneumonia, July 13, 1887. Papers received September 8, 1887.

No. 300.—MRS. CATHARINE WALDO, age 35 years, wife of Chris. Waldo, admitted February 5, 1887, Union 153, Fort Wayne, Indiana, died of inflammation of the bowels, September 17, 1887. Papers received October 6, 1887.

No. 301.—DANIEL C. MCDONALD, age 36 years, admitted November 5, 1883, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of consumption, August 6, 1887. Papers received October 27, 1887.

No. 302.—SYLVESTER B. ELLIOTT, age 37 years, admitted November 5, 1886, Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., died of typhoid fever, October 9, 1887. Papers received October 29, 1887.

No. 303.—MRS. MARY J. GRAY, age 35 years, wife of John W. Gray, admitted October 5, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of typhoid fever, October 12, 1887. Papers received November 2, 1887.

No. 304.—OTTO MUNTER, age 32 years, admitted March 13, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of acute peritonitis, October 20, 1887. Papers received October 29, 1887.

No. 305.—MRS. ELIZABETH DAGESKE, age 28 years, wife of Fred. Dageske, admitted November 4, 1885; Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, died of scrofulous disease, September 11, 1887. Papers received September 28, 1887.

No. 306.—MRS. IDA GROTH, age 26 years, wife of Carl Groth, admitted April 5, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died of inflammation of the bowels, October 10, 1887. Papers received November 22, 1887.

No. 307.—FRANCIS BERRY, age 27 years, admitted February 28, 1887, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., died of inflammation of the bowels, October 22, 1887. Papers received November 5, 1887.

No. 308.—MRS. HERMINA E. ROHR, age 25, years, wife of August Rohr, admitted April 21, 1886, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died of typho-malarial fever, October 10, 1887. Papers received November 22, 1887.

No. 309.—MRS. ELLEN MURRAY, age 36 years, wife of Frank Murray, admitted October 1, 1883, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., died of consumption, November 12, 1887. Papers received November 22, 1887.

EXPULSIONS.

JAMES WELCH, from Union 131, Danbury, Conn., for defrauding the union.

JOHN DIEM, from Union 15, Syracuse,

THE CARPENTER.

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☞ Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago, are Overcrowded. So keep away from those cities.

STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Pasadena, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Brunswick, Ga.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Plainfield, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Providence, R. I.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Columbus, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
London, Canada.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Haven, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.

BROTHERHOOD CALENDARS for 1888 will be issued to all the local unions free this ensuing week.

DURING the past month the General Secretary has visited York, Pa., Trenton, N. J., New York City, and Pottstown, Pa., in the interests of our Brotherhood.

NEW ENGLAND Shoe Lasters' Protective Union has sent us a letter of thanks for the efficient aid our local unions are rendering them in not buying the Wm. L. Douglas shoe, which is now the product of "scab" labor. We trust our members will still continue to refuse to buy the "Douglas shoe," until such time as they will feel easy on union men's feet.

CARPENTER WORK, as usual in winter, is now slacking up considerably all over the country. The majority of reports from 326 cities indicate the prospects of a middling quiet season this winter, while only a few cities will be in any respect busy. There is, however, every sign that the building season next spring will be fully as brisk as this year, provided no premature strikes or panicky speculation interferes.

NEXT FEBRUARY, at Cincinnati, O., the second Annual Convention of the National Association of "Master Builders," will be held. Only 27 cities are now represented in the association, and there is very little likelihood that they will soon attempt to molest organized labor. Since the memorable lockout in Chicago, where they tried their strength against us, they now recommend a system of "permanent arbitration" in settling labor disputes.

THE MONEYED PRESS, the daily organs of the railroad speculators, the land boomers, and the financial sharks of California, are terribly indignant and wrathy against THE CARPENTER, for warning mechanics to keep away from the Pacific Coast and not to overstock an already over-crowded labor market. Day after day, copies of California papers are sent to this office, launching forth the most vindictive abuse at us, or thwarting their immigration schemes.

TEN NEW UNIONS.

During the month of November charters were granted the following new unions: 40, Wilmington, Del.; 62, Berkely, Cal.; 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 106, Little Rock, Ark.; 113, Kansas City, Mo.; 114, Redlands, Cal.; 116, Erie, Pa.; 134, Montreal (Division East), 141, Park Manor, Ill.; 144, Macon, Ga.

STILL MAKING GAINS.

Since our last issue, the organized carpenters in the places named have secured the gains mentioned: Ontario, Cal., Sharon, Pa., Schenectady, N. Y., and Biloxi, Miss., all 9 hours a day and fullpay. In this manner, a few cities at a time each month, will ere many years find the nine hours system universal among carpenters wherever organized.

CARPENTER'S DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Wherever there are two or more local unions of our Brotherhood, they should be united together through a Carpenters' District Council. This council should be composed of at least two delegates from each union, and all the carpenters' local unions within an area of ten miles should be represented in it. The principal objects of such a council should be: to create harmony and concert of action between the local unions represented, to regulate the working rules of the district, arrange for joint public meetings for purposes of general agitation in behalf of the brotherhood, pass upon local grievances or complaints whenever necessary, and transact such other business as may need the joint action of all the local unions in that district. It is gratifying to observe that in numerous sections of the country this plan is now carried out by our local unions, and it has proven very satisfactory and salutary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor will assemble in Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, December 13, just as this paper is going to press. The Federation combines all the great powerful national and international trades unions of America, and comprises nearly 600,000 members, representing all organized crafts and occupations. Since the formation of the Federation, our Brotherhood has been affiliated with it, and has been aided materially and effectively in organizing new unions through the assistance of sister trades organizations affiliated with the Federation. At the Fifth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7, 1886, the following delegates were elected to the convention of the Federation, viz.: G. Edmondston, Washington, D. C.; John Kane, Toronto, Canada; J. E. Fallis, St. Louis, Mo. and P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa. These gentlemen will represent us at the Baltimore Convention. Next month we will publish their report of the proceedings.

OUR HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

Ere another issue of THE CARPENTER appears, the year 1887 will have passed into the cycles of time and a new year will be born. With the advent of 1888, let us stir ourselves to do more than was accomplished the past year. The year 1887 has been resplendent for our Brotherhood; resplendent in growth, radiant in numerous trade successes, and grand in a multitude of achievements. It was a year of stern work, of bitter struggles in the upbuilding of our organization.

Yet, well may our officers and members be proud of the results! Well may they feel jubilant over the position of recognised power which our Brotherhood now enjoys. May the year 1888 bring us as grand a record.

To the old and tried veterans who have been with us from the infancy of this movement, we say, "All Hail!" To the numberless officers and members of all our local unions, whose faithful efforts and unflinching, brotherly co-operation have attested their loyalty to our cause, we wish "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

APPEALS, GRIEVANCES AND CLAIMS.

The work of the General Executive Board is continually increasing with the increase in new unions and the growth of membership. Their work, however, could be largely lightened if the local unions and members would comply strictly with the Constitution, and send in no claim for benefit unless it is in full accordance with all the provisions of our laws. Much of the time of the E. B., at every meeting, is spent in inspecting and investigating voluminous papers and certificates in support of claims, that after due consideration are often found to be entirely illegal, in some one respect or another.

Then again, endless appeals and grievances of a trivial, personal nature, which with a little care, might easily be disposed of amicably in the local unions, are fired in upon the E. B. for their decision. And no matter how fair may be the ruling of the E. B. some one feels aggrieved, and the E. B. then become the victim of their unmeasured wrath. For the coming year it is to be hoped that the E. B. may be fired from such harassing cares, so they may devote their energies to the dispatch of other pressing and more legitimate work.

In presenting claims local unions should make sure of these points:

1.—That the claim is not held over 60 days after death or disability occurs.

2.—That the local union does not owe two months capita tax to the General Office.

3.—That the member claiming benefit has been six months *continuously* in good standing, and never at any time three months in arrears in the six months preceding the claim.

4.—That a clear and complete abstract of the ledger account of the member is sent to the G. S. with all the papers required by the Constitution.

5—That all the claim papers and certificates are filled out fully and properly, and duly attested and sworn to, as required by law.

By observing these five points the local unions can render great assistance to the E. B. in the performance of their official duties.

PROFESSOR ELY ON TRADES UNIONS.

Labor organizations elevate the masses mentally. What can be more deadening to all higher faculties than to plod along, one infinitesimally small part of a vast machine in a great manufacturing establishment and then to go home at night and, after a cheerless meal, and possibly a glance at a cheap newspaper, to go to bed, rising the next day to repeat the same round. Yet, before American labor organizations existed, this was the life of great masses of temperate laboring men, who did not frequent the lively but dangerous saloon. Now, once or twice a week, the laborer puts on a clean coat and goes to a gathering of his fellows, sometimes with his wife, where he discusses social, industrial and public affairs. He hears, perhaps, strange things. He begins to think; an intellectual life is awakened. Crude and imperfect as are the acquirements of organized workingmen, as a rule, what has already been attained is a cause for gratitude and is full of promise for the future.

But it is said that labor organizations establish a "dead level" among workingmen, and discourage excellence. This is a misapprehension, due to the fact that they endeavor to maintain a minimum of wages. I have tried to find an organization which placed any obstacles in the way of receipt of high wages by men of superior excellence, but have never succeeded. The bricklayers of Baltimore have a minimum rate of $3.50 a day, but many receive $3.75, some $4, and some $4.25, and recently a very good workman was receiving $5 a day. The Bakers' National Union recognizes the division of its members into four classes, with different rates of remuneration. The organized locomotive engineers receive varying monthly wages, according to experience, character of work, and the railway which employs them. The house carpenters of Baltimore have established a minimum rate of $2.50 a day, but are glad if any one receives $2.75 or $3. The painters of Baltimore have a minimum rate of $2.50 a day, but grant permission to an old man who cannot do a full day's work to accept $2. Members of the Typographical Union are paid by the piece, or so much per thousand ems, and simply determine the rate per thousand. Many unions endeavor only to fix the piece rate, leaving it to each to earn as much as he can. There is no upward limit in any of these cases, and the only hardship which can occur is in fixing the minimum too high, which is thus apt to throw inferior workmen out of employment. At the same time it must be acknowledged that this is a stimulus to all to attain at least a certain standard of excellence. There have also been reports, well authenticated, of attempts to force men upon employers who were not capable of earning the minimum, or who were otherwise undesirable workmen. But, as the unions grow, they become more intelligent, and attain a higher moral standard and gradually rid themselves of these abuses.

Labor organizations are conservative forces, restraining the wild impulse of ignorant and, less often, vicious men. The Cigar Makers' International Union has prevented more strikes than it has approved, and the chief danger which threatens Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, is his conservatism, which is extreme, many laborers think. A leader of the masses seems, like Moses, obliged to concede some things to men for the hardness of their hearts; but it is generally safe to say that if at the head of a powerful organization, he will be as conservative as he dares to be. Intelligent self-interest forces this course upon him. Any other action will exhaust the treasury and endanger the existence of the order. If one follows with the least care the movements of labor, the officers of labor organizations will be found almost invariably holding the masses in check. As organizations become more powerful and more stable, this is an easier task, which accounts for the greater conservatism of the older unions. It may be said, too, in this connection, that the attention of the general public is drawn to labor societies only during a period of struggle. Their normal condition, however, is one of peace and quiet, but during such periods their activity is unnoticed. On this account a false impression of their real nature is produced. Recently a great international trades union had no contest anywhere for a year. No newspaper chronicled this, and few knew anything about it; but a strike would have been heralded to the four quarters of the world.—*Prof. Ely.*

EDISON ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

Thomas Edison, the electrician, when asked by a newspaper interviewer what he thought of the Keeley motor, replied: "I have never seen it so I have no opinion about it. But all the results he is said to have obtained can be got from compressed air. All the air in this room can be condensed into a liquid that could be carried in a 6-foot shell, and its explosive force would be tremendous. Skillfully released and reconstructed, it would move a great machine." In reply to the question, "When motive power gets to be four times as cheap as it is, Mr. Edison, what will become of the laboring man?" "He will be enriched by it. Machinery will be his slave. See how machinery has multiplied in the last fifty years. As a direct result, workingmen get double the wages they did then, and the necessities of life cost only half as much. In other words, a handworker can to-day buy four times as much with ten hours of work as his father could fifty years ago. For the first time in the world's history, a skilled mechanic can buy a barrel of flour with a few days' work. The machinery in the United States represents the labor of a thousand million men, or fifty times as much labor as that of all the men in the country. When motive power is still further cheapened—say in another generation—I believe that the unskilled laborer, if sober and industrious, can have a house of his own and a horse and carriage and a library and a piano. It is terrible stupidity that leads some laboring men to suppose that machinery is their foe. It is the thing that will give them independence and even freedom. Without machinery society would drift into the condition of master and slave. The multiplication of machinery means for every worker more food, better clothes, better houses, less work. In fact, I believe that the indefinite increase of machinery is going to solve what folks call 'the labor question'—that is, the desire of hand workers to get a bigger slice of the margin of profit."

CARPENTERS in E. Liverpool, O., propose to inaugurate the nine-hour system, the same as the bricklayers and stonemasons.

UNION BRUSHMAKERS of Baltimore, Md., are out on strike against Rennona, Kleinle & Co., and they ask organized labor everywhere to let all brushes alone, stamped with a horseshoe.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Union 248 is doing nobly, though some bosses prefer to hire "bats." M. M. Rusk is one of that kind, and he hires the scabbiest "bats," and runs the scabbiest jobs in this place. Any one who wants decent, honest work, will never give a job to M. M. Rusk.

UNION 227, Kensington, Pa., has won a signal victory in a movement made against a chronic piece-worker and "lumper"—a floor-layer, named "Rebel George." Union 227 refused to work on floors laid by "Rebel George," and notified the contractors, with the result of forcing "Rebel George" to quit his former practices.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their best efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

A PARADISE FOR CAPITALISTS.

The labor question was settled in China over two thousand years ago. There are no strikes or lockouts in the land of Confucius. The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and tinsmiths form lines on either side of the public square and wait until they are wanted. The master-builder comes along and puts a chalk mark upon those whose services he desires. They follow him and go to work. No quarrel about wages. The least sign of discontent calls for the head of the kicker. All are glad to see it fall into the basket, for it gives a place for one more to work. Less than three in 100 can read, and rain fall is a luxury. How nice it is to have the labor question settled!—*Builder and Wood Worker.*

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk; $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 50 hours.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $1.40 to $1.90.
WINNEPEG, MAN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—
BATH, MAINE.—
LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.00.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.00.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 53 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.00.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $3 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.00.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2 25 to $2 50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHARLESTOWN.—
WATERTOWN.—
ATTLEBORO.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Dull; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hrs.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull: $2 to $2.25.
STRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2.40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Brisk; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Brisk; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $2.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.00.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $3.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10. 9 hours.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
READING.—Fair; $2.00.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Md'rate; $1.75 t. $2.50. 9 hr.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
LA GRANDE, ORE.—

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The strong railroad forces have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages fast and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overcrowded. $2.50 to $3.00. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.00 to $2. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
PASADENIA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—No work; $2.25 to $2. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO.—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
MONROVIA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
POMONA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Middling; $2.75 to $3. Overcrowded.
SANTA CRUZ.—Medium; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9½ hrs.
ELSINORE.—
STOCKTON.—Dull; $2.50 to $2.50.
SACRAMENTO.—Medium; $2.50 to $3.
SANTA ROSA.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 58 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.90 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
MANCHESTER, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.75.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Fist; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDNER CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.00. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
ARKONDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HANCOCK.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Brisk; $1.75 to $2.75.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $1.75.
OTTAWA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MONTGOMERY.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 56 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
W. BAY CITY.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Crowded.
ST. JOSEPH.—Medium; 1.25 to $2.25. Full.
FLINT.—
SAGINAW CITY.—
PORT HURON.—

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; .75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 25c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $2. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hrs.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Good. $2.25 to $2.00.
HANNIBAL.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.00.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MARILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Fist; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Fist; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
E. LIVERPOOL.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
PETERSBURG, VA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
HARRIMAN, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
DECATUR, ALA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 9 hours.

FLORIDA.

BARROW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Cro'ded; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.25.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $2.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.00.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.00.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.

"THE RIGHT TO EMPLOY AND DISCHARGE WHOM WE PLEASE," ILLUSTRATED.

THE RESULT: THE SURVIVAL OF THE CHEAPEST AND THE MEANEST.

Scene: *The modern work-shop.*

ACT I.

Jack—I am out of work and desire labor. I am willing to work for whatever will enable me to live. I have a wife and six children. I will work for $3 a day.

Employer—Go to work.

George—I see that you pay $3 a day to that workman. I am out of a job and must have labor. I have a wife but no children. I will work for $2 a day. Discharge Jack and give me his job. If you don't I will go across the way to your competitor in business and offer myself to him. By employing me, he will be able to produce cheaper, and can thus undersell you in the market.

Employer—Jack, you are discharged. George, you can have the place.

Bill—I am unmarried and must have a job. I am willing to work for $1.50 a day rather than starve. Let me have George's job. I hate to cut his throat this way, but I must live.

(Bill gets the job.)

Antoine—I also am single, but I have learned to live cheaper than Bill, and I can work for $1 a day. (Antoine takes the place.)

George—I am back again, sir; I have been thinking over this matter and talking with my wife. We feel that we must live, and we have, through pratice in starving, also reduced our standard of living. You are paying two Antoines $1 a day each; my wife and I will take those places at 75 cents a day apiece.

Jack—I, sir, am also back again. Each of my children can stop their school and help support the family. The six children are equal to two men; my wife and I are equal to two more. We will do the work for $2 a day where you are now paying three.

Ah Sin—I have just come over. I work in China for $1 a month. But I shall be glad to toil here for 40 cents a day. Four of us will only cost you $1.60.

The Machine—I can do the work of 500 men at a cost of 10 cents a day. I never starve, strike or complain. Fire this human trash at once and put me to work.

Employer—I must do this. But I am worried to know who will buy the goods I now produce? The machine don't consume, and the fellows I have discharged are hungry "and show their idle teeth." I must hunt a new market for my goods; and meanwhile I must pay for more police and military to keep the starving ex-workers down. Let them die off quietly—the competitive system has no use for them.

ACT II.

Employer—What's this? You say, Mr. Traveler, that there is no sale for my goods; that they are not cheap enough? I can't understand this: I have reduced wages to the lowest possible point.

Traveler—Well, Crœsus is competing with you, and all the other middle-class traders, for an absolute monopoly of the market. He has made special rates with and receives rebates from the railroads, and thus he undersells you.

Employer—Well, I and my class will soon see whether there is any "justice" in this land or not. We will go to the State for aid. It is Communism and Socialism and Anarchy for the wage-worker to do this, but all right for us. We will have the State appoint a commission to stop this thing.

Traveler—You will get your commission appointed; but boodle is all powerful, and, after you have got it, it will belong to Crœsus. Besides, this is not the only way in which Crœsus undersells you.

He has an immense capital and has bought up most of the largest supplies of raw material, and consequently beats you on that point; besides, he has money enough to buy the latest improved machinery. When you buy a machine you have to keep it until it wears out; you cannot afford to lose the money invested. But he, having so much greater a market and so much larger a factory, can speed his machines to a higher point, can keep them going night and day, and can wear them out and get the newer styles twice as fast as you can. Besides, he controls the money market, and the moment you become embarrassed he has you in his clutches, and can close you out whenever he chooses. More than this, Crœsus is now establishing agencies in every locality where he retails his own goods, and thus saves retailers' profit. It is impossible for you to compete with him; and as my wages depend upon the amount of your goods that I sell, and as I can't sell them at all now, I must resign.

ACT III.

Employer—Crœsus, I am out of business and reduced by your competition to a wage-slave myself. Can you give me work?

Crœsus—My dear sir, in this life it is every man for himself and the d——l take the hindmost. I have no job for you. Starve, if you must, but don't kick against the pricks.—*The Labor Enquirer.*

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

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PEORIA, ILL.—Union 245.—*J. H. Estep, 709 Butler St.—N. Davey, Box 115.

Union 313, *Ed. Meinder, 410 W. Madison St.—Henry Martins, 607 W. Jefferson St.

PETERSBURGH, VA.—W. H. Eans, 38 Bank St.—*G. N. James, 38 Bank St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Con. Thorn, 736 Lebanon St. Chas. Thompson, 819 Callowhill St.

Union 227 (Kensington), *A. C. Smith, 2937 Franklin st.—Geo. Fulton, 423 Belgrade st.

Union 238 (Ger.), P. E. Allendorf, 2826 Warnock *G. E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.

Union 299 (W. Philadelphia), *J. Henry Bircks, 4023 Poplar St.—R. H. Conan, 815 Lex St.

Union 308 (Southwark), George Webb, 2417 Christian St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. L. Mitchell.

PIQUA, O.—Chas. Lockwood, 600 W. North St.—*J. B. Aspinwall, 423 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Carpenters' Council.—John P. Wagner, Secretary, 125 Jucunda St., Knoxville Borough. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Union 142.—*A. S. Bright, 147½ East St., Allegheny City, Pa.—J. E. Jones, Prospect Ave., 32d Ward.

Union 164 (German),—F. Wolenmack, Brownsville Road, 27th Ward.—J. P. Breitkoetz, 158 16th St., S. S.

Union 166 (E. End).—*Robt. Toppin, 206 Hiland Ave.—J. G. Hall, Bryant St. near Highland Ave.

Union 220 (South Side).—W. F. Willock, 119 Eausman St., Knoxville Borough, Allegheny Co., Pa.—*John P. Wagner, 125 Jucunda St., Knoxville Borough, Pa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—*Levi C. Kline, Box 249.—W. J. Dodds.

POMONA, CAL.—John H. McDonald.—*O. E. Brown.

PORTLAND, ME.—*W. H. Gilpatrick, 209 York st.—J. O. Coats, 435 Cumberland st.

PORT HURON, MICH.—*Geo. E. Smith.—Arthur N. Carlisle, 917 Lincoln Ave.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.—T. F. Mahan, 5 Carrytheran st. *G. W. Starkey.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—Harry C. Grubb.—*Abraham M. Yergue.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Royal Foster, 125 Garden. Wm. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*G. T. Lawder, 226 S. Main St.—John W. Grey, 46 Broadway.

QUINCY, ILL.—*F. Lesko, 327 S. 7th St.—H. J. Meyer, 324 Hamp St.

READING, PA.—H. K. Ritter, 836 Mulberry St.—*Thos. Ensminger, 630 Bellemount st.

RICHMOND, VA.—*J. H. Bitzer, 320 W. Broad St. George S. Holland, 218 E. Marshall St.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—DeVrino, Box 181.—*E. M. Davis, Box 127.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jos. Thiele, 822 North St.—M. J. O'Brien, 136 Spencer St.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—S. H. Cook, Box 494.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—(Kingston Union)—*Jos. Tubby. Henry E. Gerhardt.

ROXBURY, MASS.—J. W. Comstock, 1451 Washington St., Boston, Mass.—*M. Fisher, 13 Winslow st., Roxbury Dist., Mass.

RUTLAND, VT.—*Irwin L. Streeter, 15 Elm St.—Philip De St. Croix, 19 Woodstock Ave.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—*John Brenton, 1823 P St.—G. W. McKay, 917 P St.

SAGINAW CITY, MICH.—*S. G. Smith.—E. A. Slater, 213 N. Harrison St.

SALEM, MASS.—*Joseph H. Murphy, 6 Messervey St.—Harold A. Young, 25 Carter St.

SALEM, OHIO.—*J. B. Teal.—Wm. Bonsall, Box 415.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—*H. Wagoore.—L. E. Pake, Colton.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, CAL.—J. H. Cooper.—*W. B. Allyn.

SANDUSKY, O.—H. L. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—*A. M. Thornburg, Box 454.—W. S. Kidd.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Union 22—*N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes.—James Saunders, 1627 Jones St.

Union 304, Henry Bowl, 1749 Mission st.—*Chas. Goldbeck, 1028 York St.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—*W. H. Warford, Pacific Hotel.—W. A. Cook, 547 South 11th St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Chas. H. Mills.—*Chas. I. Jacobs.

SANTA ANNA, CAL.—*J. A. Stephens, Box 330.—H. M. Chamberlain.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*R. S. Brown.—J. M. Squier.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—*G. W. Reid, Box 353.—J. B. Brazelton, Box 308.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—*A. B. Adams.—M. McLean

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—*Wm. Griffin.—E. R. Degusaie, Box 473

SARATOGA, N. Y.—*T. B. Hayes, 102 Front Street. C. L. Champlin, Jr., 115 York Avenue.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*P. A. Proctor, 201 Gwinnette St. Union 236—John T. Bird, 174 Broughton st.—*A. E. Morgan, 42½ Jefferson St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—S. B. Hamm, 414 Schenectady St.—*George Vandenburg, 330 Schenectady St.

SCOTTDALE, PA.—W. H. Shannon.

SEDALIA, MO.—J. Bryson, 1119 East 7th St.—*J. W. Traver.

SHARON, PA.—*A. O. Taylor.—Geo. W. McClary, Box 511.

SHARPSBURGH, PA.—S. F. Slater, Box 70.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—J. W. Arnold, 215 Franklin St. *C. H. Cuke.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—*L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. W. L. Sanderson, Box 771.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—*John Goff, 155 Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., Timothy Donohue, 3 Parnell St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTH BAY CITY, MICH.—*James Noble.—J. A. Dennis, 1000 3d St., Bay City.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—J. W. Tyler, Box 541.—*Walter Wilkins, Box 541.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—*Edward C. Hutchins, Box 436.—J. J. Walsh.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—J. C. Bodley, Box 85.—J. W. Campbell.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—John Sloss, N. W. cor. 18th and Jackson—*John York, 1037 E. Miller st.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—*Wm. E. Jones, 64 Race St.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—*G. C. Edminster, Box 863. Levi T. Henry, Box 863.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*Henry Bald, Water St.—Wm. McIntosh, P. O. Box 37.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—Warren McDaniel, Box 456. *James Johnson, Box 139.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. E. Bey, 712 N. 23d St.—*T. J. St. John, 18th and Jule Sts.

Union 558.—John Mercurio, 109 N. 9th St.—*J. H. Williams, 315 Grand Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4.—*Geo. N. Jewett, 2027 Broadway.

Union 8 (German),—*J. Walsenbrauer, 2228 S. Eighth St.—J. Reinke, 1541 South 3d st.

Union 13.—(German),—*John Gieg, 2704½ Dodier St.—Geo. Appel, 1310 N. 11th St.

Union 267.—*H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.—C. W. Chamberlin, 1617 Chestnut St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. C. Blakely, 341 Chestnut St.

Union 157—(German),—F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas St.—G. Kemper, 316 Oneida St.

Union 212 (Scan.),—*L. H. Lawson, 341 Ries St. Nels. Christensen, 48 Colorado St.

Union 267 (French).—*J. B. Meyers, 171 Chicago ave.

ST. THOMAS, CAN.—*King Vann—G. W. Raymond

STOCKTON, CAL.—J. C. McIntosh.—*G. H. Field, 178 Tailor St.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—R. J. Burgoyne, 502 Adams St. *C. Caldwell, Box 346.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*Jos. C. French, 16 Delhi st.—G. Scott Parker, 35½ Wilkinson St.

Union 15 (German), *Adam Strohmayer, 7 Josephine st.—F. Hafernalz, 190 Butternut st.

TARENTUM, PA.—John F. Ready.—*Geo. Elgin.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—*J. Corbin, 931 S. 2d St.—Harry S. Smith, 911 S. 2d St.

TOLEDO, O.—*Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.—W. W. Bright, 328 Ontario St.

TOWN OF LAKE, Ill.—Union 23—*T. F. Burns, 321 Swan St.—F. E. Smith, 1142 48th St.

Union 82—W. K. Yeamans, 5956 Wentworth Ave.—*Chas. O. Johnson, 427 59th st.

Union 242—(German),—August Friedman, 4924 Loomis st.—*W. Daniels, 4736 Bishop.

TOPEKA, KAN.—*W. H. Wilson, 633 Jackson St., N. Topeka.—Chas. Haus.

TORONTO, CAN.—*A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—Wm. Coulter, 28 Scollard st.

Union 279.—C. A. Jeffers, 11 Ann St.—*Andrew Monteith, 136 Jarvis st.

Union 335 (West).—*Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo Ave.—Jno. C. Maloney, 516 Brock Ave.

Union 342 (East).—Wm. Hughes, 7 Maple st.—Robert Harper, 63 Wardell st.

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Fishler, 349 Brunswick Ave.—*Oliver B. Gerston, 221 Mercer St.

TROY, N. Y.—*G. W. Moore, Lock Box 145. E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—*Spencer B. Follington, 63 Broad St.—L. H. Gazlo, 18 William St.

WALTHAM, MASS.—O. W. Horton, Box 1777.—*T. G. Bayer, Box 570.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. F. Billingsley, 2016 8th St., N. W.—*William Clark, 2013 Ninth St., N. W.

WATERBURY, CONN.—*Walter Silver, 23 Spencer B. F. Hoggett.

WATERFORD, N. Y.—John Mastrate, Lansingburgh, N. Y.—*J. C. McGill, Box 122.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—*Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165.—Jas. Battagain, Water St.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—*C. D. Bonsom, Box 668.—George Hand.

WEST BAY CITY, MICH.—Wm. H. Little, Box 602. *W. E. Palmer, Box 775.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—M. M. Waterman, Box 127.—*George W. Sherwood.

WHEELING, W. VA.—*J. L. Wood, 832 Main St. Alex. Bebout, 44 11th st.

WICHITA, KAN.—*L. C. Davis, 116 S. Water.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—L. A. Esslinger, Box 163.—*Edgar W. Shaffer, 432 Willow St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—*P. F. Welch, 1007 Monroe St.—Chas. H. Quigley, 1301 Shallcross Ave.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—Chas. W. Lye, Cabinet Hotel.—*W. H. Reeve, River Aves. Fort Rouge.

WORCESTER, MASS.—John A. McPhail, 6 Dover St. *J. H. Gleason, 11 Winslow St.

YONKERS, N. Y.—John W. Goss, 4 Locust Hill Ave. *Geo. Schadeen.

YORK, PA.—*Edward Mickley, 45 N. Penn St.—S. F. Glatfelter, 429 S. George St.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—*Chas. Lowry, 207 Shirley St. Lutheran Hall, 1008 High St.

JAPANESE CARPENTRY.

W. K. Burton, in the *Br. Journal of Photography*, gives the following interesting account of how Japanese carpenters work:

The workshop is a room, perhaps twenty feet square, the floor all covered with straw mats. We are accommodated with chairs. This is an unexpected and certainly a pleasant advantage. We had looked to sitting on the floor, and accommodating our lower limbs as best we could.

And now to give some idea of the manner of working, if possible. There are four carpenters in the shop. Each squats on the floor with his bench—or what takes the place of the bench—and his smoking gear beside him.

The bench is nothing more than a flat board of hard wood, the dimensions some three or four feet long, about eighteen inches wide, and an inch thick. It lies directly on the straw mats. In his work he pauses every few minutes, takes his smoke, as I have described, very deliberately, then returns to his occupation.

The bench has

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, December 1887.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

Im Monat Oktober ertheilte die Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America neun neuen Lokalunions-Freibriefe, nämlich: Winnepeg, Manitoba, No. 343; Portland, Maine, No. 344; Bath, Maine, No. 345; Bessemer, Ala., No. 346; Port Huron, Mich., No. 347; La Grande, Oregon, No. 348; Kansas City, Mo., No. 349; Niagara Falls, N. Y., No. 350. Die Gesammtzahl der jetzt zur Brotherhood gehörigen Lokal-Unions beträgt 350; im August 1886, zur Zeit der Buffalo'er Convention, betrug die Zahl der Unions nur die Hälfte.

In Sharon, Pa., ist die Union No. 268 betreffs ihres Strikes für den neunstündigen Arbeitstag erfolgreich gewesen, indem nur noch die Besitzer von ein paar Shops die Union bekämpfen. Die Union No. 316 in San Jose, Cal., hat den neunstündigen Arbeitstag mit sehr wenig Mühe errungen. Die Union No. 153 in East Saginaw, Mich., hatte einen Lohnaufschlag von 25 Cents per Tag verlangt, schloß indessen ein Compromiß ab, welches eine Verkürzung des Arbeitstages zur Folge hatte; überdies wurde der Union die Einführung des neunstündigen Arbeitstages für nächstes Jahr in Aussicht gestellt. Auch der Union No. 321 in Brookline, Mass., wurde der neunstündige Arbeitstag zugestanden.

Aus dem 7. Jahresbericht des General-Sekretärs geht hervor, daß die Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America im verflossenen Jahre $16,275 und in den letzten fünf Jahren $34,925.16 an Benefizien verausgabt hat; die Lokal-Unions haben in dieser Zeit mehr als $140,000 an Krankengeld ausbezahlt. In 171 Städten haben Lohnerhöhungen stattgefunden, so daß in die Taschen der Mitglieder ein Mehr von $2,268,000 an Löhnen geflossen ist. In 214 Städten wurde die Arbeitszeit verkürzt, so daß 3000 Fachgenossen mehr Beschäftigung erhielten. Die jährlichen Verwaltungskosten (einschließlich der Ausgaben für das Organisiren neuer Unions, für den Druck des monatlich erscheinenden Fachblattes „The Carpenter", für Briefporto und die General-Office) konnten durch eine Umlage von 26 Cents pro Mitglied bestritten werden.

Der Finanzbericht pro Oktober ergiebt an Einnahmen $6620.10 und an Ausgaben $2561.81. Für den Protectiv-Fonds gingen vom 15. Sept. bis 10. Nov. $5026.38 ein.

Rückgang des Arbeitsritter-Ordens in Newark.

Der Distrikt 51 K. of L., in Newark ist in vollständiger Auflösung begriffen. Von 15,000 Mitgliedern vor etwa 12 Monaten ist derselbe bis auf 1000 gutstehende Mitglieder herabgesunken, und obgleich noch eine ganze Anzahl Assemblies in den Listen figuriren, so giebt es kaum ein Dutzend, von welchen man sagen kann, daß sie noch zum Orden gehören. Der Grund des Abfalls liegt einestheils in der Mißwirthschaft der gegenwärtigen Administration und der Temperenz-Klausel Powderly's, andererseits in den durch die Unklarheit der Distrikts-Beamten herbeigeführten Niederlagen der dortigen Arbeiter in ihren ökonomischen Kämpfen. Die großen Strikes der Sattler, der Messingarbeiter und der Strike und Lockout der Lederarbeiter waren Niederlagen, welche bei richtigem Verständniß der Sachlage hätten vermieden werden können. Dazu kam in politischer Beziehung das Liebäugeln der Führer mit den kapitalistischen Parteien, welches bei einigen derselben sich zum offenen Verrath steigerte und das Fehlschlagen der Spekulation mit dem großen Gebäude an Ecke Washington und Market Str. Alles dieses hat die Geduld der Arbeiter erschöpft und sie zum Rücktritt vom Orden veranlaßt; doch sind diese zurückgetretenen Elemente keineswegs verloren für die Arbeiterbewegung, sondern warten nur auf eine günstige Gelegenheit, sich in einer zweckmäßigen Organisation wieder vereinigen zu können.

Zur weiteren Organisation.

Es gibt nicht eine einzige Lokal-Union im Verbande der National-Union, die nicht mit geringer Mühe die Kollegen in benachbarten Orten dazu bringen könnte, sich zu organisiren, und die auf diese Weise zur Sicherstellung ihrer selbst und ihrer Mitglieder viel beitragen würde. Es ist unumgänglich nothwendig, daß die einzelnen Mitglieder so viel Interesse für unsere Sache bekunden und durch Zusendung an unsere Office von Adressen ihnen bekannter Kollegen, die an Plätzen arbeiten, wo keine Unionen bestehen, die Ausbreitung der National-Union fördern helfen. Es gibt kaum ein Mitglied, das nicht wenigstens eine solche Adresse einsenden könnte. Zögert keinen Augenblick, das zu thun; denn wir müssen das Organisationswerk mit der größten Energie betreiben. Kollegen! schüttelt Euren Gleichmuth ab und lasset uns sehen, ob wir nicht dann einen großen Erfolg erringen können.

Offene Rebellion im Orden der Knights of Labor.

Nachdem die Opposition auf der Konvention der Knights of Labor in Minneapolis durch die Tricks und Ränke des Powderly'schen Ringes keinen Boden gewinnen konnte, haben sich gegen 35 Delegaten, die 13 Staaten repräsentiren, von angeblich fortschrittlicher Richtung in Chicago versammelt und eine Berathung abgehalten, um eine Reorganisation des Ordens anzubahnen. Ein provisorisches Komite hat ein Zirkular abgefaßt, welches durch dessen Sekretär, F. Seib, an alle Knights des Landes versendet werden soll. Die Sprache dieses Cirkulars läßt an Deutlichkeit hinsichtlich der Kritik der im Orden vertretenen traurigen Ritter nichts zu wünschen übrig. Korruption, Unterschlagung, Fälschung und was es sonst noch giebt, wird jenen „Waschlappen" nachgesagt.— Das Alles ist aber nicht neu, und ehrliche Leute haben es bereits längst eingesehen. Es bleibt also erst abzuwarten, ob sich aus dieser gährenden Masse ein klarer Trank absondern wird.

* * *

Endlich scheinen den geehrten Herren „Arbeitsrittern" die Schuppen von den Augen zu fallen und sie werden einsehen, daß die Mitgliedschaft des Exekutiv-Komite und seines Präsidenten am Ende weiter nichts unternehmen, als ihre Taschen zu füllen. Wenn sie nicht einsehen, daß sie Betrogene sind, so müssen sie blind sein. Wie wir hören, haben sich die Repräsentanten von 35 verschiedenen Assemblies aus 13 verschiedenen Staaten verbunden, um eine Reorganisation des „edlen Ordens" anzubahnen. Nun, daß es einmal zum Klappen kommen mußte, war vorauszusehen. Denn wenn man sieht, daß der Orden in einem Jahre 217,924 Mitglieder verloren hat, die Ausgaben des Ordens jedoch in demselben Jahre sich um eine halbe Million vermehrten, dann kann ein Blinder mit dem Krückstocke fühlen, daß etwas faul im Staate Dänemark sein muß. Daß es nun faul und sogar sehr faul mit der Administration des Herrn Powderly und Konsorten aussieht, haben wir zur Genüge aus den Zeitungsberichten über die kürzlich in Minneapolis abgehaltene Konvention der G. A. der K. of L. erfahren. Wenn Beamte einer Arbeiter-Organisation in Paläste wohnen wollen, sich Bediente in Livree halten und das sauerverdiente Geld der Mitglieder nutzlos vergeuden, wenn dieselben die Gesetze der Organisation nicht aufrecht erhalten, sondern willkürlich dieselben übertreten oder ganz bei Seite werfen, dann ist es Zeit solchen Schmarotzern und Blutsaugern Halt zu gebieten und sich derselben schleunigst zu entledigen. Dieses ist aber bei dem jetzigen Stand der Dinge im Orden der K. of L. nicht gut möglich. Der hochwohllöbliche, durchlauchtigste General Master Workman hat es verstanden, sich mit einer Clique gleichgesinnter „Ritter" zu umgeben und wird es schwer halten diesen „Ring" zu brechen. Jedoch, kommt Zeit, kommt Rath. Wir wollen hoffen, daß jenen 35 Delegaten ihr Unternehmen gelingen möge, um mit Hülfe anderer, ehrlich gesinnter Mitglieder des Ordens denselben auf eine solide Basis zu bringen, denn auch wir haben zu wiederholten Malen mit diesen „Rittern" schon bittere Erfahrungen gemacht und haben gewiß keine Ursache gehabt zu beklagen, daß wir im letzten Falle aus dem Orden austraten, indem wir ja doch nur als „gutmeinende Kuh" geduldet wurden.—(Brauarbeiter Journal.)

— Die Organisation des Kapitals macht Fortschritte. Etwa ein Dutzend hervorragender Schiffbauer und Trockenbodenbesitzer an den See'n haben gestern in Cleveland eine Vereinigung gebildet. Zur Vereinigung, welche den Namen: „The Inter-Lake Builders and Repairers Association," annahm, zählen Vertreter großer Gesellschaften von Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Bay City und Buffalo. Arbeiter, die sehen, wie sich die Kapitalisten „Rath" organisiren, „um ihre Interessen zu schützen," können sie nicht von ihnen lernen?

Ingersoll über die neuen Ideen.

„Jeder Mensch hat ein Recht zum Leben. Was soll das bedeuten? Das bedeutet, daß jeder Mensch ein Anrecht hat auf das, was zum Leben nöthig ist. Es bedeutet, daß er ein Recht hat zu athmen und das Land zu kultiviren; daß er ein Anrecht hat auf die Früchte seiner Arbeit.

„Unser Land ist mit Arbeitslosen überfüllt, und die große Frage, die eine Beantwortung verlangt, ist: Was soll aus diesen Menschen werden? Hierauf ist nur eine Antwort möglich: Sie müssen das Land kultiviren.

„Eine Hypothek wirft einen düsteren Schatten auf das sonstige Feld. Es gibt kein Unternehmen unter der Sonne, welches zehn Prozent abwirft.

„Das Banner, welches nicht seine Vertheidiger beschützen kann, ist ein schmutziger Fetzen, der die Luft, in der er weht, vergiftet.

„Freiheit, Brüderlichkeit und Gleichheit! Das sind die erhabendsten Worte in allen Sprachen der Menschheit. Freiheit: Lasset jeden Menschen die Früchte seiner Arbeit voll und ganz genießen. Brüderlichkeit: Jeder ehrliche Mensch ist mein Bruder. Gleichheit: Alle Menschen sollen die gleichen Rechte haben.

„Ich wünsche, daß wir eine Regierung hätten, die dem schwächsten Laute, dem leisesten Rufe um Gerechtigkeit aus der Brust des geringsten unter ihrem Schutze lebenden Bürgers ein aufmerksames Ohr leihete.

„Ich bemitleide, verachte und hasse den Mann, der sich nur damit brüsten kann, ein Weißer zu sein.

„Wenn Ihr die Redefreiheit unterdrücken und eine neue Idee im Keime ersticken wollt, so bringt das in der intellektuellen Welt denselben Eindruck hervor, den das Verstopfen der Flüsse an ihren Quellen in der physischen Welt hervorbringen würde. Ich habe immer behauptet, daß je größer die Freiheit ist, desto mehr können wir uns ihrer Segnungen erfreuen.—(Denver Enquirer.)

Lasset Euch nicht entmuthigen!

Die Vorkämpfer der neuen Ideen sollten sich nicht entmuthigen lassen, weil ihre Arbeit nicht sogleich mit Erfolg gekrönt wird. Der größte der Welt bekannte Reformer wurde nicht allein geschmäht und geächtet und seine Lehre von den Reichen seiner Zeit gemißdeutet, sondern mußte schließlich seine Liebe und sein Mitleid für die Armen und Enterbten mit dem Leben büßen.

Die Anti-Sklaverei-Agitatoren wurden mißhandelt, geächtet, Jahre verfolgt, bis man für die Emancipation der Neger stimmte. Es ist es noch so gewesen. Wenn Jemand in dessen Brust ein Funken Menschenliebe flackert, der gern die Wahrheit und die Gerechtigkeit triumphiren sehen möchte, und der glaubt, daß alle Menschen die gleichen Rechte auf die Gaben der Natur haben, sich von seinem Gewissen den Pfad vorschreiben läßt, den er durch das Leben wandeln soll, der hat ein Kreuz durch's Leben zu tragen, und kann sich erst nach seinem Tode mit der Krone schmücken, die ihm die Nachwelt flicht. Wenige wahre Reformer konnten die Segnungen ihres Werkes genießen; die einzige Genugthuung, die sie haben, ist das sie recht handeln. Sie können das auch nicht erwarten, denn die Mißbräuche, gegen die sie kämpfen, sind das Werk der Unwissenheit und Gleichgültigkeit langer Jahre, und Aufklärung muß dem Heilungsproceß vorangehen.

Ein guter Rath.

Es ist ein schönes Ding, wenn Arbeiter mit Anhänglichkeit zu denjenigen Unionen halten, die ihnen zu den Erfolgen verholfen haben, die sie nun genießen. Das Kapital läßt nichts unversucht, um die Arbeitervereine, die ihren Mitgliedern den nöthigen Schutz gegen Uebergriffe habsüchtiger Ausbeuter gewähren, zu sprengen. Eine von den Kapitalisten mit dem meisten Erfolge gebrauchte Waffe, ist das Säen von Zwiespalt in den Reihen der Arbeiter und die Gründung von Rivalunionen. Lasset uns das Möglichste thun, um jeden derartigen Versuch im Keime zu ersticken. Unterdrückt diese Friedensstörer ohne Gnade.—(Union-Printer.)

— Laßt Parteipolotik nicht in Euren Unionen aufkommen.

— Die „American Federation of Labor" wird eine Branch für den Staat New York organisiren. Zu diesem Behufe hat sich ein 190 Arbeiter Organisationen vertretendes Comité constituirt.

— Es gibt viele Fragen in der Arbeiterbewegung, über welche alle Arbeiter vollständig einig sind; daneben gibt es noch viele andere Fragen, über deren Werth nicht Alle die gleiche Meinung haben und über deren Diskussion viel kostbare Zeit vertrödelt wird, die jedoch für die große Masse der Arbeiter, die besser noch nicht reif ist, unverständlich sind. Würde es nicht klüger sein, in gutem Einvernehmen auf diejenigen Ziele hinzuarbeiten, die uns Allen klar vor den Augen liegen. Die Zeit sowohl, wie Erfahrung und Belehrung werden auch in den Fragen weiterhin, die uns heute uneinig machen.

— Am 6. März 1888 findet in St. Louis, Missouri, die dritte Jahres-Konvention des National-Verbandes der Bäcker-Gehülfen der Ver. Staaten statt.

— Die Entdeckungen auf dem Gebiete der Wissenschaft und der Fortschritt der Civilisation erweitern und vermehren die Bedürfnisse des Menschen, und die Bedingungen zur Befriedigung dieser Bedürfnisse sind ein natürliches Recht, das unveräußerlich ist.

— Die letzte Schlappe, welche Powderly auf der Konvention zu Minneapolis erlitt, bestand darin, daß ein Delegat Aufklärung über die Verwendung von $3,075 verlangte, die angeblich zur Deckung der Hotelrechnung der Mitglieder der Executive bei der Konvention in Richmond verausgabt wurden. Auch über eine Rechnung von $10,036 für Ausgaben der Organisatoren und Vorleser wurde Aufklärung gefordert. Vorsitzender Dovey verlas die einzelnen Items der Hotelbill der Executive; da waren $8 für Wein und Bier, obschon die Herren am Schluß der Richmonder Konvention feierlich vor den versammelten Delegaten den „Pledge" genommen hatten; ferner $61 für Wäsche; davon $25 allein auf Hayes. Man sieht, die Herren Oberritter hatten viel Durst und viel schmutzige Wäsche. So etwas ist aber nur unter dem Mantel der Heimlichkeit möglich! —(Bäker's Journal.)

— „Ja, wir können uns alle gratuliren, daß der grausame Krieg seinem Ende entgegengeht. Er hat eine große Masse Geld und Blut gekostet. Das beste Blut der Blüthe amerikanischer Jugend, wurde willig auf dem Altar des Landes geopfert, damit die Nation bestehen soll. Es war eine schwere Stunde für die Republik, doch ich sehe in der nächsten Zukunft das Kommen einer Krise, die mich mit Furcht und Zagen für die Sicherheit meines Vaterlandes zittern läßt. Als eine Folge des Krieges sind Corporationen auf den Thron gesetzt worden, eine Zeit der Corruption in hohen Stellen wird folgen, und die Geldmacht des Landes wird versuchen, ihre Herrschaft zu verlängern, indem sie an das Vorurtheil der Bürger appellirt, bis der gesammte Reichthum des Landes in den Händen Weniger concentrirt und die Regierung zerstört ist. Ich bin in diesem Augenblick mehr um die Sicherheit meines Landes besorgt, als je zuvor, selbst als zur Zeit, da der Krieg am ärgsten wüthete. Gott gebe, daß mein Verdacht unbegründet ist."

Abraham Lincoln.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 28, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for each number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to that end, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the meetings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate the privileges and obligations upon entering full membership.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1886.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 9, 1886.—A Trustee of a local union may at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1886.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1886.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1886.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 50 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 50 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1886.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 50 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 12, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 50 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorised by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May 1st.

Jan. 31.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should change uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 31.—Donations to aid other trades on strike on before can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 26.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 23.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 21.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at wood-work, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 23.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 23.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

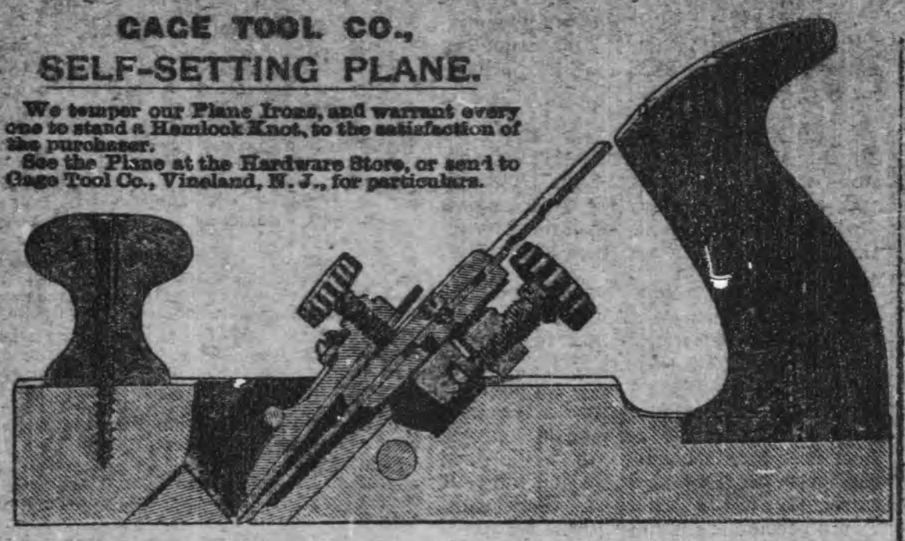
June 25.—During a strike a member is not entitled to benefit.

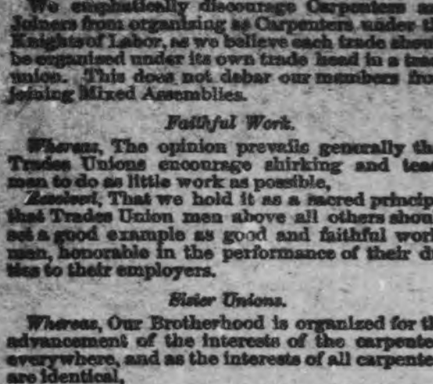
GAGE TOOL CO.,

SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We temper our Plane Irons, and warrant every one to stand a Hemlock Knot, to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

See the Plane at the Hardware Store, or send to Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., for particulars.





Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

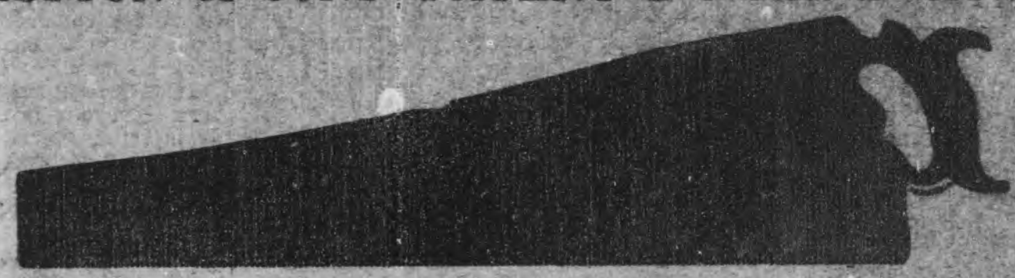
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



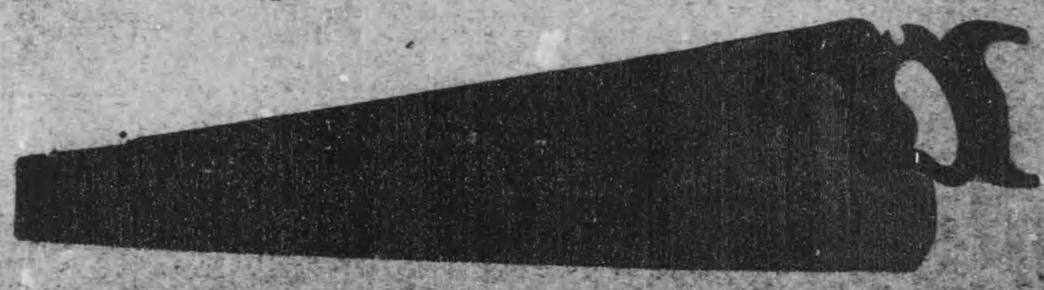
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



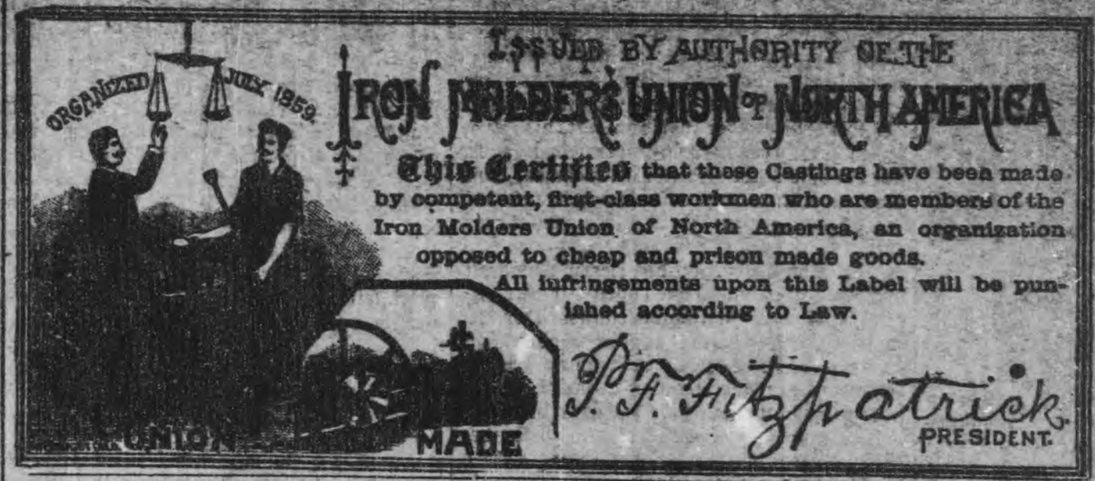
☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

BUY NO STOVES OR IRON CASTINGS

UNLESS THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING LABEL:



AT the Seventeenth Session of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, held at London, Ontario, July, 1886, this Label was adopted for the purpose of distinguishing Union made castings from those of non-union, inferior, and prison-labor made goods. The color of Label to be pasted on castings is white.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C

This is a Fac-simile of the Label of the
—NATIONAL BAKERS' UNION.—
Buy no Bread unless this Label is affixed thereon.

HARDWARE!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,

1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

STRAITON & STORM'S

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

BUY NO STOVES

Or other Ironware Unless Pasted Thereon is a White Label Inscribed:

Issued by authority of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. This certifies that these castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

P. F. FITZPATRICK, President.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANE.

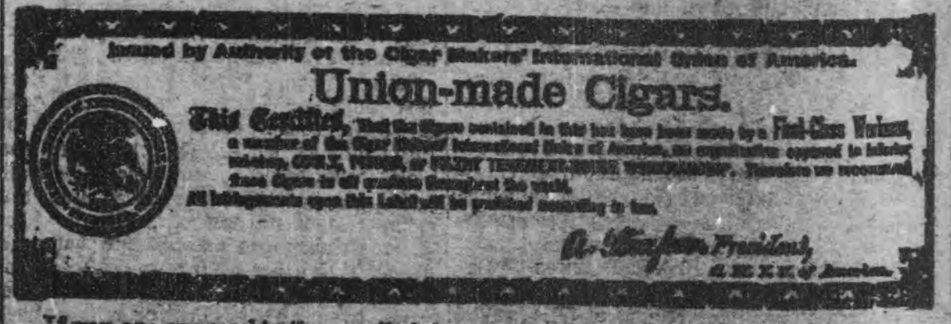
See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars notice them to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is worn the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. STRASSER, President." (See fac-simile on page 9.)

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX.